

EMBROIDERY.

Silk and Floss

Spools and Card

2 For 1 ct.

MISS C. S. HUBBARD'S.

Quincy, April 8

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA BILLS, \$5.00, Bank of

Quincy Address: 90 Franklin St.

Quincy, April 8

City Boot and Shoe Store.

No. 104 Hancock Street.

BOOTS and SHOES

NEW STYLES ARRIVING DAILY.

Full line of spring goods now ready for

JOHN PAGE,

TANNER AND CURRIER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Quincy, April 8

NEW MANAGEMENT.

ROBERTSON

QUINCY

R. C. DAVIS

UNDERWEAR

Fast Black Hosiery

Ladies, Men, and Children.

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Quincy, April 8

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 8.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle of the Clouds and the Death of the President—Incorporation of Massachusetts—Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1819—Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thayer of Braintree, married and still living—71 years.

Ball moved from capitol of First Church, Quincy.

At present establishing the Quincy Department.

Education of Methodist Chapel, Boston.

Volume 1, Number 1, of the Quincy Monitor (monthly).

World Wide.

Death of John the Good.

Birth of Lorenzo to Mr. and Mrs. Magill.

First New York dispatch—Established for the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

Birth of the first under the Quincy Monitor.

A BIG DEFALCATION

Causes the Suspension of an Old Banking Firm.

DISHONEST MANAGER DIES.

And Leaves His Accounts Short to the Tune of \$500,000—Firm Will Make an Assignment.

New York, April 5.—Just before the close of business the members of the Stock Exchange were startled by the announcement of the suspension of George K. Sisk's firm of 10 Broadway. The firm is one of the oldest connected with the exchange, having been in active business over forty years. They had many branch offices in the principal cities and did a large stock business by wire.

At the office of the firm it was stated that the suspension was wholly due to a large defalcation in the Philadelphia office, which was managed by a member of the firm, Douglas Hilger, who died a few days ago.

The method of the defalcation and the amount involved, the surviving members of the firm decline to state, except that the defalcation amounted to more than \$500,000.

W. H. M. Sisk, the board member of the firm and was admitted to the Stock Exchange in 1865. He said that the Philadelphia branch was known before Hilger's death. He was in consultation with his lawyers up to a late hour, and an assignment to them will probably be made to-day.

Harold Clemens, another member of the firm, said that the suspension was entirely unexpected, and that the firm would be unable to make any statement until to-day, when all the details will be given. W. H. M. Sisk said the assignment will probably go to Philadelphia at once, and make a thorough examination of the accounts. Mr. Clemens stated that there were no liabilities to be taken care of outside of the Philadelphia office, and that the firm expects to resume in a short time.

Street rumors put the liabilities of the firm at \$500,000, and make the amount of the defalcation about the same figure. This is the second time that the firm has suffered through mismanagement of its branch offices. Two years ago the manager of the Detroit office, A. M. Stanton, by falsifying his accounts, ran up a shortage of \$150,000, but this blow the firm recovered from and still maintains its credit was very high.

A Hypocrite.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Calvin H. Needles, who acted as manager of the office of Stanton, is said to have been the one who defalcated. He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

A BIG DEFALCATION

Causes the Suspension of an Old Banking Firm.

DISHONEST MANAGER DIES.

And Leaves His Accounts Short to the Tune of \$500,000—Firm Will Make an Assignment.

New York, April 5.—Just before the close of business the members of the Stock Exchange were startled by the announcement of the suspension of George K. Sisk's firm of 10 Broadway. The firm is one of the oldest connected with the exchange, having been in active business over forty years. They had many branch offices in the principal cities and did a large stock business by wire.

At the office of the firm it was stated that the suspension was wholly due to a large defalcation in the Philadelphia office, which was managed by a member of the firm, Douglas Hilger, who died a few days ago.

The method of the defalcation and the amount involved, the surviving members of the firm decline to state, except that the defalcation amounted to more than \$500,000.

W. H. M. Sisk, the board member of the firm and was admitted to the Stock Exchange in 1865. He said that the Philadelphia branch was known before Hilger's death. He was in consultation with his lawyers up to a late hour, and an assignment to them will probably be made to-day.

Harold Clemens, another member of the firm, said that the suspension was entirely unexpected, and that the firm would be unable to make any statement until to-day, when all the details will be given. W. H. M. Sisk said the assignment will probably go to Philadelphia at once, and make a thorough examination of the accounts. Mr. Clemens stated that there were no liabilities to be taken care of outside of the Philadelphia office, and that the firm expects to resume in a short time.

Street rumors put the liabilities of the firm at \$500,000, and make the amount of the defalcation about the same figure. This is the second time that the firm has suffered through mismanagement of its branch offices. Two years ago the manager of the Detroit office, A. M. Stanton, by falsifying his accounts, ran up a shortage of \$150,000, but this blow the firm recovered from and still maintains its credit was very high.

A Hypocrite.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Calvin H. Needles, who acted as manager of the office of Stanton, is said to have been the one who defalcated. He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years.

He is a man of high standing in the city, and has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 3.

QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARLES P. TIRRELL IN 1822.

TIRRELL & SONS, Carriage Builders and Dealers,

100 HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

Our Telephone Message for the Season of 1890.

Hello Central!
Hello!
Will you give me 33-5?
Who do you want?

Tirrell & Sons,

the Carriage builders.
Oh! there they are. Go ahead.
Hello! is this Tirrell & Sons?
Yes sir.
Well, how is business?
Who are you?
I am a gentleman looking for information.
Oh! business is good. What can we tell you?
Do you keep finished carriages in stock?
Why, certainly we do. We have about

\$7000.00

at present. We are already for
Spring trade, and new

CLAUDE
They control a Large Creamery in
Clinton, Me. Capacity 1,200 lbs.
per week. And pay no commis-
sions.

BARGAINS IN HAY.

April 8. 1-6t

**WEBSTER NUT
COAL.**

This may not be the way to spell it, but
the Webster Nut is nevertheless O. K.

IT WILL SAVE YOU

\$1.00 Per Ton

And you will also receive a

5c. Coal Hod Free.

Patch & Son.

F. S. PATCH.

Phone Connections.

1-6t

Have you any

Coddard Buggies

finished?

Yes, sir; we have all sizes. Some
trimmed in green broadcloth and some
in drab.

Do you consider them first-class
buggies?

Yes, sir; we consider them strictly so.
How are they painted?

Oh! all colors.

Do they have cane on the seat?

Yes, sir; we have them with and
without.

Do you keep other style carriages?

Yes, indeed.

What are they and what are your
prices?

Oh! we have

Goddards

Would Run Through Quincy.

The officers of Fort Warren are negotiat-
ing with the water board to have pipes laid
from Long Island to the United States
reservation for the purpose of supplying
Fort Warren with water. The water board
has sent to the quartermaster at Boston
the price at which different sizes of pipe
will be furnished.

Credit to the City.

The Quincy Daily LEDGER made its first
appearance yesterday, from the office of
Green & Prescott. It is a seven-column,
four-page paper, and the initial number is
a credit alike to the publishers and the city
which it represents.—*Boston Herald.*

Quincy Daily Ledger

We offer to the boys selling the
most Daily Ledgers

3 Gold Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be
given to the newsboy who shall sell the
largest number of LEDGERS for the month
of April, 20 days, beginning April 8th
and ending April 30th, inclusive.

SECOND PRIZE—\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To be
given to the newsboy who shall sell the
second largest number during the same
period of time, and under conditions given
below.

THIRD PRIZE—\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be
given to the newsboy selling the third
largest number.

CONDITIONS:

1. All competing newsboys must have
their names registered at the PATRIOT
office, where a record will be kept of each
day's sales and certificates issued to cor-
respond with records. Boys can start in at
any time, but the sooner the better, of
course.

2. Boys in the employ of local news-
dealers will be entitled to enter the contest
providing they present a certificate from
their employer each day at the PATRIOT
office, stating how many papers they have
sold.

3. No boy will be allowed to count pa-
pers sold inside the store of his employer.
We trust that every newsboy will enter
the contest with good feelings toward his
competitors and make a hard struggle for
one of the gold coins.

These prizes are given in addition to the
regular commission which the boys get for
each LEDGER sold. Each boy gets his pay
for selling, anyway, and may get one of
the prizes besides. Now, boys, go to work
in earnest and secure one of these prizes.
The trial is open to all.

We have an elegant

**Coupe
Rockaway,**

trimmed in Satin, Lace and Broadcloth
combined, for single or double hitch,

\$600.

Cornings, latest styles,

\$150 to \$200.

Concord Wagons,

\$100 to \$150.

Family Carryalls, \$200 to \$300

Say, hello! can you hear me?

Yes. Why?

This telephone bothers us once in a

few seconds.

Her windpipe had been near-
ly closed, and it was thought that she would
fore medical assistance could reach the
surgeons arrived and sewed up the wound.
She cannot recover.

The former lover has not been notified, his
friends not knowing where he can be found.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

There was a \$30,000 fire at Galveston, Tex.
Hector Hanoteau, the French painter, is
dead.

The Alton road is determined to reduce the
lumber rate.

The Liberals in the Canadian parliament
voted for unrestricted reciprocity.

William D. Howells predicts that the great
American novelist will come from the west.

A North Carolina postmistress effectively
replied to persons who objected to her filling
the place.

Enos S. Kimbry, coal dealer, New Haven,
has assigned. Assets unknown; liabilities,
\$75,000.

The vacancies in the Reading board have
been filled, leaving President Corbin stronger
than ever.

The Missouri Pacific will not join in the
reorganization of the Western States Pas-
senger association.

A fierce storm swept over portions of Illi-
nois, doing much damage to property, but
no loss of life has been reported.

The Stonington line steamer Rhode Island
struck a hidden reef in the East river, but
soon floated and proceeded.

George Fields (colored) was hanged at
Scranton, Miss., for the murder of Jennie
Moseley, colored, on May 14 last.

Ex-President Cleveland is said to have a
law practice of \$25,000 a year. More busi-
ness is offered than he can attend to.

The plan of forming a whip syndicate has
finally been abandoned, two or three con-
cerns refusing to join in the movement.

Enin Pasha has sent a telegram express-
ing regret at his inability to accept the in-
vitation of the relief committee to visit Eng-
land.

An incendiary fire at Lanesville, Pa., de-
stroyed nine frame buildings, including The
Weekly Herald office. Loss about \$25,000;
insured for \$11,500.

Dr. Knap, lately German consul at San-
ta Monica, has been placed upon the retired list,
owing to his conduct at the time of the dis-
orders at that place.

Six warehouses on the Faubourg St.
Honore, Paris, were burned. The Russian
church adjoining was slightly damaged.
Five persons were injured.

Southern Republicans in congress, who
are pledged to the repeal of the tobacco tax,
are planning to secure Democratic votes
enough to amend the tariff bill to that effect.

Artistic Welch, the widely known breeder
of horses and formerly owner of "Enden-
heim," the famous stock farm at Chestnut
Hill, died at Philadelphia in the 79th year of
his age.

The Tagblatt says that Chancellor Von
Caprivi, Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hunga-
rian prime minister, and Signor Crispien,
the Italian prime minister, will probably soon
have a meeting in Austria.

The three-masted schooner Annie J. Moore,
with a cargo of coal, was driven ashore near
the Petank I've saving station, off Long Is-
land. The captain and crew were taken off
by the life-savers. The vessel and cargo will
be a total loss.

Depot Wagons, \$250.

Light Trotting Buggies,

\$125 to \$200.

We have a fine

Beach Wagon, \$325.

Also a Two-Wheel Cart,

The "Blue Ribbon,"

\$30.

which is a daisy. We have other styles
and grades of Carriages, but you had
better call in and see, because we can
show better than tell you.

Oh! I almost forgot to ask if you
build wagons.

Yes, sir; we will build anything in
the shape of a wagon, cart or carriage.

Do you keep

Harnesses?

HONNET PARTY.

to an informal
appeal for a
specific duties. The pro-

posed and was lost by a
schedule stands in the bill as a Con-
committee. Representatives of the
hangings industry were also heard in ad-
vance of a special provision to fit their goods.

OUR SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Committee Bill Presented in Favor of
Their Coinage.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Representative
Bartine, from the committee on coinage,
weights and measures, reported to the house
the bill agreed upon in committee, author-
izing the coinage of the subsidiary coins
amounting to \$22,774,237, consisting of \$19,-
011,566 in half dollars, \$2,948,731 in quarter
dollars, \$331,960 in dimes, \$482,000 in un-
sorted coin. A large proportion of this coin
is not current on account of abrasion. Much
of it is of a denomination for which there is
no demand, and the whole of it is carried on
the books of the treasury as unavailable
assets. It has been accumulating for years
and cannot be put in circulation in its pre-
sent condition. The purpose of the bill is to
enable the treasury department to make this
coin available.

Charged with Obstruction.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10.—The United States
circuit court grand jury indicted Preston
Belvin, president of the Powhatan club, A.
M. Smith, Jr., nominees for the common-
wealth's attorney of the city; A. B. Guiteau,
associate counsel for foreign bondholders; E.
C. Tate, a well-known base ball player, and
others, or combining to hinder, delay, pre-
vent and obstruct voting in the first pre-
dict of Jackson ward at the election held Nov. 6,
1888, for member of congress. All the par-
ties are Democrats.

A Hint Complied With.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Tammany
Central association of the Eighteenth as-
sembly district at its annual meeting quietly
forced James P. Keating, the indicted ex-
wardman of L. dlow street jail, to retire from
the presidency of the association, which he
had held for eight successive terms. Michael
R. Brennan was elected to fill the vacancy.

Great Lakes Open for Traffic.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The news was re-
ceived here that the Straits of Mackinac
were free of ice. Accordingly the big grain
fleet, which has been waiting here for that
announcement before sailing for Buffalo and
other lake ports, weighed anchor and stood
away upon their trips.

Wholesome Advice.

BERLIN, April 10.—It is reported that
Emperor William has written to the czar,
strongly advising him to make liberal con-
cessions to his people. Meantime, hundreds
of the czar's subjects daily are deported to
Siberia.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Forecast for New
England: Rain, partly as snow; colder;
westerly winds, high on the coast.

Storm signals are displayed from Hatteras
to Eastport.

Yes, sir; we keep in stock and build
to order all kinds and grades; also dif-
ferent parts of Harness, and the best
line of

COLLARS

in the City.

Is that so? I didn't know that.

Why, I tell you, you ought to call
and see us.

Can you sell these goods as cheap as
I can buy in Boston?

Yes, sir; and some of them cheaper.

How can you do that?

Our rent is lower, and that is a big
item, and there are a dozen other rea-
sons.

Well, you must do quite a business.

We don't do much, but we want to
do more, and think by strict attention
and good work we may get there.

I can't see why it won't pay me to
buy my Carriage and Harness of you
this year.

We think it will. We guarantee ev-
ery Carriage we sell for

ONE YEAR!

**Judge Pratt of This City Elected to
the position by the K. of H.**

At a meeting of Grand Lodge Knights
of Honor in Boston, Wednesday evening,
Judge E. Granville Pratt of Quincy was
elected Reporter, at a salary of

St. Petersburg, April 10. Five candidates
from a private source is to the effect, re-
the czar is in a terribly nervous condition,
while the czarina is threatened with insani-
ty. The latter is now prostrated with fits
of vomiting and violent weeping. She fears
that she may find death in her food, or be
killed while walking or driving. On no ac-
count is her wretched condition allowed to
appear in the newspapers.

Brewing at Buenos Ayres

BUENOS AYRES, April 10.—The 7th was
a day of great excitement. On 'Change. Gold
was quoted at 300 premium. The crisis is
growing and a general labor strike is
feared.

**Closing Quotations of the New York and
Boston Stock Markets—April 9.**

There was really so little animation in the New
York market that serious consideration or an-
alysis is not called for. Boston trading was
diminished in volume. Attention securities, al-
though still prominent, were not active.

The New York Market.

Atlantic... 87 1/2 Northern Pacific... 35 1/2
Central Pacific... 87 1/2 do pref... 35 1/2
Chi & Northw... 115 1/2 Oregon Nav... 98
Del & West... 125 1/2 Mexican Cent... 47
Del & Hud-on... 101 Pacific Mail... 38 1/2
Illinois Central... 145 Reading... 40 1/2
Lake Shore... 107 1/2 Texas Pacific... 40 1/2
Missouri Pacific... 71 1/2 Union Pacific... 68 1/2
New Jersey Central... 115 Erie Tel... 40
New York Central... 105 1/2 Wheel & Lake Erie... 35 1/2
do pref... 105 1/2 Western Union... 81 1/2

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land... 7 1/2 Fitchburg pref... 91
Boston Bay Land... 5 1/2 Pine & Pine Mar... 98
Newport Land... 2 1/2 Maine Central... 100
West End Land... 2 1/2 Mexican Central... 47
Atlantic & Pacific... 55 N Y & N England... 45 1/2
Boston & Lowell... 17 1/2 do pref... 17 1/2
Boston & Maine... 23 Union Pacific... 68 1/2
Boston & Prov... 22 1/2 Wisconsin Central... 35
Chicago, B & Q... 65 American Bell Tel... 40
Central Mass... 18 New England Tel... 40
do pref... 18 Erie Tel... 40
Eastern... 10 1/2 Mexican Tel... 35

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—FLOUR—Stronger; city
wheat at \$4 25 to \$4 50, city mill patents at \$4 75 to
\$5 25; winter wheat, low grades at \$2 25 to \$2 75;
winter wheat, fair to fancy, at \$2 10 to \$2 50;
winter wheat, patents, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Minnesota
clear at \$3 25 to \$4 25; do straight at \$4 25 to \$4 50;
do patents at \$4 50 to \$5 25.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 red 80 1/2 to 90c elevator;
No 3 red 80c.

COYEN—Strong; No 2 35 1/2 to 35c elevator,
steam-mixed 35 1/2 to 35 1/2c, No 2 white 40 to 40 1/2c.

QATS—Fairly active; No 2 35c, mixed western
28 to 30c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet, fair cargoes 25 1/2c.
SUGAR—Raw quiet, refined easy, granulated
11 1/2c, cubes 12c.

POTATOES—Easy, state \$2 12 to \$2 25, western
\$2 10 to \$2 25, Maine \$2 10.

PORK—Quiet, mess \$10 25 to \$10 75, extra prime
9 25 to 9 50.

BEEF—Easy; beef hams strong, cut-meals
strong, pickled bellies 5 1/2 to 5 1/2c.

LARD—Quiet; western steam \$6 20.

BUTTER—Irregular; state dairy, old, 5 to 12c;
western dairy 7 to 10c.

and we live up to it. And I want to
tell you another thing—we keep

**Combs,
Brushes,
Chamois Skins,
Brooms,
Sponges.**

and all Stable Furniture.

**Horses' Clothing and
Robes.**

WHEELBARROWS.

Also the only full line of

Dog Collars

in the City. We don't intend that the
people of this city or vicinity shall call
for anything in our line that we don't
have in stock.

Hello! what is that noise?

That is the

ELECTRIC CAR.

It will stop in a minute.

There, that is better. You do re-
pairing, I suppose?

Yes, sir; that is one of our strong-
holds. We paint and varnish all kinds,
and repair Carriages in every branch
of the business. We also make and

SIGNS.

I have a job of iron work. Can you
do it?

Of course we can. We do a great
deal of jobbing.

How are your prices on repairing?

people tell me they are high.

We grade our price with the work a
customer asks for. We prefer to do

GOOD WORK,

therefore, we must charge for it.

I am glad I called you up. Will call
at your warerooms and see you the last
of the week.

That is right. Come now and have
first choice from our new

Spring Stock.

There is a party waiting to see me.

I must go. Good-by.
Good-by. Don't forget to call.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company
will be found in our columns today. It
shows the Company to be in an excellent
condition, notwithstanding the numerous
large fires the past year. Among the di-
rectors we notice the new name of Mr.
Edwin B. Pratt, one of our much respected
citizens.

SCHOOL SHOE

For the "LITTLE HERO" School
shoes for Boys are equal to any school
shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special
lines, made on their orders, which you can-
not obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these
facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8. 1-6t

Jos. W. Lombard,

Panton's Block, Quincy.

April 8. 1-6t

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

BY USING

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully
compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 1-6t

Fuller, Foley & Co.,

ARTISTIC

MEMORIALS.

Orders given now will be

completed and set

before Memo-

rial Day.

Works, near Depot,

EMBROIDERY.

Silk and Floss

Quills, Spools and Cards,

2 For 1 ct.

MISS C. S. HUBBARD'S.

Quincy, April 8.

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8.

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of

England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish

Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

BOOTS and SHOES

NEW STYLES ARRIVING DAILY.

A full line of spring goods now ready for

inspection.

JOHN PAGE

TANNER and CURRIE

Also Wholesale and Retail dealer

Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 8.

1-ly

ARE YOU SATISFIED

Plumbing?

EMERY & HALEY

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES

TINWARE.

Beale St., Wollaston.

(NEAR HOTEL).

P. O. Box 187.

April 8.

1-6t

WHY CAN

E. H. Doble & Co.

Best Creamery Butter

SELL THE

more than any other house in the

City?

BECAUSE

They control a Large Creamery in

Clinton, Me. Capacity 1,200 lbs.

per week. And pay no Commis-

sions.

BARGAINS IN HAY.

April 8.

1-6t

WEBSTER NUT

COAL.

This may not be the way to spell it, but

the Webster Nut is nevertheless O. K.

IT WILL SAVE YOU

\$1.00 Per Ton

And you will also receive a

5c. Coal Hod Free.

Patch & Son.

F. S. PATCH.

Some Connections.

2-6t

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local

and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 10.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle

Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presi-

dents—Incorporation of Massachusetts

Cities and Norfolk County Towns—

Foreign Matters.

1830—House of Richard Beals heirs,

Quincy, burned.

1840—Lynn, seventh city of Massachusetts,

incorporated.

1865—News reached Quincy of Lee's

surrender.

World Wide.

1583—Birth of Hugo Grotius, historical and

theological writer; died 1645.

1710—Execution of Dick Turpin, English

highwayman.

1736—Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy,

famous soldier; born 1665.

1741—Battle of Mollwitz; victory of

Frederick II over the Austrians.

1845—1,100 buildings burned in Pittsburg;

loss \$10,000,000.

1848—First blooded in the war between the

United States and Mexico.

1858—Death of Thomas H. Benton,

American statesman, in Washington,

aged 70.

1865—The advance of Sherman's army

reaches the Neuse river, N. C.

Davitt and the Strikers.

It was Michael Davitt, the Irish leader,

who at length settled and ended the

strike of the Liverpool dockmen, and set

the wheels of commerce in motion again.

Our readers will recall something of the

history of the man who has rendered this

important service to England and to com-

merce.

He was born in Ireland, and put to

work in a factory when a child. There

he lost his arm. He took up the cause of

home rule in Ireland as soon as he was

old enough to understand it, and ad-

vocated it with such enthusiasm that when

he was 25 years old this one armed fac-

tory "hand" was arrested in London as a

suspect and sentenced to fifteen years'

imprisonment at hard labor. He could

not perform the labor, owing to his

maimed condition, and he was in conse-

quence severely punished frequently.

After serving seven years of his term

he was released on ticket of leave for

good behavior. But he advocated home

rule publicly and persistently, and was

in consequence again arrested and im-

prisoned in 1880. We note, however,

that it is not now a crime to advocate

home rule for Ireland.

In 1879 Davitt organized the Irish Na-

tional Land League. He is a man of

warm sympathy and magnetic presence,

and a greatly admired speaker. This is

the man, imprisoned twice, by his order

subjected to harsh treatment, that now

steps forward and helps the British na-

tion out of serious trouble.

Would Run Through Quincy.

The officers of Fort Warren are negoti-

ating with the water board to have pipes laid

from Long Island to the United States

reservation for the purpose of supplying

Fort Warren with water. The water board

has sent to the quartermaster at Boston

the price at which different sizes of pipe

will be furnished.

Credit to the City.

The Quincy Daily Ledger made its first

appearance yesterday, from the office of

Green & Prescott. It is a seven-column,

four-page paper, and the initial number is

a credit alike to the publishers and the city

which it represents.—Boston Herald.

Quincy Daily Ledger

We offer to the boys selling the

most Daily Ledgers

3 Gold Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be

given to the newsboy who shall sell the

largest number of LEDGERS for the month

of April,—20 days,—beginning April 8th

and ending April 30th, inclusive.

SECOND PRIZE—\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To be

given to the newsboy who shall sell the

second largest number during the same

period of time, and under conditions given

below.

THIRD PRIZE—\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be

given to the newsboy selling the third

largest number.

CONDITIONS:

1. All competing newsboys must have

their names registered at the PATRIOT

office, where a record will be kept of each

day's sales and certificates issued to cor-

respond with records. Boys can start in at

any time, but the sooner the better, of

course.

2. Boys in the employ of local news-

dealers will be entitled to enter the contest

providing they present a certificate from

their employer each day at the PATRIOT

office, stating how many papers they have

sold.

3. No boy will be allowed to count pa-

pers sold inside the store of his employer.

We trust that every newsboy will enter

the contest with good feelings toward his

competitors and make a hard struggle for

one of the gold coins.

These prizes are given in addition to the

regular commission which the boys get for

each LEDGER sold. Each boy gets his pay

for selling, anyway, and may get one of

the prizes besides. Now, boys, go to work

in earnest and secure one of these prizes.

The trial is open to all.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

New England Fishermen Well

Satisfied Without It.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTS PAY

For Damages Sustained by Citizens Dur-

ing the Late War—Recognition of Sub-

sidiary Coins Advocated—Finishing

Touches to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Congressman

Gosnell, who, as the representative of the

Glaucor fishermen, is the best informed

congressman on the Canadian fishery ques-

tion, says he does not believe that the ad-

ministration will renew the Bayard-Cham-

berlain modus vivendi, which the Canadian

government announces that it will renew.

He says: "What Sir John intends is one

thing, and what we want may be an-

other. The entire fishery is so wholly ours,

and I have such confidence in the Harrison-

Blaine administration, that I am not on the

anxious seat at all. Nor are my constituents.

We want no modus vivendi. We want the

original rights and privileges accorded by

civilized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

ized nations to the vessels of other civil-

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 4.

QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

HYDROPHOBIA CASE.

Former Resident of Atlantic Dies of the Dreaded Disease.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Annual Report of the School Committee has not yet been Adopted by the Board—Another meeting to be held Monday evening.

Mr. Woodbury J. Mason, formerly of Quincy, died in the Massachusetts General Hospital on Wednesday. Mr. Mason had been employed by the Old Colony in Quincy for some time. About six weeks ago a pet dog owned by him was stolen, and after considerable trouble he recovered it in Hyde Park. While playing with the dog he was bitten in the hand, but did not give any notice of the wound for some time, until his arm and hand became swollen and painful, and he developed symptoms of hydrophobia. Doctors were summoned but of no avail. He was removed to the hospital where he suffered great agony until he died. It is supposed that the dog had been bitten by a mad dog while away, as he showed the effects of rabies on his neck. The body was brought to this city for burial.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The Annual Report Drawn Up and Considered, but Not Approved. The monthly meeting of the School Committee, postponed from Fast night, was held in the Durgin & Merrill block last evening. The annual report of the committee for 1889 was read and partly considered. An adjournment was made Monday evening, when it will be further considered and prepared for the printer. No other business was transacted.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Differences of Granite Contractors and Men Not Adjusted.

The first of May is drawing near and the question in this city is not settled. The proposal of the workmen was that they should constitute a day's work, and the rest to be paid to any man working by day be thirty-one cents per hour. This

the manufacturers rejected, and proposed to pay twenty-eight cents per hour for nine hours to all men worth it, and all others in proportion. Some of the manufacturers say if they could get men who would guarantee to work a certain length of time for them, they would pay the price asked right off, but the way the case stands any cutter will leave the man he is working for at any time, and take up another job in a different yard at an increase of wages. His place in the yard he has left will have to be filled probably by a man unknown to the foreman, and possibly by an inferior man. On some work it will take some time to find out whether or not the man is capable of earning a full day's pay, and if he is not, the manufacturer is obliged to pay for the experience and knowledge.

The men working by the piece demand an increase of ten per cent. on the bill, as naturally enough they would like to make as much as the day men, and are not particular about obtaining nine hours if they are obliged to sacrifice part of what constitutes a day's pay at the present time. This increase the bosses say they will not make, as they claim they would be losing the profit made in their business at the condition the market is in. The way the case stands now, if both sides do not come to some settlement agreeable to both parties the prospects are that there will be a strike. A majority of the contractors and workmen who have had experience in the past with affairs of this kind, do not care to see any trouble, and the people of this city look forward to a settlement before long which will be satisfactory to both parties.

Quincy Should Support.

The Daily Ledger is the title of a new paper started in Quincy by Green & Prescott. It is an outgrowth of the weekly Patriot, but the publishers thought it best to adopt a new name. Quincy should be able to support at least one daily.—New Bedford Standard.

A Broken Trolley.

A trolley pole of the electric car of Neponset was broken off last evening, but was immediately repaired by Supt. Duggan, and travel was resumed after twenty minutes' delay.

At Wollaston.

The Street Department commenced its spring cleaning of the streets of Wollaston this morning.

FIREMAN MARRIED.

Engineer Goodwin of Steamer One Takes a Wife.

THE WOODWARD PROPERTY.

The Deed for the Transfer of the Property Has Been Drawn Up and will be Acted Upon Tonight.

Engineer Goodwin was married last evening to Miss Carrie Reed of Charlestown. A reception was given at their house on Quincy street. Mr. Henry Brown was best man and Miss Seelye bridesmaid. Among the presents was a gold watch, a smoking set, a great deal of silver ware and an elegant chamber set, the latter being presented by some of his intimate friends. While the carriages passed the steamer house on their way to Mr. Cotton's an alarm was struck inside the house to salute Goodwin, and as the carriages were returning all the Q. F. D. stood outside to serenade the newly-made couple with fish horns and other musical instruments.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin started on their wedding tour this morning. They will be gone two weeks and will visit Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The LEDGER extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin.

WOODWARD PROPERTY.

The Trustees Met This Morning to Transfer Deed, but Didn't Do It.

The deed for the transfer of the Woodward property held in trust by the city to the Greenleaf Associates has been drawn up, and was read to the trustees at a meeting at City Hall this morning.

It was thought best to take a day to compare the deeds, and an adjournment was accordingly made to this evening.

One of the provisions of the deed is that streets shall be run and the property put upon the market in house lots within a year.

Sure to be Appreciated.

The Quincy DAILY LEDGER, published by Green & Prescott of the Weekly Patriot, is the latest suburban daily. The first number appeared Tuesday, and is full

of local news and a big proportion of advertising. It is sure to be appreciated by the citizens of the granite city.—(Boston Record.)

Christ's Church.

At the parish meeting of Christ's church, Quincy, on Tuesday, April 8, the following vote of the wardens and vestry was unanimously ratified and approved:

Voted,—That the pew occupied by the Hon. Peter Butler be known hereafter as the Peter Butler pew, and that a plate be placed on it engraved, "The Peter Butler pew; a tribute of Christ's church, Quincy, in thankful appreciation of many worthy faithful and helpful services."

Well Posted.

The Ledger is a new daily published in Quincy, Mass. We trust that the Ledger will keep itself well posted and that its accounts will be heavy on the right side.—Lowell Star.

A special town meeting was held last Monday afternoon, and resolutions were adopted, favoring the purchase of the water system of the town, which is now owned by a stock company in Boston. The intention conveyed in the resolution, was that this town should raise bonds to the amount of \$50,000, Bridgewater to raise a like amount, the balance to be paid in cash. The whole matter was left to a committee of five, to investigate and report at a future meeting.

—St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brookline, was the scene of a very brilliant wedding last evening. The contracting parties were Miss Elizabeth Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dana of Brookline, and Mr. Arthur Comer of Waban.

—The Milton News, with its issue of April 5, entered on its tenth volume, and we extend to Bro. Woodward our congratulations on the neat and prosperous appearance of his paper.

—Newton voted Monday evening to build a contagious hospital and a morgue on the Cottage hospital grounds, and \$10,000 was appropriated.

—Boston merchants are subscribing liberally to the guarantee fund for the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Boston.

—The petition of citizens of Marlboro for a city charter, was admitted to the Senate yesterday.

BIG SALES!

Great Competition for the Gold Prizes Offered by

THE QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Walter Sampson Now Heads the List—He has Numerous Competitors—Number Sold by Each Boy.

There is a sharp competition among the boys for the gold prizes offered by the publishers of the LEDGER. The list below contains the number for the first two days only and comprises only boys who start from the LEDGER office. There are also boys in West Quincy, Wollaston and other parts of the city, besides the news agents.

Copies Sold	
35	Joseph Merritt,
35	Richard Clark,
35	Willie Clare,
35	Charles Clare,
35	Charles Walsh,
35	Frank Walsh,
35	Alexander Marnock,
35	Thomas Bisson,
35	Joseph Nagle,
35	John Dacey,
35	Willie Spargo,
35	Andrew Carlson,
35	Walter McDonnell,
35	John Weir,
35	Peter Starr,
35	Alexander McIntosh,
35	Robert Craig,
35	Walter Burke,
35	Ernest Saunders,
35	Thomas Clark,
35	James Clare,
35	Alfred Pinal,
35	Walter Sampson,
35	Preston Davis,
35	Edward Donnelly,
35	Earle Johnson,
35	James Crowley,
35	William Wales,
35	Bert Emery,
35	Willie Callahan,

Married Life.

The Goodwin Comedy Company appeared at the Robertson hall, last evening, in the amusing comedy "Married Life."

Had its coming been announced in the DAILY LEDGER the company would have met expenses. As it was the audience did not number 200. There was some merit in the piece, and the parts were well taken. It is to be regretted there were so many noisy hoodlums in the hall.

Sunday School Officers.

The following officers for the Wollaston M. E. Sunday School, have been elected for the ensuing year.

Superintendent,—Frank P. Luce.

Assistant Superintendent,—Fred B. Quimby.

Secretary,—Jas. L. Nesbit.

Treasurer,—Miss Alice M. Colgan.

Librarian,—Wm. R. Campbell.

Assistant Librarian,—Clarence Sargent.

Chorister,—Dr. A. J. Colgan.

The school is in a very flourishing condition. The collections during March, amounting to \$18.68, class No. 2 leading with 5.85. Class No. 5 led with an average attendance of 90 per cent.—the banner class.

Social at Congregational Church.

The regular monthly social of the Wollaston Congregational Society drew a large crowd, as usual, Thursday evening. The programme this month was short and good. It was as follows:

Reading,	"Carl, the Martyr,"
Solo,	Mrs. W. H. Brasee.
Solo,	"Good Night."
Reading,	Mr. W. M. Wight.
	Mrs. Jewell.
Duet,	"Gently Sighs the Breeze."
	Mrs. H. T. Whitman and Mrs. N. G. Nickerson.

Birthday Surprise.

Some twenty-five little friends of Miss Edith Graham gave her a birthday surprise party on Thursday evening. The time was most pleasantly spent in games until supper was served. The party sat down to the tables arrayed in bon-bon caps, and made a gay appearance. Dancing was engaged in after supper. The company had a thoroughly good time, and departed wishing Miss Graham many happy returns of the day.

The LEDGER is mailed at the Quincy post office every afternoon in season to be delivered by the carriers.

Service in Unitarian hall, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. W. S. Key's discourse will be on "The Transmission of the Prophetic Spirit."

MORE LETTERS.

Two Wollastons Citizens Express Opinions of the Ledger.

Congratulatory letters are daily received by the publishers.

Councilman Sherman Says:

The advent of a daily paper is another round in the ladder which is to carry Quincy up among the best cities of Massachusetts. The other rounds are good clean sidewalks, indestructible streets, a good system of sewerage, cheap pure water and plenty of inexpensive light. When we get all these things (now acknowledged to be necessities) the natural beauty of Quincy will do the rest. If succeeding editions of the LEDGER are as good as the first your success is assured.

Mr. E. E. Williamson

of Wollaston, an experienced literary and newspaper man, upon being interviewed as to his opinion of the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER, spoke with much earnestness regarding the enterprise and ability exhibited by the publishers of the PATRIOT in publishing a daily edition.

When asked to state what he thought of the appearance of the paper, he said: "I have seen the first two editions of the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER. It is a handsome sheet, well edited, and a great credit to the publishers and to the city of Quincy. The publication marks a new era in the history of newspaper enterprise in Quincy. I have full confidence that those who control the LEDGER will exercise due caution in presenting the news to the public and keep the paper within the limits of safe and judicious journalism."

I have been an editor myself, and know from experience the responsibilities of an editor's position. The greatest critics of the newspapers are those with the least experience and the smallest abilities, when actually put to the test. I believe that on the whole the newspapers are fully equal to what we have a right to expect. You may tell the editors and proprietors of the DAILY LEDGER that I send them my congratulations and sincere wishes for the success of the new daily, and that I will do what I can to aid the paper in achieving merited prosperity.

The first number of Quincy's new daily, the LEDGER, appeared last night. It is a neat 28-column folio, with a good showing of local news.—Salem News.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARLES P. TIRRELL IN 1822.

TIRRELL & SONS,

Carriage Builders and Dealers,

100 HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

Our Telephone Message for the Season of 1890.

Hello Central!

Hello!

Will you give me 33-5?

Who do you want?

Tirrell & Sons,

Carriage builders.

Oh! there they are. Go ahead.

Hello! is this Tirrell & Sons?

Yes sir.

Well, how is business?

Who are you?

I am a gentleman looking for information.

Oh! business is good. What can we do for you?

Do you keep finished carriages in stock?

Why, certainly we do. We have

Have you any

Coddard Buggies

finished?

Yes, sir; we have all sizes. Some trimmed in green broadcloth and some in drab.

Do you consider them first-class buggies?

Yes, sir; we consider them strictly so.

How are they painted?

Oh! all colors.

Do they have cane on the seat?

Yes, sir; we have them with and without.

Do you keep other style carriages?

Yes, indeed.

What are they and what are your prices?

Oh! we have

Coddards

from \$175 to \$325.

We have an elegant

Coupe Rockaway,

trimmed in Satin, Lace and Broadcloth combined, for single or double hitch,

\$600.

Cornings, latest styles,

\$150 to \$200.

Concord Wagons,

\$100 to \$150.

Family Carryalls, \$200 to \$300

Say, hello! can you hear me?

Yes. Why?

This telephone bothers us once in a while. We also have

Ladies' Phaetons, \$175.

Depot Wagons, \$250.

Light Trotting Buggies,

\$125 to \$200.

We have a fine

Beach Wagon, \$325.

Also a Two-Wheel Cart,

The "Blue Ribbon,"

\$30.

which is a daisy. We have other styles and grades of Carriages, but you had better call in and see, because we can show better than tell you.

Oh! I almost forgot to ask if you build wagons.

Yes, sir; we will build anything in the shape of a wagon, cart or carriage.

Do you keep

Harnesses?

Yes, sir; we keep in stock and build to order all kinds and grades; also different parts of Harness, and the best line of

COLLARS

in the City.

Is that so? I didn't know that.

Why, I tell you, you ought to call and see us.

Can you sell these goods as cheap as I can buy in Boston?

Yes, sir; and some of them cheaper.

How can you do that?

Our rent is lower, and that is a big item, and there are a dozen other reasons.

Well, you must do quite a business.

We don't do much, but we want to do more, and think by strict attention and good work we may get there.

I can't see why it won't pay me to buy my Carriage and Harness of you this year.

We think it will. We guarantee every Carriage we sell for

ONE YEAR!

and we live up to it. And I want to tell you another thing—we keep

Combs,

Brushes,

Chamois Skins,

Brooms,

Sponges,

and all Stable Furniture.

Horses' Clothing and

Robes.

WHEELBARROWS.

Also the only full line of

Dog Collars

in the City. We don't intend that the people of this city or vicinity shall call for anything in our line that we don't have in stock.

Hello! what is that noise?

That is the

ELECTRIC CAR.

It will stop in a minute.

There, that is better. You do repairing, I suppose?

Yes, sir; that is one of our strongholds. We paint and varnish all kinds, and repair Carriages in every branch of the business. We also make and paint

SIGNS.

I have a job of iron work. Can you do it?

Of course we can. We do a great deal of iron jobbing.

How are your prices on repairing?—people tell me they are high.

We grade our price with the work a customer asks for. We prefer to do

GOOD WORK,

therefore, we must charge for it.

I am glad I called you up. Will call at your warehouses and see you the last of the week.

That is right. Come now and have first choice from our new

Spring Stock.

There is a party waiting to see me.

I must go. Good-by.

Good-by. Don't forget to call.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 11.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1703—Quincy voted to build school house on Training Field.

1815—Mr. Frederick Souther born. He celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday by reading a copy of the new DAILY LEDGER. His parents had ten children; five were born in Hingham, and the others in Quincy.

1818—Town appointed man to keep order in First Church on Sundays.

1885—First draft of Quincy city charter reported.

1889—South Quincy post office removed to Doble's building.

World Wide.

1713—Peace of Utrecht, terminating the wars of Queen Anne.

1815—Abdication of Napoleon.

1830—First public Mornin' Oliver Cowdery, near Manchester, N. Y.

1833—Death of Rowland Hill, English postal service reformer.

1847—American army at Vera Cruz begins its advance on the road to the capital.

1862—Surrender of Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, to forces under Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A.

1873—May Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, peace commissioners, massacred in the lava beds by the Native Indians in Oregon, while negotiating with them under truce.

Not Willing to Accept.

The pupils of the William H. Lincoln grammar school of Brookline, learning of the contemplated presentation to the school of a flag by the British-American Association, have prepared a petition to the chairman of the board, signed by about eighty pupils of the advanced classes, protesting against the reception of the flag, and signifying a willingness and desire to contribute for the purchase of a flag of their own.

New Gong Substituted.

A larger gong was placed on the outside of the Wollaston school house Tuesday, to take the place of the old bell which has been in use for years. The street light which was petitioned for by some of our citizens at the corner of Winthrop and Lincoln avenues, was lighted that night for the first time, the old wooden post having been replaced by an iron lamp post.

Higher Teaching.

Edwin King & Son sculptors, have just completed at their studio on Liberty street, a fine piece of workmanship. The group represents "Higher Teaching" and is composed of two figures, a woman and boy in sitting posture. This work of art reflects great credit on the sculptors; they also have several other statues to cut.

Fine Appearing Sheet.

We received to-day, a copy of number 1 volume 1, of the Quincy DAILY LEDGER. It is a fine appearing sheet and will undoubtedly prosper.—Lawrence American.

The Grand Army block in West Medway was damaged to the extent of \$1000 by fire Tuesday afternoon. The fire originated in the basement, among some old rubbish, where it was principally confined. The loss is covered by insurance.

—Out of twenty-two towns in Massachusetts holding town meetings on Monday, only seven voted for license.

DETECTIVES ON HIS TRACK.

Kimball Robbed the Bank's Till of \$3400 Just Before He Departed—His Reported Arrest in New York.

WORCESTER, April 11.—State Savings Bank Commissioner E. K. Chapin has finished his labors at the People's Savings bank. The latest development is that Kimball stole \$3400 from the till just before the close of banking hours and made up the balance with the national bank with which the People's deposited to suit the emergency. The difference was not discovered when the accounts between the banks were examined. Everything has now been examined and the total and final amount is now known. Two \$1000 Atchison bonds entrusted to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Waterman, are also gone with him.

Inspector Sully, detective for the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance company, who are on Kimball's bond for \$10,000, came here and went to Boston with Detective Hayter. There they learned the name, residence, description and habits of the French-Canadian woman with whom Kimball fled. The precise nature of the case is not divulged, but the bank officers think they have a hopeful clue and expect to find Kimball's destination. Sully is still in Boston but Hayter went post haste to New York.

Kimball Probably Arrested.

Boston, April 11.—Chief Wade of the district police received yesterday afternoon, a telegram from Inspector Byrnes of New York, asking that an officer be sent to New York at once to identify Kimball, the also-sounding Worcester bank teller, as a man thought to be the Worcester fugitive had been arrested. Officer Hayter, who had been with Kimball and who has been actively employed on the case, was at once dispatched to New York. Inspector Byrnes had an excellent description of the missing man, and though he has wired Chief Wade no particulars, the urgency of his message shows that he is thoroughly convinced that he has the defaulter in his clutches.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Its Dissolution and a Distribution of the Assets Sought to Court.

New York, April 11.—Henry Winthrop Gray, receiver of the North River Sugar Refining company, has instituted another proceeding against the Sugar Trust, in which he makes all the members of the Sugar Refining company defendants. It is claimed that the trust is a copartnership, and the deed and agreement under which it was organized is illegal and has so been pronounced by the courts. Mr. Gray asks for an accounting, a receivership of all of the companies in the trust, a dissolution of the trust and a distribution of the assets. Defendants hold that the complaint is insufficient to constitute a cause of action, that all parties interested have not been brought in and that plaintiff has not the legal authority to sue.

Judge Ingraham of the supreme court, special term, heard argument in the case. In support of the demurrer Elinor Root and John E. Parsons of the Sugar Trust, argued that if the copartnership was an illegal one, the receiver could not secure moneys nor profits which had accrued from an agreement of this character. They maintained that as the North River company had entered the trust voluntarily, its receiver had no right to injure the parties to the trust. Decision was reserved.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Forecast for New England: Fair; colder; westerly winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Switzerland is fortifying her frontier.

The city of Rome is said to be in a bankrupt condition.

The proprietors of the Boston Tavern are financially embarrassed.

A tornado in Wyoming buried railroad tracks under drift.

The New York state assembly defeated the valued insurance policy bill.

The steamer Avoca was sunk, and the North Cambria damaged by collision.

The sentiment of annexation to the United States is said to be increasing in Cuba.

The alleged election of Orestes Cleveland to be mayor of Jersey City, is to be contested.

The return of Minister Adams from Brazil is explained as due to his undiplomatic talking.

A dispatch from Zanibar says the Germans are preparing to attack Kilwa on the 25th inst.

The Alton road gives notice that it will pay regular mileage to shippers of live stock in common cars.

The cashier of the First National bank at Poston, Minn., has absconded with from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

A Des Moines, Ia., man mortally wounded a burglar, and himself received a wound that may prove fatal.

A Paris paper says there is talk of an agreement between France and Germany, to be followed by disarmament.

Harry Garfield, the son of the martyr-president, was beaten for school trustee in Cleveland by Frederick Gunzghanser.

The estate of the late Julius S. Morgan, the American banker who died at Monte Carlo, is stated to be valued at \$30,000,000.

Navigation at Montreal may be said to have opened. The water has been falling steadily, and most of the wharves are free of ice.

The shops of the Lewis & Fowler Car Building company in Brooklyn was burned. Loss \$300,000. About 400 men are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, summed up Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy as "born of deceit, nurtured by evasion and enshrined in mystery."

M. Borrigliano, formerly a member of the chamber of deputies, and M. Edwards, director of the Matin, fought a duel near Paris. M. Edwards received a wound in the arm.

Two reporters are to be allowed to witness the execution by electricity of Kemmler, with the understanding that any account they may publish will be at their own risk.

Signor Saffi, with Mazzini and Armetelli formed the triumvirate in 1848, when the people rose in rebellion, drove Pius IX. from Rome and established a republic, is dead.

At Yvelington, Ky., a town of 300 population, near Owensboro, T. T. Taylor's tobacco factory and seventeen other buildings, mostly residences, were burned. Loss, \$300,000; insurance, \$300,000.

Mrs. Ferdinand Ward, wife of the ex-broker now in Sing Sing, died at Stamford, Conn., of inflammation of the stomach. She was 55 years old. She leaves a son 17 years old. Ward has two more to serve in prison.

Professor Charles Bach of the coast and geodetic survey is lying seriously ill from the effects of a stroke of paralysis at St. Luke's hospital in San Francisco. The professor was stricken down while in the cars on his way to California from Washington.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Mr. Randall's Strength Suffers Another Depletion.

HIS MIND UNUSUALLY CLEAR.

Remarkable Endurance of the Dying Leader—Not Permitted to See Visitors.

He is at Peace with All the World.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Chaplain Milburn called on Randall, but was unable to see him yesterday morning, because Randall was then unconscious under the influence of opiates, as he has been most of the time since Sunday, so the blind most eloquent could only speak a word of comfort to the family, and he returned to the house and prayed for them all in his morning invocation. Many other public men called, but none saw Randall, not even Postmaster General Wana-maker, who had some spiritual conversation with the dying statesman Wednesday. Wana-maker and Randall have become intimate friends during this winter, and Randall attributes his conversion largely to Wana-maker's influence.

Randall's pastor, Rev. Dr. Chester, has also had spiritual conversation with him recently. Randall's gentleness and patience are spoken of by all who have seen him in these latter days. His strong will remains unbroken. It is on this he has been living for a day or two, but it bends now as it never did before under sympathy. He is resigned and peaceful, although he would like to go on with his work in the house.

His attitude toward his former political opponents, who were almost like personal enemies, has changed completely. He dies by reason of his illness, suffered very little most of the time, because he has been kept unconscious with opiates, but when he is conscious he bears the intense pain with heroic endurance.

Mrs. Randall and her daughters, who have done most of the nursing, are almost worn out, but they bear the labor and the strain with fortitude. Everybody sympathizes with them.

Among the many who have sent messages of sympathy to him are President and Mrs. Harrison, Senator and Mrs. Quay and Senator and Mrs. Cameron. Postmaster General and Mrs. Wana-maker are most assiduous in their attention.

Last evening Mr. Randall's strength suffered another depletion and he is much weaker. He had a recurrence of the diarrhoeal attacks during the afternoon, but it was checked, at least temporarily. His mind was more than usually clear and bright. Dr. Mallan said he recognized all about him and occasionally spoke, but any tendency to conversation on his part was restrained as far as possible.

Dr. Mallan and Dr. Lincoln had a consultation and they were the only persons outside the family who saw him, with the exception of Postmaster General Wana-maker, who makes a daily visit to the sick man.

A THOROUGH RASCAL.

Lawyer Shellenberger's Fraudulent Transactions Will Amount to \$125,000.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 11.—Fresh evidence of J. Monros Shellenberger's fraudulent operations continue to pile up. Notes representing about \$25,000 were brought in by farmers and others living in the surrounding country, and the fugitive lawyer's shortage, it is now estimated, will reach \$125,000.

There is no telling where the figures will stop, as every hour brings to light some new duplicity. Shellenberger's large orphan's court receipts gave him special opportunities to make away with the sums entrusted to his care and he apparently took advantage of every such opportunity. The crime of forgery has been fastened upon him.

Michael Morris, a justice of the peace, noted for \$1200, purporting to be signed by J. R. Landis, which was given to him by Shellenberger as security for money advanced. Mr. Landis pronounces the note a forgery.

Many other notes of the same fraudulent character are known to be in existence. No definite information can be obtained as to how much of the estate left by his deceased wife in trust for her four boys has been used by Shellenberger, but it is thought the amount will be large.

HONORS FOR PORTLAND MEN.

Montgomery Guards Make a Few Side Bets to Their Advantage.

WORCESTER, April 11.—The Montgomery Guards of Portland, Me., Capt. T. E. Harbrett, and the Economy Guards, company G, Ninth regiment, M. V. M., 30 men each, drilled in the rink before 2500 people, for \$250 aside and the gate receipts. The Montgomery men, having \$8.05 points to their credit, to \$7.00 for the Economy, in a possible 100. The judges were Capt. A. S. Daggarth, Eighteenth United States infantry, Boston; Capt. H. M. Kendall, Sixth United States cavalry, Boston; Lieut. E. E. Hatch, Orono, Me. The victory which won \$3000 and their pockets full of money won on wagers. There was a large gathering of military men from Maine and this state. The judges said the Emmets were the superior in bearing and general drill, but their commanding officers made too many mistakes in the program.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—April 10.

The Wall street stock market, as a whole, was quiet as usual. Union Pacific was the particular feature. There was not much doing in Boston.

The New York Market.

Atchison 37 1/2 Northern Pacific... 39 3/4

Central Pacific... 31 Oregon Pacific... 37 1/2

Chi & N. Western... 111 Oregon Savi... 97

Del Lack & West... 135 1/2 Oregon Trans... 37

Illinois Central... 114 1/2 Reading... 38 1/2

Lake Shore... 107 1/2 Texas Pacific... 19 1/2

Massachusetts... 107 1/2 Union Pacific... 62 1/2

New Jersey Central... 118 1/2 Wabash St. L. & P... 11 1/2

New York Central... 107 1/2 Western Union... 35 1/2

N. Y. & N. E. West... 107 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

do pref. Western Union... 35 1/2

MODUS VIVENDI AGAIN.

Bill for its Extension Introduced in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Sir John Thompson introduced a bill in parliament extending the modus vivendi in connection with the Atlantic fisheries for one year. In reply to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, he said he had hopes and expectations for a settlement. "Very faint," said Sir Richard Cartwright from the opposition benches.

PORTLAND, Me., April 11.—A reporter called on some of the leading vessel owners here and asked for their views in regard to the extension of modus vivendi one year by the Canadian parliament. Lyman, Son & Co.: "Don't think much of the modus vivendi any way, but it is the best we can do and we have to make the most of the existing circumstances. Of course it is better for vessels to put into a Canadian port and pay a license of \$1 a ton for bait rather than come back to the states after the needed articles."

O. B. Whitten of Lewis, Chase & Whitten said: "Have the modus vivendi." Sargent, Lore & Skilling: "Don't think much of it, but have to do the best we can. The extension would be better than shutting us out altogether."

J. W. Trevelthan: "It will help Gloucester more than it will us, for Gloucester sends many vessels there. You can't catch fish without bait, and under the circumstances you have got to get it the easiest way."

MORE BONDS MISSING.

Discovery Made by the Archer Investigating Committee.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The Archer investigating committee has made the discovery that in addition to the \$138,000 of common bond which State Treasurer Archer disposed of for his own account, over \$50,000 of registered bonds are missing.

The committee made its report to Governor Jackson. It recommends that the attorney general be instructed to at once bring suit against State Treasurer Archer's bonds, and that the facts developed by the committee in the course of their investigation, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state's attorney of Baltimore city, to the end that such proceedings may be taken as the gravity of the case demands.

They charge the treasurer with official malfeasance and with the repeated misappropriation to his own use of securities and bonds belonging to the state, and they are ready to lay the proofs of those grave charges before Governor Jackson at such time as he may name for a hearing, after notice to Mr. Archer. The committee have traced \$43,500 worth of bonds abstracted by him, but have not been able to ascertain what he did with the remainder, with the testimony taken by them, be laid before the attorney general and the state

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Friday, April 11, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS, and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledge Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Soulter's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plumber's Block, Quincy
Winn's Store, Washington Street, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Quincy Point
Post Office, Quincy Point
Fred Bunker, Braintree
Henry B. Winton, Braintree
L. S. Houghton, Neponset
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 8 and 11.30 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Quincy Post Office.

Opp. Robertson House, Hancock Street.

Mails Arrive from

New York, South and West,	7.29 A. M.
Boston,	6.15 "
" "	9.00 "
" "	12.15 P. M.
" "	3.40 "
" "	6.30 "
New York, South and West,	4.45 "
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A. M.
" "	3.45 P. M.

Mails Close for

New York, South and West,	7.15 A. M.
Boston,	7.15 "
Cape Cod,	7.45 "
" "	9.35 "
" "	12.25 P. M.
Cape Cod,	3.15 "
Boston,	4.40 "
New York, South and West,	7.55 "
Quincy Point,	8.40 A. M.
" "	6.15 P. M.

WARREN W. ADAMS, Postmaster.

THE DAY BOOK.

Brief Items of News in the Granite City.

A festival of days will be given at the fair to be held in May by the Universalist Ladies' Aid Society.

In the District Court this morning, James Daly for being a tramp, sent to the State farm at Bridgewater for one year.

Mrs. McMillan of Franklin street, was the recipient of a well filled Easter basket, by four of the "King's daughters."

The beautiful set of lodge banners awarded to Wollaston Lodge, K. of H., will be formally presented at the next meeting.

The Dorchester branch Wells Memorial will hold its annual meeting in Field's building, Fields Corner, on Monday evening.

Last evening citizens of Mattapan discussed the organization of a reading room, branch public library and improvement club.

On the 7th of May, the Knights and Ladies of Honor celebrate their tenth anniversary. Very elaborate preparations are being made.

The telephone, which has been located at the residence of the city editor, was yesterday generally not in use. Our number is the same, 54-3.

The regular meeting of the Fragment Society will be held in the chapel next Wednesday in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

The LEDGER improves every day, the remarks of a prominent lady yesterday after reading No. 3. It seems good, she says, to get the news fresh.

Miss Alice M. Morse and Miss F. Mabelle Gillette are visiting Melrose, the home of Miss Morse; during their stay they will attend a sociable at Belmont, Mass.

Rev. Nathan Hunt will preach at Doble's hall, South Quincy, next Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Subject:—The Kingdom of God, and the Kingdom of the devil.

The subject of the meeting at Revere Hall, Sunday evening, will be "The Holy Spirit."

Maple Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, No. 313, gave a meeting next Wednesday night to install officers. The committee in charge have prepared an entertainment for them.

The Wheatland Banjo Club and Miss Jeneverde, reader, have been engaged by the Woman's Relief Corps of Harrison Square, to give an entertainment April 24.

Seventy-three gentlemen having responded favorably to the invitation to start a social club at Wollaston, the first meeting for organization will be at the Knights of Honor hall, on Saturday evening.

At the vesper services, which will be held at the Congregational Church Wollaston, on Sunday evening, at 7.30 o'clock Rev. Edward A. Robinson will speak and Mr. Samuel M. King, the tenor singer of the church of the Unity, Boston, will be the soloist.

Services next Sunday at Christ church will be at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Easter music will be repeated at the morning service, and at the afternoon service there will be the children's carol service with the Easter processionals. There will be no service in the evening, but on Sunday, April 20, at 7 o'clock, the Easter evening service will be again rendered by the choir, under the efficient direction of Mr. Wrigley, the organist.

Why is the town pump handle still allowed to point heavenward.

Mr. William Harkins is building a large dwelling house on Union street.

The Quincy PATRIOT will be out at the usual time and be more newsy than usual.

Mr. A. Frank Badger, not Mr. William S. Badger, is to build on First Hill, Wollaston.

D. S. Baxter is erecting a house for Michael Deveney, on Washington street, Quincy Point.

Mr. Edward Hardwick has returned from his hunt at Cape Cod, with forty-seven wild ducks in his game bag.

While Engineer Goodwin of the Q. F. D. is on his wedding tour, Mr. Edward Hardwick will substitute for him.

Chief Engineer Ripley has purchased a new horse which he will use in answering alarms. He is a great reader.

Rev. Luther Freeman of the M. E. Church, Wollaston, will probably be re-assigned to Wollaston by the conference.

Mr. Herman Gieseler has returned from Texas and is intending to settle in the East again.

H. J. Gurney, who has carried on a grocery store, corner Copeland and Crescent streets, West Quincy, is to discontinue business.

Rev. Eben Muse of Quincy is to deliver a lecture in the Methodist Episcopal church, Wollaston, this month, for the benefit of the society.

The Children's Mission Circle of the Congregational society, Wollaston, will meet with Mrs. S. B. Willy, Jr., on Saturday afternoon.

G. B. Bates has leased the large store in Pierce's Block for five years. This looks as if Gus was going to stay.

The Rev. S. W. Brooks, the preacher of First Church, Boston, will deliver a discourse in Stone Temple, Sunday evening. The public is cordially invited.

Rev. J. W. Pomeroy, pastor of the M. E. church in West Quincy, is attending the annual session of the New England conference at People's church, Boston.

Sunday morning the pastor of the corner church, Quincy Point, will preach upon the subject, "His cup and ours." In the evening he will give a lecture upon Daniel.

Next Sunday being "Conference Sunday," it is expected one of the preachers from that body, will fill the Wollaston Methodist pulpit. Services will be held as usual.

Mr. Samuel M. King of Wollaston has been engaged to sing at the church of the Unity, Boston, next season, and also at the Episcopal church, Nahant, during the summer.

A. W. Woodward carriage manufacturer and jobber, has hired the shop formerly occupied by P. F. Lacey on Copeland street, West Quincy, and will carry on business in that stand.

A horse attached to a grocery team from South Quincy became frightened at a passing car in front of G. F. Wilson's this morning and dashed into the yard but was captured by Mr. G. H. Wilson before doing much damage.

At the last meeting of Manet Assembly, Royal Society of Good Fellows, Dr. Charles W. Garey was elected a member and was duly initiated. The recent trouble in this order seems to have been amicably settled, and reports from the supreme office show a large increase of membership.

MILTON.

Mr. Robert Farquhar of South Quincy, will preach at the Baptist chapel, East Milton, next Sunday morning. It is expected that Rev. Nathan Bailey of Neponset will speak next Wednesday evening.

A council from the Baptist churches of this vicinity met at the chapel last Wednesday afternoon and formally recognized the East Milton Baptist church. In the evening of the same day the recognition services were held. The order of service was as follows: Invocation by Mr. Robert Farquhar of South Quincy; reading of Scriptures by Rev. J. W. Webb of East Milton; sermon by Rev. Alexander Blackburn of Lowell; band of fellowship, Rev. Nathan Bailey of Neponset; prayer of recognition by Rev. S. B. Partridge of Swanton, China; charge to the church, Rev. H. M. Dean of Hyde Park; quartette singing was furnished by friends from Milton Lower Mills.

RANDOLPH.

The Brockton Enterprise says: One of the amusing results of Monday's election is the fact that about 35 constables have been elected. At the town meeting no vote was passed as to how many should be elected, the question not being thought of until the polls had been open two hours. The result is that any man, though he only received one vote, was elected a constable, and many names were placed on the various ballots by friends of numerous "stars" who are trying to carry off their honors with dignity. It is amusing to see five officers pass up Main street one after the other, ordering the sidewalk loafers to move on and thoroughly enjoying their newly acquired authority.

BROCKTON.

Seed's tailoring establishment at Brockton was slightly damaged by fire Wednesday evening. Insured.

The challenge badge match of the Brockton Gun Club took place Wednesday. There were nineteen events. The individual gold badge for clay pigeon shooting was won by Mr. Swift.

HOLBROOK.

A petition was presented to the town clerk Wednesday for a recount of the ballots cast at the town meeting Monday. A change of sixteen votes for selectman from Howard Platte, republican, to Hugh Bogh, democratic-labor candidate, would give the latter the election.

It is said that the town officials, expecting no further use for the ballots, may have been careless about preserving them, and that the 300 votes cast cannot be produced. This would necessitate the holding of another election. It is said also that the town clerk did not appoint men to handle the yes and no vote for license, as required by law, and that therefore the license vote is null and void.

DORCHESTER.

There was an entertainment last evening in the Temple Baptist Church by the Ruggles street quartette and Mrs. Mary E. Knowles reader.

The new pastor of the Lower Mills Baptist church, Rev. J. V. Shipman will be installed Sunday April 20.

The stormy weather prevented a large attendance at the meeting of Mattapan citizens to hear the report of the committee on subscription for a branch library and reading room. Over \$400 is pledged. The organization has not yet been made permanent.

HINGHAM.

Cross ties have been scattered along the Old Colony railroad from East Weymouth to Old Colony House station, in preparation for the double track. The rails will soon be laid and the road be ready for use as soon as the summer time table goes into operation.

Some of Hingham's citizens have laid out a piece of ground for polo playing. The horses are to come from the South, and the stables for them will be on the polo grounds.

WEYMOUTH.

Elias S. Beale has sold one-third acre of land and buildings on south side of Sea street to Annie A. Collyer.

—The East Weymouth Social Club gave a concert and dance in Reynolds hall Monday evening. The Carmen quartette furnished the entertainment.

STOUGHTON.

Dr. W. O. Faxon is recovering from a serious illness.

Mrs. May Mead of School street attempted to light a fire Wednesday evening by the use of kerosene. The contents of the can became ignited, setting her clothes on fire and burning her terribly. Her condition is precarious.

Billiard Tournament.

In the billiard tournament at Ingraham's parlors on Monday night, Ingraham beat Bates. The score now stands:

	Played.	Won.
Federhen,	3	3
Ingraham,	3	3
Driscoll,	1	1
Garbarina,	4	4
Wardwell,	2	1
Bates,	3	0

Driscoll played tonight, and the two leaders viz: Ingraham and Federhen, play off the two next Friday night, the winner to take the cue offered as a prize.

The Ledger Leads the Way.

Please accept our congratulations on the first number of the LEDGER. Your scheme of local anniversaries in connection with our chronology is a very original idea and could be profited by other papers with advantage. We predict a success for the DAILY LEDGER at once.—American Press Association, O. M. Douglas.

Labor Meeting.

Thursday evening there was a public meeting of the Carpenter's Union 417 of Quincy, at Doble's hall, South Quincy. W. J. Shields of Boston, and others addressed the meeting. The nine hour work-day was the subject for discussion. The speakers were able, and the meeting was a lively one.

Firemen's Uniforms.

The members of Hose 2, Wollaston, have come to no definite conclusion regarding a uniform, and still have the matter under consideration. Chief Ripley is anxious to have all the members uniformed. Some of the companies have voted to purchase uniforms out of their private funds.

Lecture on Bulgaria.

Mr. S. J. Shoomkoff, who is a student at the Newton Theological Seminary, delivered an interesting lecture on the people and future prospects of Bulgaria, in the Baptist church, Wollaston, on Thursday evening.

Rev. F. E. Dewhurst.

By invitation of the pastor, Rev. F. E. Dewhurst of Burlington, Vt., a former pastor, will preach at the Wollaston Baptist church on Sunday. He is sure of a warm greeting.

Library Appreciated.

During the month of March, 6,838 volumes were loaned at the Thomas Crane public library.

Braintree should certainly do something to what is called Austin White's hill. It is like an Irish bog—a good hard bottom, when you get to it.

—The new postal car between Boston and Newport made its first trip last Monday.

RECORDED SALES.

Recent Transfers of Real Estate in Quincy and Vicinity.

The Banker and Tradesman of April 10, reports the following real estate transfers: In this City.

Thomas H. McDonnell, et. al. to George McDonald, et. al., \$1.
Weymouth Savings Bank to W. C. Sanders, \$4,000.
Winslow Hobart to M. M. Hobart, et. al. \$100.
H. T. Whitman to Miss A. A. Bartlett, \$508.
Samuel Ames to S. E. Ames, \$1.
Adams R. E. Trust to O. P. Lindberg, \$250.
Adams R. E. Trust to A. J. Findley, \$250.

In Braintree.

Laban Pratt to M. L. Porter, \$1.
Mary Flynn to C. G. Flynn, \$1.
Ellen M. Wellman et. al., to M. Branley et. al., \$275.

In Milton.

Stephen A. Tucker et. al. to F. C. Cook, \$1.
Elizabeth T. Churchill to A. P. Churchill, \$1.
Lois R. Frothingham to C. L. Copeland, \$1.

In Weymouth.

Elias S. Beals to A. A. Collyer, \$3,000.
Francis Ambler to A. A. Nash, \$1.
Jos. W. Holbrook to G. D. Lamont, \$2.

NEIGHBORS QUARREL.

Trees Which Overhang the Fence Hacked off by a Neighbor.

When Assessor Pope returned to his residence on Atlantic street, Atlantic, last evening he was surprised to see that several of the trees on his estate which overhang the land of Mr. Chase Parker had been rudely cut off. Mr. Parker claimed they shaded his grass, but as he encroached upon Mr. Pope in his work there may be a lawsuit.

Good Thing for Quincy Point.

Lynn parties have advertised that they want a shoe factory for a term of years. The building must be four story with a basement, and well lighted on all sides. Each floor must contain between 5000 and 6000 square feet, and the building be ready for occupancy July 1st. A letter addressed T. G. P., box 31, Lynn item office will reach these parties.

Congressman Morse Endorsed.

It having been intimated to Congressman Morse that the granite men of Quincy did not endorse his advocacy of a higher duty on imported granite, the individual members of most of the granite firms have signed a paper and forwarded it to him, contradicting the statement, and endorsing his position.

Will Undoubtedly Prosper.

Quincy's daily, the Ledger, made its first appearance Tuesday evening. The Ledger is a four-page paper, well filled with news and local advertising, and will undoubtedly prosper and grow. It all issues are kept up to the standard set by the first number.—Boston Herald.

Fine Showing.

The first number of Quincy's new daily, the LEDGER, appeared Tuesday. It is a neat 28-column folio, with a fine showing of local news.—Worcester Spy.

C. S. Nichols, editor of the Salt Lake Times, thinks the Mormons are gradually deserting Utah, and that before long there will be only a few of them left in the Territory.

Some one has figured that there are in Denver, Col., 31 millionaires whose aggregate wealth is \$46,500,000 and 35 semi-millionaires whose wealth aggregates \$17,500,000 making in all \$64,000,000 owned by 66 men.

The largest sawmill in the world is located at Clinton, Ia. It cost \$200,000 and is capable of sawing 450,000 feet of lumber in eight hours. It has seven band, and three gang saws, and two batteries of ten boilers each.

The largest tree in the world, according to statistics lately published by the Italian government, is a monster chestnut standing at the foot of Mt. Etna. The circumference of the main trunk at 60 feet from the ground is 212 feet.

The steam ferry boat, Robert Garrett, plying between Brooklyn and New York city, carries 5000 passengers at a trip, and is said to be the largest steam ferryboat in existence.

ELEVEN GRANDPARENTS. A little son of Edwin G. Whiting who resides on Main street, near Queen Annie Corner, has eleven living grandparents. The child's name is Lewis M. Whiting; parents are Edward G. Whiting and Carrie L. Whiting; grandparents, Elisha C. Sprague, Louisa C. Sprague; Nathan G. Whiting, Ann J. Whiting; Stephen C. Sprague, Aclisah L. Sprague; George Cushman, Betsey M. Cushman; Gilman Whiting; Jabez Peterson, Phoebe Peterson,—2 own grandfathers and grandmothers, and 7 great grandparents. The child was 1 year old March 6th. His great-grandma Sprague gave him his name. He is smart and attractive.—Hingham Journal.

—Thomas Proctor, an employe in the Merchants' Woolen Mills at East Dedham, had one of his hands badly crushed in the machinery last Monday afternoon.

—Brookline appropriated \$216,000 for laying out Riverdale park on Wednesday evening.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

What is the Fire Alarm For?

There is considerable fault found throughout the city because the fire alarm is used every time a child strays away from home, at West Quincy. The fire alarm was not established for that purpose. There is a good bell on Hose Three's house which would answer all purposes for arousing a searching party, when a child is lost. If a child strays away from home in any of the other five wards, it is very doubtful if the chief of the fire department would allow an alarm to be rung in, to collect a searching party.

Quincy Will Speedily Awake.

Greeting to the Quincy Daily Ledger, the Granite City's first daily! It is a 28 column paper, handsomely printed, bright and newsy as to reading matter, and well provided with the elixir of life in the way of advertisements. Green & Prescott are the publishers, and Frank F. Prescott is the city editor, assisted by a staff of four reporters, two of whom are young women. The Ledger has made the right sort of a start, and there is no question but what Quincy will speedily awake to the fact that the daily chronicler of events is a necessity and will wonder how it got along with only weekly instalments of news.—Brockton Enterprise.

On Tuesday evening next there will be a charmingly picturesque juvenile entertainment in the Unitarian hall for the benefit of the new church. During the entertainment some very pretty new dances in costume and fancy costumes will be danced by a number of little tots, and already the demand for tickets is such that a crowd of spectators is assured. Mrs. Buffum, the accomplished dancing teacher will have general superintendence of the entertainment and an efficient orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. This entertainment will be the greatest attraction of the season.

High School Reunion.

The Kingston High School graduates held their first annual reunion Monday evening. A large number of former pupils of the school were present. It was voted to hold reunions annually, and an association was formed for that purpose. The reception committee were Mrs. Henry Jones, Miss Helen Holmes, Miss Ella Cole and Miss Bertha Farwell, and the evening's programme was composed of a concert and dancing, which lasted until 2 A. M. Speeches were made by Amos Bradford, principal, Frank E. Bateman, Miss Helen Holmes, superintendent of schools, and John Cary.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

—MADE BY—

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy

PRATT & CURTIS, South Quincy

JAMES R. WILD, South Quincy

JOHN W. NASH, South Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1-4t

A Christadelphian Bible Lecture

WILL be delivered in DR. FRENCH'S HALL, above Buzzell & Ford's Grocery Store, Sunday Evening, April 13, 1890, at 7 o'clock.

Subject: "Who was Jesus Christ?" By Mr. W. J. Smith of Boston.

The Gospel free to all. No Collections. Quincy, April 12.

WANTS.

A Table Girl at Nash's Dining Room, Temple St. April 11—dw1t

WANTED.—An experienced girl to do second work, one who can give best references; no other need apply. HENRY M. FAXON, corner of Washington and Codding Streets. Apr 12Pw 2-4t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. If

ANY One wishing Button-holes made in first-class style, can have them done neatly and promptly by applying at the Quincy Hotel, 30 Washington street. 1-6t

WANTED.—Gentlemen Boarders, in a pleasant location, near the centre of the city. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE. April 8. 1-4t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Stable with two stalls and ample carriage room, on estate of late Benjamin Curtis, on School street. For family horses only. Apply to JOHN H. DINEGAN. 1-4t

Passage Tickets to or from Europe.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 5.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

to or from Europe.

mediate and Steerage

Allan, White Star, or Warren Lines, at
and Scotland, at

Holden's,

QUINCY, MASS.
4-St

GOODS.

LOW PRICES!

A LARGE STOCK OF

OVERCOATS

our prices are Low.

TE STOCK OF

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

MERRILL'S BLOCK.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. Estate in Quincy
Centre. Furnace, hot and cold
water, 6000 feet of land. Easy
terms.
For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield
Street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms,
stable and 25,000 feet of land.
For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath,
11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in
Wollaston.
For Sale. House 12 rooms, stable, and
three acres of land, in Quincy Point.
For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat,
etc., 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue
Wollaston.
For Sale. Large house, 12 rooms, 11
acres, 10,384 feet of land near the beach
Atlantic. Cheap for cash.
For Sale. Modern house, 8 rooms,
Botolph street, Atlantic.
For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable
two families, with two excellent build-
ings at Hough Neck.
For Sale. House and land, on Hancock
street, Atlantic.
To Let. A very desirable estate in Quincy
on lease for a term of years at a reasonable
rate.
To Let. New house, on Botolph street,
Atlantic. Possession May 1st.
To Let. House, 12 rooms with stable, etc.,
at Quincy Point, on lease of one year or
more.
To Let. New house on Botolph Street,
Atlantic. Possession May 1st.
To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street,
West Quincy.
To Let. Desk Room in this office.
Building Lots in all parts of the city for
sale on easy terms.
Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages.
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store
West Quincy.
April 8-1st 41-4t

J. B. POORE,

BRAINTREE,

IS prepared to do Blacksmithing in all its
branches. All kinds of Carriage Work
and General Jobbing promptly done.
We warrant all work done in our line of
Superior Workmanship, and at prices that
cannot be equalled elsewhere.

SETTING TIRE, \$2.00
NEW STEEL TIRE, 6.00
SHOEING, new all around, 1.25
RESETTING, .80

J. B. POORE,

Railroad Street, BRAINTREE, Mass.
(Near the Depot).
April 5. wly-dgt

BORN.

BUMPS—In Quincy, April 10, a son to
Judge and Mrs. Everett C. Bumps.

MARRIED.

GOODWIN—REED—In South Quincy,
April 10, by the Rev. H. Evan Cotton, Mr.
William Goodwin of Quincy, to Miss
Carrie Reed of Charlestown.

DIED.

MASON—In Boston, April 9, Mr. Wood-
bury J. Mason, son of Mr. John B.
Mason formerly of Atlantic, aged 38 years
and 9 months.

Passage Tickets to or from Europe.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage

by Steamships of the Cunard, Allan, White Star, or Warren Lines, at
Lowest Rates.
Drafts on England, Ireland, and Scotland, at

John O. Holden's,

154 HANCOCK STREET,
April 11.

QUINCY, MASS.
4-St

MILLINERY!

Everything that is New and Pretty and Stylish.

QUANTITIES OF
TRIMMED HATS
TO SELECT FROM.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS!

S. KINCAIDE, SOUTH QUINCY.
April 8. 1-tf

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,
NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in
the Cemetery before Memorial Day.
Quincy, April 8. 1-tf

SPRING GOODS.

BEST STOCK! LOW PRICES!

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

WILSON'S MARKET

— IS THE —

Headquarters in the City of Quincy for

MEATS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

1843 ESTABLISHED 1843

ALSO DEALERS IN

GROCERIES and WEST INDIA GOODS.

GEORGE F. WILSON & CO.,

Wilson's Building,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1-26

Williams' Jewelry Store,

Largest in Quincy.

Repairing warranted strictly first-class.
Smith's Block, West Quincy. 1-6t

WILL THEY STRIKE?

The Granite Manufacturers of The
City of Quincy Say

THEY DON'T COURT A FIGHT.

The Published Interviews not Correct in
Every Particular—No Action Taken to
Cut off Supply of Stock.

The most important news in the Boston
Globe this morning, if one can judge by
the size of the "scare head," is the labor
situation in our city. The Herald, too, has
a half column. Quincy fears the worse,
but hopes and prays, to use Mr. Faxon's
expression, that the differences may be
amicably settled before May 1.

John Q. A. Field of this city, president
of the New England Granite Manufac-
turers Association is quoted as saying last
evening: "The manufacturers have come
to the conclusion that they must take a
decided stand, both to protect their own
interest and that of the granite industry in
general.

"The import of the resolutions adopted
today were to the effect that the present
condition of business did not warrant any
change in the bill of prices or the reduction
of the hours of labor. As regards
local trouble, it was left to the local man-
ufacturers' association to settle.

"As to the present condition of affairs in
Quincy, what do you think will be the re-
sult, Mr. Field; is a strike probable?
"It looks very much like it now, I am
sorry to say. If settlement is brought
about, it must be done by the union.

The Requests the Men
have made are such that, if accepted, they
will place us at the mercy of a strong com-
petition from other sections of the country
that will eventually drive our monumental
trade out of this city."

Mr. Field informs a representative of the
LEDGER that the interview is with one
exception correct. "The association," he
said, "did not come to the conclusion that
a reduction of the hours of labor was un-
warranted. It would like to have the men
work ten hours, but could not insist upon it.
The price per hour was another thing.
The bill of prices calls for an increase of
fifteen per cent. It was not so, that the
manufacturers had taken action relative to
cutting off the supply of stock from firms
which did not join with them. Further,
the association was

Not Organized for a Fight.
But to protect the interests of the manu-
facturers. It did not court a fight, and
would not refuse to confer further with the
men. It was a fact today that some of the
Quincy manufacturers were embarrassed
because of the sharp competition. The
meeting yesterday in Boston was in session
from 1 to 6.30 p. m. The situation was
very carefully and thoroughly considered,
and was harmonious throughout."

As the Herald says, the granite industry
of this city has advanced steadily and un-
interruptedly for several years; in fact,
since the great strike, which lasted nine
months, and which, it is estimated, cost
the city in wages, etc., \$174,000. Several
thousand people are supported by this in-
dustry, and a strike or lockout would mean

A Serious Blow to Business.

The Globe says: The men are equally
as firm and united, and when the word is
given to strike, every man will throw down
his hammer and go out, whether the stone
be finished or not it will make no difference.
There need be no fear this time that foreign
labor will flock in and take their places,
for stonecutters in England, Scotland and
Italy have sent word that they are ready to
support their fellowworkmen in America
in this new movement.

If Quincy cutters strike, not only will the
sheds of that far-famed granite city be
deserted, but the ringing of the hammer will
cease from Rhode Island to Maine.

Quincy Granite Union has enrolled about
700 men and with the Knights of Labor,
who are now lending every aid possible,
the number of cutters will reach nearly
1000. Then there are about 100 black-
smiths and the polishers and the quarry
men all to the number of something over
1500 who will be idle after May 1, if some-
thing decidedly surprising does not happen
by that time.

Report of Grand Jury.

The following are the indictments found
by the grand jury for Norfolk county, and
the pleadings in each case:

Catherine Leary, concealment of her
illegitimate child in a trunk at Bellingham
and causing its death, not guilty.

Louis Dollindon and Nellie Porgello of
Quincy, adultery, not guilty.

Stephen A. White, Jr., of Weymouth,
assault with a pistol upon Alonzo L.
Brown, not guilty.

Charles Belcher, alias Charles Belcher
Smith of Dover, simple larceny of \$211.91
from Asa Talbot on April 18th, 1889, not
guilty.

Samuel W. Meattins and John J. Bower-
man, assault upon John J. McDonald of
Weymouth. One defendant was accused
of having in his possession a gun, and the
other with being present and aiding in the
assault.

Mary Mitchell of Brookline for maintain-
ing a liquor nuisance pleaded guilty, and
was sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs,

which she paid. The superior court for
the trial of cases will come in on Monday
morning at eleven o'clock.

BEAN SUPPER.

Followed by an Informal Entertain-
ment—Music and Reading.

The Memorial Church at Atlantic gave
one of its enjoyable sociables last night.
Early in the evening there was served a
bountiful supper, and Boston's favorite
dish never tasted better. The committee
on supper were Mrs. Elijah Hall, Mrs. E.
R. Wade, Mrs. Alonzo Priest and Mrs.
Alfred Thayer.

The entertainment was entirely informal.
Mr. B. F. Thomas was master of cere-
monies and the numbers consisted of a
cornet solo, by Mr. Fred Bryant of Ne-
ponset a former resident, who has become
very efficient. He was accompanied by
Mr. Bemis, and they responded to an
encore.

Miss Hattie Reed of Cambridge, a sister
of Councilman Reed, sang very sweetly the
"Children's Home Song;" she was ac-
companied by Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. Jenney of Boston, then recited
"Robinhood's Barn" and on encore the
"Photograph Album."

Mr. Bryant's rendition of "When the
Swallow's Homeward Fly" was pleasing,
and "Yankee Doodle" amused the little
ones.

Miss Norris of Boston, a friend of Col.
Fowler, sang the old favorite "Waiting,"
but would not respond to the hearty ap-
plause given her. She was accompanied
by Mrs. Bassett.

Mrs. Jenney followed with "Brother
Ayer," and Mrs. Carver concluded with a
fine solo "Never to Know."

The entertainment committee were Mrs.
Austin Waterhouse, Mrs. H. W. Reed
and Mrs. John Carver.

AT QUINCY POINT.

The Next Meeting of the Norfolk Con-
ference Congregational Churches.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the
Norfolk Conference Congregational church-
es will be held with the Washington street
church, Quincy Point, Tuesday, May 6th,
the services commencing at 9.45 A. M. with
devotional meeting led by the Rev. Merrill
Blanchard, of East Weymouth, followed by
organization and general business, includ-
ing triennial election of officers; topic, "The
need of a higher spiritual life in our church-
es" opened by Rev. Samuel Bell, of Whit-
man; reports from the churches and of the
temperance and Sunday school committees;
basket collation at 12.45.

At the afternoon session, after consid-
eration of unfinished business, an address
will be given by Rev. C. E. A. Amos, of the
French Protestant College continuing with
discussion of the topic. The weakness and
undeveloped power of the Church, opened
by Rev. L. V. Price of Brockton. A col-
lection for home missions will be taken.

Conditions Prohibits an Increase.

Boston, April 12.—The fifty employing
granite cutters who met at the Quincy
House yesterday afternoon decided that
the members of the New England Granite
Cutters' Association would not grant their
granite cutters any increase of wages—
either on piece or day work—during 1890.
The members of the association state, in
defense of their decision, "that the condi-
tions of the granite business are such as to
prohibit any increase in the cost of dressed
granite." The members of the association
claim to employ between 5000 and 6000
workmen, and they resolved unanimously
to assist any of their number to resist the
demand of his employers for an increase
of wages.

Business Association Formed.

The Weymouth and East BRAINTREE Busi-
ness Association was formed last evening,
with these officers: President, Thomas A.
Watson; vice-presidents, Francis Ambler,
Augustus W. Clapp; treasurer, William
H. Clapp; secretary, A. W. Blanchard;
directors, John B. Rhines, A. J. Richards,
J. F. Sheppard, J. W. Hart, E. T. Jordan,
E. C. Porter, W. H. Clapp, J. J. Loud,
William Hyde, A. H. Cook, B. F. Eaton,
G. H. Bicknell, J. F. Dwyer, C. P. Hunt,
C. G. Sheppard, D. J. Pierce, A. W. Clapp,
J. H. Flint, E. W. Hunt, John Kelley.

From Whist to Tennis.

Last evening the Whist club ended its
meetings for the season at the home of
Mr. H. F. Nye. Prizes were awarded for
the total scores, Mr. H. E. Spear of Quincy
and Miss E. M. Starkey of BRAINTREE re-
ceiving first prizes; Mr. H. F. Nye and
Miss Tillie M. Nightingale of Quincy win-
ning the booky prizes. Each member was
presented with a token to remember the
pleasant gatherings. It is proposed they
continue as a tennis club.

A Popular Cause.

Rev. F. A. Friguglietti has tendered the
use of St. John's hall to the Hospital Aid
Association for its meetings, and the ladies
will meet there the last Thursday this
month. The reverend gentleman has also
given the association a piece of cotton
cloth, a very acceptable gift.

Manet Railway Incorporated.

The Manet Street Railway company of
Quincy, has been incorporated with a
capital of \$35,000. The directors: Messrs.
A. D. S. Bell, J. D. Taber, George W.
Morton, J. H. Dinegan, A. D. McClellan
and George H. Wilson.

ARMORY REPORT.

The Town Must Build Suitable
Quarters to Keep the

BRAINTREE MILITIA COMPANY.

Report of the Committee Appointed at
the Town Meeting—Present Quarters
Not Suited for an Armory.

The committee of the town of BRAINTREE
appointed to investigate cost, plans and
locations for a new armory respectfully
submit the following report:

They have consulted with the Adjutant
General in regard to an armory and he
gave his views substantially as follows:—
That the present quarters are not suited
for an armory, as the building is used for
other purposes, there is not the necessary
security for State property; care of uni-
forms, and equipments cannot be given
in the rooms furnished on account of their
size and crowded condition, and that it is
impossible to obtain the hall at all times
wanted. He referred to the good standing
of the company, to the excellent appear-
ance it made notwithstanding these dis-
advantages, and said it was possible the
State might own all the armories in the
near future. He said the present appropria-
tion for rent would be cut down to
\$100 the next year, and no allowance there-
after unless something was done. That
no town could have a military company
without its costing something, which cost
is compensated partly by the State and
partly by the advantages to a town, one of
which, not generally known, is the right of
the Selectmen to call upon them under
certain conditions for protection, as was
the case in the late fires of Marblehead,
Lynn and Boston.

When the committee visited the quar-
ters they found them cold, damp and
unsuitable. The officers having no sep-
arate accommodations, their book records
and uniforms being kept at home and no
arrangements for rifle practice as pre-
scribed. The conditions being thus briefly
outlined, the committee have considered
what can be done in providing proper ac-
commodations for the company. They be-
lieve an armory can be built for not over
\$7,000, and the annual cost to the town for
repairs, maintenance and depreciation will
not exceed \$300 in excess of what is re-
ceived from the State, \$400. They have
not looked at any special lot but they be-
lieve there are several suitable in different
sections of the town. In conclusion your
committee would state their belief that if
the town desires to retain the company in
BRAINTREE it will be necessary to furnish
suitable accommodations at once, as other
towns are moving in the matter, so they
can secure the possible advantages which
may accrue therefrom.

GEORGE D. WILLIS,

W. H. REED,

L. H. H. JOHNSON.

ARBOR DAY.

Committee Appointed by the Quincy Im-
provement Society.

To keep the observance of Arbor day,
the following committees chosen at the last
meeting of the Quincy Village Improve-
ment Society, will co-operate with the
principals of the several schools.
For the Washington school, Mrs. J. L.
Whiton, John R. Graham.
Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Babcock.
Adams, Mrs. E. H. Dewson, Levi Stearns.
Willard, Miss Addie W. Miller, Adam
Vogel.
High, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sanborn.
The secretary, Annie E. Faxon, will
correspond with the societies at Wollaston
and Atlantic, with reference to the day.

Killed by Jamaica Ginger.

DOVER N. H. April 11, 1890. John
Smith and Howard Kimball of Northwood
went to Trickett's drug store in that town
last evening and bought two ounces each
of Jamaica ginger, as is claimed by the
druggist and drank it. In 15 minutes
Smith died in great agony and Kimball is
very sick, his recovery being doubtful.
Smith had been on a spree. An inquest
will be held.—Herald.

Clean, Neatly Printed Sheet.

Quincy DAILY LEDGER is the title of a
clean, neatly printed sheet, which our
friends Green & Prescott of the Quincy
"Patriot" have just started. Quincy is a
good field, and the publishers make no
mistake in making the price two cents a
copy. We wish them the success they de-
serve, and welcome them to the ranks of
the daily journals of our growing young
cities.—Gloucester Times.

Heir to \$50,000.

J. W. Arnold, Esq., a polisher in the
employ of Elcock & Sons, has fallen heir
to \$50,000, the money being left him by an
uncle in the South. Mr. Arnold resides on
Town hill, and is a sober, industrious
man, and is receiving the congratulations
of his friends.

Wollaston W. C. T. U.

A large audience was present at the
Baptist church, Wollaston, Friday after-
noon, to hear Mrs. M. E. Cheney of Bos-
ton, address the Woman's Christian Tem-
perance Union. The next meeting will be
held at the Methodist Church, on Friday
afternoon, April 25th.

We Guarantee

To give you the best quality goods
for the same price that other dealers
ask for inferior quality.

Call and give us a trial and you will
be sure and come again.
We have in stock a full assort-
ment of

Groceries and Provisions,

all the Early

VEGETABLES,

such as

Cucumbers, Lettuce, Spinach,
Dandelions, Radishes.

Also

New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

FRUIT of all kinds in their season.

Order Team will call on any
family wishing.

Rogers Bros.,

Adams Building.

April 8. 1-6t

WEBSTER NUT

KOAL.

This may not be the way to spell it, but
the Webster Nut is nevertheless O. K.

IT WILL SAVE YOU

\$1.00 Per Ton

And you will also receive a

75c. Coal Hod Free.

C. Patch & Son.

[F. S. PATCH.]

QUINCY, MASS.

Telephone Connections.

April 8. 1-6t

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE,
FRATT & CURTIS,
JAMES R. WILD,
JOHN W. NASH,
BOSTON BRANCH,
Quincy
Quincy
Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1-tf

JAMES C. WHITE,

FURNITURE MOVER

— AND —

Large Lots and Long
Distances a Specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

P. O. Box 5, West Quincy.

April 10. 3-12t

WHY CAN

E. H. Doble & Co.

SELL THE

Best Creamery Butter

Lower than any other house in the
City?

BECAUSE

They control a Large Creamery in
Clinton, Me. Capacity 1,200 lbs.
per week. And pay no Commis-
sions.

<

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAID, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Arbor Day.

The first observance of this day in Quincy was in 1887. Dr. J. A. Gordon then president of the Village Improvement Society, and one of the school committee, was active in instituting it, and the ever faithful teachers and pupils have carried out a pleasant programme each year. While much of the letter of the day has been gained, the best meaning of this custom that has made great strides, is not yet secured. The first need for this day, or for any day at this season, is that of planting trees, and while these are growing a second duty comes, of learning the whole meaning of tree planting. Our children should be slowly taught the absolute necessity of growing trees; of preserving forests to make more regular the supply of rain fall to preserve the moisture among the roots of trees, in order to prevent drought and to ward off calamities that crush out life and destroy property by the overflowing of rivers and breaking away of dams. The influence upon the plastic minds of the young from intimacy with the growing things, is great; and the corner stone for tenderness of character may be laid by leading them to love and to protect trees. To advance all this, it is hoped that all householders will have their grounds in holiday trim on this, the last Saturday in April, the 26th inst.

Merrymount Park.

Frederick Low Olmstead says that Merrymount Park is the finest natural park in America. The southern boundary of this park is the land of the Greenleaf Associates. Already contracts have been awarded for thoroughly building the streets and sidewalks, water pipes and electric lights. This section, which is to be the "Back Bay of Quincy," will be made sufficiently attractive to insure the best kind of houses and good citizens. The prospectus of the association will soon be made known through the columns of this paper, and we are happy to learn that those who are now citizens of Quincy are to have the first call in the choice of lots.

The public fountain needs strength of all kinds, money not the least. A prosperous, wealthy citizen offers to help in the work, and another, most prosperous in our granite industry, and old in influence, offers to give liberally of his abundance if the work is conducted judiciously.

Indications are that the young emperor of Germany will be as despotic as Frederick the Great. Already no one dares speak an opinion adverse to his for fear of his displeasure. No one of the political parties in Germany is strong enough to hold the balance of power alone, and so the young emperor has things mostly his own way. But sooner or later accumulated truth bursts like a storm all at once upon the heads of autocrats who refuse to hear it in the natural course.

It would afford the public mind a degree of relief to know whether Dr. Peters, the African explorer, is really dead or alive. Now we hear particulars of his last moments, and now we hear that he is in rugged health and on his way to the coast.

This spring, for the first time in the history of the country, probably, women acted as clerks and judges of elections. They served in this capacity at the municipal elections in several Kansas towns.

The republic of the United States has arrived at that point where all other nations find it to their interest to be good friends with her. 'Rah for the Stars and Stripes!

The United States government is not going to let its Indian wards be cheated by the lottery delusion. The commissioner of Indian affairs has issued orders that no lottery tickets shall be sold on the reservations.

A HARVARD PROFESSOR

Gives His Views on the "Probable Effect of Schemes for Increasing the Silver Coinage."

NEW YORK, April 12.—Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard university addressed the French club on the subject of the "Probable Effect of Schemes for Increasing the Silver Coinage." Dr. Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild presided. Professor Taussig said:

The probable effects of an increase in the coinage of silver dollars, or rather in the issue of what may be called the silver currency, can be estimated only if we understand how the coinage under the present law has worked. The history of the present coinage has been, briefly, that the silver dollars and certificates circulate almost exclusively, as the currency of retail and consumers transactions.

The form in which the silver mainly circulates is, of course, that of the silver certificates. The certificates in the hands of the public are always of the smaller denominations, between \$1 and \$5. The large denominations do not circulate at all. This is due to the action of the banks, and especially of the banks of New York, which do not allow the silver currency to accumulate in their hands, and do not use it in settlement of clearing house balances. Since certificates of larger denominations could be used to any extent by the banks only, either for reserve or for clearing house settlements, the sort which alone the government can keep in circulation is the small certificates.

In the form of coined dollars, and of smaller certificates from \$20 down, all the silver is now in circulation. About \$50,000,000 of silver currency are in the hands of the public, \$60,000,000 being in dollars, the rest in certificates. This great addition to the circulating medium of retail transactions has been made in twelve years, since 1878, and has been possible for two reasons—partly because of the decline in the national bank circulation, which has made a place for an equivalent amount of silver; partly because of the growth of population and trade, and the consequent need of more small currency.

Apparently an increment of roughly \$20,000,000 a year is usually called for by the mere growth of the country; if we add to this the demand to take the place of bank notes retired, we see how the present annual issue of \$20,000,000 of silver money has been absorbed. The bank note circulation may still decrease somewhat, though the limit to its decline (under existing legislation) are beginning to be reached; the growth of population and trade is not likely to slacken; therefore the present coinage is likely, for some time, to be absorbed without trouble.

But if the maximum coinage under the present law be compelled by congress, and the silver currency thereby put out yearly rises to \$60,000,000; or if Secretary Windom's scheme be adopted, which virtually means an addition of about \$60,000,000 of silver money a year—then we are almost sure to have a considerable excess of this sort of money. The danger then is that the excess will work its way back into the treasury in payment of public dues. A considerable excess of this sort will mean that the government's receipts will consist mainly or largely of silver. Its gold will be gradually paid out, and the gold reserve will be wiped.

The maintenance of the silver currency at par with gold, and the conduct of the country's business on a gold basis, depend on the government's willingness and ability to pay gold to any creditor that wants it. Once lose this and we lose the gold standard, the only safe and sound basis for the currency.

If we must have all the silver money the country can stand (and this what the political situation seems to force us to) the best plan would be that suggested by Secretary Fairchild some years ago, in one of his treasury reports. He proposed that the silver coinage should cease whenever the amount of silver dollars coined exceeded by \$5,000,000 the amount of certificates in circulation. In other words, put out no more silver money than the public will take or use.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Baltimore and Boston cross bats in two games here. In the first game the Baltimore team on their batting clothes, and with the assistance of fielding errors, took the lead in the fifth inning and held it thereafter.

Baltimore..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston..... 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0

Earned runs—Boston 2. Base hits—Boston 11. Errors—Boston 9. Baltimore 11. Batters—Baker and Townsend, Clarkson and Harlow.

Second Game.

The batteries were changed in the second game. Shaw was wild and unsteady at times. Boston took the lead in the third inning. The great shortstop work of Long outwitted the spectators. Tucker, the first base of last season's Baltimore team, was applauded each time he went to bat. The sharp work of Baltimore's present first baseman (Power) made the loss of Tucker little felt.

Baltimore..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston..... 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0

Earned runs—Boston 3. Base hits—Boston 9. Errors—Boston 9. Baltimore 9. Batters—Nichols and Shelleness, Shaw and Townsend.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 10; Metropolitans, 4.
At Springfield, Mass. (P. L.)—Irwins nine, 8; Kelly's nine, 4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—April 11.

The New York stock market has not out of its rut of dullness, and it is displaying animation and feature. The influence of New York was felt in the Boston stock market.

The New York Market.
Aetna..... 37 1/2 Northern Pacific..... 30 1/2
Chgo & N. W. 100..... 100 Oregon Trans..... 37 1/2
Del & Hudson..... 135 1/2 Union Pacific..... 38 1/2
Illinois Central..... 114 Reading..... 40 1/2
Missouri Pacific..... 62 1/2 Union Pacific..... 38 1/2
New York Central..... 118 1/2 Wabash St. L. & P..... 11 1/2
N. Y. & N. E. 100..... 100 Erie Tel..... 40 1/2
N. Y. & N. E. 100..... 100 Erie Tel..... 40 1/2

The Boston Market.
Aspinwall Land..... 8 Fitchburg pref..... 91
Fitchburg Bay..... 2 1/2 Flint & Perce Mar..... 31 1/2
Newport Land..... 2 1/2 Maine Central..... 10
West End Land..... 3 1/2 Mexican Central..... 10
Atlantic Pacific..... 5 1/2 N. Y. & N. E. 100..... 100
Boston & Lowell..... 174 Old Colony..... 110
Boston & Maine..... 174 Union Pacific..... 38 1/2
Boston & Prov..... 229 Wisconsin Central..... 20 1/2
Chicago & N. W. 100..... 100 American Tel. & Tel..... 21 1/2
Central Mass..... 17 1/2 New England Tel..... 40 1/2
do pref..... 167 Erie Tel..... 40 1/2
Eastern..... 167 Mexican Tel..... 110

The Produce Market.
New York, April 11.—FLOUR—Active; city mills at \$1 3/4 to 4 1/2; city mill patents at \$1 7/8 to 2 1/2; winter wheat, low grades at \$2 1/2 to 2 3/4; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at \$2 3/4 to 4 1/2; clear at \$2 3/4 to 4 1/2; do straight at \$3 3/4 to 4 1/2; do patents at \$4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

WHEAT—Strong; No. 2 red 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 elevator; No. 3 red 87 1/2.

CORN—Active; No. 2 30 1/2 to 30 3/4 elevator; do mixed 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; No. 3 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; do mixed 27 1/2 to 28 1/2.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; Santos 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; Java 18 1/2 to 19 1/2.

SUGAR—New firm, refined firm, granulated 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; cubes 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

POTATOES—Steady; state \$2 25 to 2 37.

PORK—Firm; mess \$11 25 to 11 50, extra prime \$12 50 to 13 25.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams firm, cut meats firm, pickled shoulders 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.

LARD—Dull; western steam \$9 50.

STRONG WILL POWER

Is Keeping the Life in Samuel Randall's Body.

DEATH A QUESTION OF HOURS.

Wasted Away to a Gaunt and Haggard Skeleton—Remarkable Strength of Mind—Crowd Awaiting Announcement of His Death.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Postmaster General Wanamaker would have postponed the dinner he gave last night to Vice President and Mrs. Morton, at which Randall's old friend, Governor Curtin, represented Pennsylvania, if Randall had died, but learning by going to Randall's home that Randall would probably live until midnight, the postmaster general allowed the dinner to go on.

Randall lay unconscious most of the day and evening in the exhaustion of weakness, which were over even the pain, and rendered opiates unnecessary. No one but his wife and his daughters saw him. He recognized them and spoke to them all faintly and tenderly in his conscious moments. He was able to take a little liquid food of a stimulating character, and at times rallied so as to seem better.

But this is purely a relative term as applied to his condition, for his death is regarded as a mere question of time. He may survive to-day and perhaps to-morrow, but he may slip away in any one of his unconscious moments. Besides his cancerous trouble, he is now drained by a new abscess and poisoned by septicemia. Diarrhea has also attacked him at intervals. He is gaunt and haggard, his eyes are preternaturally large and dull, his frame is withered to a skeleton.

But his will is as great and strong as ever, and he is literally living on it. His weakness of body is as difficult to describe as the strength of mind. Suffice it to say that it is impossible for him to groan so loudly as to be heard outside his room, much less next door, as some one reported.

A great many people continue to pull the muffled bell to show their sympathy, and a line of cars and carriages filled with newspaper men stands in front of his door waiting to carry the news two miles to the telegraph office.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

To the World's Fair Bill as Agreed Upon by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Just before the senate adjourned Senator Hawley reported the World's fair bill, with the amendments agreed upon by the committee. The first one was to re-act to the acceptance of the site by the national commission, with the provision that the site and buildings shall be deemed adequate to the purposes of the exposition and the further proviso that "that said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock of at least \$5,000,000."

The amendment inserts after the words "stock" the words "which shall secure the payment." The following was proposed as a new section:

Section 8.—The president is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and proceed thence to said review. The president is further empowered and directed to make arrangements for the unveiling of a statue of Christopher Columbus at Washington, with appropriate ceremonies and civic and military parade under his general direction, and not less than five days before the opening of said exposition, and to invite the attendance thereof of foreign representatives.

The Silver Bill Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Chairman Dingley has appointed the special committee ordered by the Republican caucus, to prepare a silver bill for the consideration of the caucus next Monday night. The members are the eight Republican members of the caucus committee, Chairman Conger of Iowa, Wickham of Ohio, Walker of Massachusetts, Carter of Montana, Comstock of Minnesota, Bartine of Nevada, Knapp of New York, Taylor of Illinois, and the following additional members: McKinley of Ohio, McKim of California, Perkins of Kansas, Henderson of Iowa, and McCombs of Maryland. The committee held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, and was in secret session for several hours.

"High Fives" Must Go to Court.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 12.—Acting under instructions of Judge Ryland, the grand jury in session has issued subpoenas for a number of members of the "High Five" club, a tony social organization, among whose members are quite a number of young ladies, to appear before that body. It is supposed that an effort will be made to find indictments against the persons at whose house the club has met during its existence, on a charge of permitting gaming or gambling on their premises. Judge Ryland has instructed the jury to indict all persons engaged in or participating in a game of "euche," "high five," or "church raffles."

Discreditable Plotting.

NEW HAVEN, April 12.—Quite a sensation was created at Hillsdale high school, by the discovery of another plot to obtain advance copies of the annual examination papers. A dozen or more boys and several girls, members of the junior and third classes, are implicated. The papers were to be obtained through an apprentice employed at the office where they were printed, but he was caught in the act of taking a proof copy while the workmen were at dinner. The boy perished from \$1 to \$3 for each paper supplied.

Compliment to the Pan-Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A review of the District of Columbia National Guard and the troops of the several branches of the regular army stationed at Washington, was given in honor of the delegates to the Pan-American conference. The president, several members of the cabinet, Gen. Schfield, and other officers of the regular army occupied the reviewing stand. There were about 3000 men in line.

Poisoned by Russian Agents.

LONDON, April 12.—The Roumanian paper Telegraf says that several persons implicated in the Panfita conspiracy in Bulgaria have confessed that Stouff was poisoned in Paris by Russian agents.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Forecast for New England: Fair; much warmer; brisk westerly winds, shifting to southeasterly and becoming high on the coast.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Testimony in the Hatch Trial Which Points Toward the Innocence of the Accused.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 12.—In the Hatch trial, the defense began presenting evidence. One feature of their case has been the calling of several persons who were regarded as leading witnesses for the prosecution. E. E. French, a traveling man, testified to having been at the Flagler hotel Saturday night. He saw C. W. Hatch in the hotel office at 11 o'clock, when he asked to be shown to bed. A man who was playing cards at a table in the office got up and showed the defendant his room. The witness declared that defendant was in a bed which could be seen from the hall when he went to his room between 11 and 12 o'clock. The cross-examination, though rigid, failed to break the testimony.

R. W. Holly was called and told about going to the Hatch cabin when he saw and him the old man and described the position of the body. Witness had been told by a neighbor that he would not be called as a witness in the trial, as the state wanted only evidence to convict.

C. W. Millicent told of the kindly feeling existing between the deceased and the defendant. He knew of the old man receiving \$25 from his nephew on one occasion, and said the old man expected to receive money from his nephew to improve upon his claim, and was expecting a visit from him. Other witnesses testified to this and also to Henry Hatch expecting to buy a team with the money to be furnished by his nephew.

C. W. Beale, a Boston broker, said he had been to the Pacific coast April last with the defendant, who had told him that he had an uncle in eastern Colorado, whom he expected to visit before going east. On Friday, before Henry Hatch was found dead, the witness was in Denver with the defendant, where the latter again declared his intention of visiting his uncle, though he complained of not feeling well, and evidently dreaded the trip. An important point was made when the witness was asked about the financial circumstances of the defendant last spring, in order to prove there was no motive for the alleged crime. This was objected to, and the court sustained the objection, on the ground that the prosecution had not attempted to prove a motive. Many witnesses testified to the high character of the defendant.

IN DEAD EARNEST.

Chicago Board of Trade Men Have No Use for Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A mass meeting of the members of the Board of Trade went to work with a vengeance to widen the scope of the radical policy inaugurated against the bucket shops. On motion of ex-congressman Dunham a resolution was unanimously adopted that, inasmuch as bucket shops were getting quotations by private wires, the directors should be authorized at discretion to compel the removal of all such wires from the offices of members of the board. It was also decided to grant the directors authority to do whatever else they may deem fit to accomplish the desired end, and clothing the directors with absolutely unlimited power.

The meeting then, by vote, forbade any member, or combination of members, directly or indirectly, collecting or disseminating continuous quotations or using the exchange hall or approaches for that purpose. A proposition from Robert Bindloom evoked some opposition, but was finally carried. It was that the telegraph companies be requested to restore the telegraph rates that were in force from the exchange rooms, and in the event of refusal, that the board take steps to organize a telegraph company among the different boards of trade throughout the country.

WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE

Governor Ferry Allows the Telegraph Bill to Become a Law.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 12.—Great pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Ferry to have him veto the bill granting telegraph companies the privilege of constructing lines on all railroads in Washington. The governor, however, allowed the bill to become a law by lapse of time. The bill provides that telegraph companies shall receive exchange and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination. All railroads are designated "post roads." Railway companies shall allow all telegraph and telephone companies equal privileges for transportation of men and material for constructing and repairing lines. Any railroad failing to comply with the law will be liable to a suit for damages in a sum not less than \$1000 or more than \$5000 for each offense, and \$100 a day during the continuance thereof. Telegraph companies are placed under a penalty of not more than \$500 or less than \$100 for each offense. The effect of the bill is to prevent any company from retaining exclusive privileges and to permit the Postal and Canadian Pacific companies to construct lines on all railroads in Washington.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The senate in secret session confirmed the following nominations: Lewis A. Grant, to be assistant secretary of war; Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, major general; Col. B. H. Grierson, brigadier general; Maj. T. H. Stanton, deputy postmaster general; George Mackay, civil engineer in the navy; George B. Edmunds, collector of customs, Fairfield, Conn.; J. H. Cliney of Indiana, Indian inspector; Alton Angier of Georgia, consul at Rheims; A. F. McMillan of Michigan, deputy first auditor, treasury department. Postmasters: Massachusetts—J. A. Eldridge, Jr., Williamstown; John Huxtable, Wareham; F. T. Spinner, Melford. Maine—H. C. Brewer, Freeport; C. B. Woodman, Saccarappa. New Hampshire—F. H. Foss, Dover.

Charges of Fraud.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—The Republican city executive committee has decided to contest the election of Mayor Cleveland, whose majority was 2060. The members of the committee subscribed \$1000 toward the expenses of the contest. Several members alleged that gross fraud in the interests of the Democratic candidate had been committed in several districts.

The Sixth Day.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—The score of the sixth day of the 149-hour walking match is as follows:

Miles.	Miles.
Herty..... 47	Howarth..... 440
Guerrero..... 47	Horan..... 430
Moreno..... 454	Hughes..... 475
Moore..... 485	Taylor..... 575

Busy Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A statement prepared by the postoffice department shows that for the quarter ended March 31, the gross receipts at the Boston postoffice were \$355,520, an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. Providence, \$20,359, increase 13 1/2; Hartford, \$51,354, increase 23 1/2.

Tippecanoe May Go with Kain.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Vossische Zeitung infers from the statement that Tippecanoe has obtained permission from the Congo State to go to Zanzibar, that Maj. Wissmann will engage him to accompany Emin.

OUR MEDIUM WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

has arrived, and we are showing some excellent Bargains.

Remember that we have a line of

Fast Black Hosiery
—FOR—
Ladies, Men, and Children,

which we guarantee to be absolutely stainless.

It will pay you to examine our line of

GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
before purchasing.D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,
Adams Building, Quincy.
April 8. 1-6t

1876. IF 1890.

You want anything in the line of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURNITURE
Clocks, Spectacles,
Silverware, &c.,

CALL AT

C. F. Pettengill's,
160 Hancock St., Quincy.
April 8. 1-6t

Also, American, Swiss, French and English Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted.

FIVE CENT STORE.

TINWARE,

CROCKERY,

WOODENWARE,

GLASSWARE,

NOVELTIES,

NOTIONS.

Court Room Building,

162 Hancock Street,

QUINCY.

April 8. 1-6t

JAMES R. WILD,

—MAKER OF—

LIGHT CARRIAGES

—AND—

Harnesses.

Horse Shoeing

A SPECIALTY.

61 to 67 Hancock St.,

QUINCY, MASS.

Repairing in all Branches.

April 9. 2-6t

Fuller, Foley & Co., THE LATEST STYLE.

ARTISTIC

MEMORIALS.

Black and White

6 1-4 Cents Per Yard.

A Great Bargain. Ask to see them at

Miss C. S. Hubbard's
158 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.
April 1. 4-1tWorks, near Depot,
WEST QUINCY.

1-6t

GOODS WE SELL!

NEW AND SECOND HAND

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURNITURE

Hardware, Paints, Oils,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS & CURTAINS.

WOODENWARE,

—AND—

Brushes, Boat Hardware and Oars,

MARLINE AND SPAR VARNISH,

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Hancock and Chestnut Sts.
April 8. 1-6t

Kitchen Furniture

—AND—

RANGE

of almost every make.

Just look in at my Carpets and the et, will astonish you.

I have over 3000 yards of Ingrain, W. and Tapestry Carpets which I am going to dispose of at less than Boston price early, as the rush will be great. Street carpets at the prices I am offering.

To any family wishing to see the 24c before buying a barrel, we will send an eight pound sample for

\$6.00 Per Barrel.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 12.

177—Joshua Torrey granted permission to construct canal to Quincy centre from Town river, ninth city of Massachusetts, incorporated.

1861—South Quincy post office opened.

World Wide.

177—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, born in Harrodsburg, Va.; died aged 75.

1802—Victory by Admiral Rodney over the French fleet off Dominica.

1807—U. S. ship of war Jamestown arrives at Cork, Ireland, provisioned for the relief of sufferers by the great famine.

1811—Bombardment of Fort Sumter begins at 4:30 a. m. by South Carolina troops under Gen. Beauregard, and is witnessed from the wharves and house-tops of Charleston by the entire population.

1862—Gold first quoted at a premium during the American civil war.

1863—Massacre at Fort Pillow of the negro garrison by Confederates under command of Gen. N. B. Forrest. Union loss, 574 out of 600. Confederate loss, 20.

1865—Mobile evacuated by the Confederates.

1867—Montgomery, Ala., occupied by Gen. Wilson's Union cavalry.

1868—Congress passes the civil rights bill.

1875—Death of William M. Tweed in Ludlow Street jail, New York. Local political leader.

1879—Gen. Richard Taylor, son of "Old Zach," dies in New York, aged 53.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries--April 13.

1833—John Wilson granted land at Mt. Wollaston.

1834—Fall River, eleventh city of Massachusetts, incorporated.

1834—St. Paul's Lodge, Knights of Pythias, organized.

World Wide.

1804—By the edict of Nantes, Henry IV of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects. Revoked by Louis XIV Oct. 22, 1685.

1789—Death of George Frederick Handel, musician, aged 73.

1777—Americans defeat the British at Bound Brook, N. J.

1786—Riot in the city of New York, known as "The Doctors' Mob," caused by grave robbing. Several persons killed and wounded by the militia. John Jay and Baron Steuben injured while attempting to pacify the rioters.

1829—The Catholic emancipation bill passed in England.

1846—Gen. Zachary Taylor blockades the Rio Grande in order to cut off supplies to the Mexican army.

1848—Deposition of King Ferdinand by the Sicilian parliament.

1861—After a bombardment of thirty-six hours, during which the fort was set on fire and the troops nearly suffocated, Maj. Robert Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter to the Confederates. His command consisted of Battery E, 1st U. S. artillery. By the terms of capitulation officers and men were permitted to retain their arms and private property and to salute the flag. No casualties occurred during the fight, although the Confederates threw into the fort from fourteen batteries 2,361 solid shot and 380 shells.

1862—Fort Mifflin captured and occupied by English under Sir R. Napier. King Theodore

LIKELY TO BE HOT.

Vermont Politicians of Both Parties Preparing for the Coming Campaign.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 12.—The Democratic state convention of 1890, to be held in Burlington May 29, will be one of the earliest conventions ever held by the party in a year when there has been no presidential election. Vermont is one of the few states in the Union that votes before November, and the September election in this state this year is instantly with more than ordinary interest. There are several state issues to be passed upon by the voters and a legislature is to be elected, which will choose a United States senator to succeed Senator Justin S. Morrill. Senator Morrill will undoubtedly be re-elected by a unanimous vote.

The question of economy and retrenchment in state expenses is not a party question, but the issue of high license vs. prohibition is likely to enter into the canvass, to some extent. The Democratic state convention will consist of some 600 delegates and the party nominee for governor will doubtless be Hon. Herbert P. Brigham of Bakersfield, a member of the state committee and United States commercial agent at Stanbridge, P. Q., under the Cleveland administration. The candidate for lieutenant governor is likely to be Hon. George W. Smith of White River Junction, a prominent manufacturer of that place. The convention will go through the form of placing a full state and congressional ticket in the field, and will endorse Cleveland for president in 1892.

The Republican state committee will soon be called together by Chairman Carroll S. Page to elect a time and place for holding the state convention of the party. Montpelier will probably be selected as the place, and the time somewhere between the 1st and 20th of June. The third party has not materialized as yet in Vermont. The sentiment among the Republicans of Vermont is very strong in favor of ballot reform, and the Australian system of voting is generally approved by the Republican press of the state.

The multiplicity of candidates among the Republicans for the various state offices makes the anti-convention campaign an interesting one. The race for the governorship between Hon. C. S. Page and Col. U. A. Woodbury is very close at the present time, and neither one seems to have any decided advantage over the other. The district convention will probably be held several weeks later than the state convention. The friends of Judge Powers and Hon. J. K. Butcher are working hard for their favorites in the First district, and the contest in the Second district between Congressman Grout and Col. George W. Hooker is waxing warm. Altogether it is likely to be a very lively year in Vermont politics.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SNAG.

A Circuit Court holds that a Section of Indiana's law is unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special to The Evening Post from Newcastle, Ind., says: In the circuit court here, Judge Bunby virtually held section 13 of the new Australian election law to be unconstitutional. Since T. P. Pewell entered suit some time ago to enjoin the payment by the county auditor of a bill for books and blanks, required under this section of the law, which was allowed by the board of county commissioners. The complaint was held good on demurrer, which practically settles the case in the lower court. The case will be appealed as soon as finally settled here, it having been brought to test the law. This is the first action on the law by any court in Indiana.

A SIBERIAN HORROR.

Chapter Added to the List of Russian Atrocities.

THE CASE OF MME. SIGIDA.

Scheme Attributed to Stanley Causes a Strong Feeling Against the Explorer at Berlin--Other Foreign News.

LONDON, April 12.—The well-known English medical journal, The Lancet, in this week's number, presents at some length some details of the atrocities to which political prisoners at Kara, in eastern Siberia, were subjected last November as are of especial interest to the medical profession. Most attention is devoted to the famous case of Mme. Sigida, who died from the effect of flogging.

Dr. Gurvich, the prison physician, was strongly opposed to the flogging. He furnished the governor of the prison with a certificate setting forth that Mme. Sigida was receiving treatment at his hands for heart disease. It had long been customary for prison officers to accept such a certificate as sufficient warrant for suspending the infliction of corporal punishment.

But under the command of Baron Korff, governor general of the province of the Amur, directing that the prison rules should be rigidly enforced in the case of political prisoners, the governor of the prison decided that the flogging should be administered in spite of the physician. Dr. Gurvich thereupon remonstrated strenuously and refused to be present at the flogging. Despite these remonstrances, the lady was rudely seized, her clothes were stripped from her in the presence of the soldiers, she was thrown upon a bench and held down while a hundred cruel blows fell upon her bared back.

The Lancet applauds Dr. Gurvich for his refusal to be a party to this frightful barbarity. If he is persecuted for the stand he took, The Lancet thinks that the physicians of England ought to unite in some action to effect his rescue.

STANLEY DENOUNCED.

Herr Reichard Charges Him with Scheming for His Own Aggrandizement.

LONDON, April 12.—The Times' correspondent at Berlin says he notes a growing anti-Stanley feeling there. Herr Reichard, while lecturing recently, declared that Stanley, while on his search for Livingstone, learned from Arabs at Zanzibar Livingstone's location, but concealed his discovery in order to enhance his feat. The lecturer further declared that Stanley, by threats, had induced Emin to leave Wadelai, because he himself had failed in commercial hand-grabbing and speculation, utterly unremunerated by a humane purpose or a feeling for Emin.

The lecturer read a letter from Count Stolaine, whose son, the Zanzibar agent of the German East Africa company, had informed him that Stanley's proposition to Emin was to collect forces and to go and establish himself and found stations in Kavirodo, while Stanley would bring two steamers from Mombasa and join him in an expedition to conquer Uganda and Uvoro and create there provinces of an equatorial dominion, of which Emin, with a princely salary, should be ruler, in the service of the British East Africa company. Railways

would be built from the coast through the dominion, connecting with the sources of the Nile. This scheme, the writer said, would prove the grave of all the commercial hopes of the Germans.

BROKEN PROPELLER SHAFT

Was the Cause of the Accident to the Steamer City of Paris.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The true cause of the accident to the City of Paris has just been learned. The steamer is in the dry dock at Birkenhead, and the water gradually being run off. As she was raised the starboard propeller dropped off, showing the shaft to be broken close to the blades of the propeller. The sudden release of the strain this break occasioned when the steamer was going at such a high speed caused the remaining shaft to revolve with awful velocity, and the explosion and collapse of the starboard engine resulted.

An American Girl's Bright Prospects.

LONDON, April 12.—The new soprano, Jesse von Elsenor of Bloomington, Ill., who has lately been studying in Paris, makes her debut next Wednesday at a classical concert in the Suffolk Street Gallery, under the immediate patronage of many leading members of the nobility. Miss von Elsenor's voice is reported to be simply marvellous.

Italy Severely Censured.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Progressivist press severely criticize the action of Italy in expelling newspaper correspondents. The Vossische Zeitung regrets that Italy, the home of liberty, has used a weapon from the armory of Metternich, and says that Premier Crispien's position cannot be strengthened by a public repudiation of past traditions.

From Poland to America.

WARSAW, April 12.—The emigration of Jews to America is assuming great proportions. Agents are scouring the western provinces of Poland, telling the Jews in those districts that the czar meditates their arbitrary repression. America is painted as an Eldorado. On the average thirty Jews leave Grodno alone daily.

Lord Derby's Argument.

LONDON, April 12.—Lord Derby, in a letter upholding the land purchase bill, argues that the opposition of the Parliaments is a strong argument in favor of the bill, that opposition being based upon the knowledge that wherever the tenants become owners, agitation ceases. The risk of repudiation, he says, is not serious.

Trouble Feared on May 1.

VIENNA, April 12.—The labor disorders of the last few days here for the present are at an end and the city is quiet. A large number of men are still on strike, however, and there are fears of widespread rioting on May 1, when it is proposed to hold a great labor demonstration.

D'Oro Still Ahead.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The score at the end of the second night of the continuous pool tournament between Alfred D'Oro, the Cuban, and Charles H. Manning of New York for the championship of the United States and \$300, stood: D'Oro, 406; Manning, 352.

Boycott Against Britishers.

ZANZIBAR, April 12.—Mr. Johnston, the British consul, has returned to Mozambique. He complains of the boycott of the dealers against the British war ships.

Valencia's Rumpus Ended.

VALENCIA, April 12.—Valencia is quiet again. The Marquis Cerralboan's family departed last evening, escorted by guards.

VAST IMPROVEMENT

In the Business Outlook Throughout the Country.

THE WEEK'S TRADE RECORD.

Exports of Products Falling Off--Imports Continue Large--Labor Wars Menacing Important Industries--Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, April 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: With larger tonnage in motion than in any previous year at the same season, a larger volume of currency in active circulation, larger payments through clearing houses by nearly 10 per cent, larger imports and larger domestic production in agriculture, in iron and steel, leather and boot and shoe manufacture, the country has entered upon the second quarter of the year with great hopefulness.

Trade throughout the country seems gradually improving; yet there are unfavorable symptoms which do not disappear, but grow more distinct and threatening. Several failures with unpleasant features have disturbed confidence. The coal trade and woolen manufactures do not improve. Winter wheat has sustained some injury from the unnatural season. Proposed tariff and other legislation causes uncertainty in many branches of trade, which is likely to increase with prolonged delay.

The Wars of Railroads.

grow more threatening to investors. At the same time, labor disturbances begin to menace important industries.

The iron industry has advanced too rapidly, and the expected set-back has begun. Furnaces in blast on April 1, were of 157,701 tons weekly output, against 150,991 March 1, and 148,210 a year ago. The production for the quarter may be estimated at 2,250,000 tons, against 1,900,000 last year, and stocks on hand were accumulating. At nineteen southern furnaces in March the increase in unrolled iron on hand was unequal to 30 per cent of their entire output. Prices are lower, southern No. 1 being offered at \$17.50, and northern at \$18, while bids of \$33 are sought for steel rails. The business in iron is better, with no change in price; prices are moving at very unsatisfactory rates, and structural iron is not as active as makers wish.

Cotton receipts now fall far below last year's, and, though exports for the week are not half of those of the same week last year, the fear of extensive injury by floods has helped an advance of a sixteen ct. Reports from other cities are more generally favorable than usual.

Foster Finds Improvement

in wool, leather and domestic hides; active trade in boots and shoes, cotton goods and hatters and in other building materials. Shipments of boots and shoes to April 1 were 97,027 cases, against 89,945 last year, and in the three years the increase has been 200,000. Philadelphia notes few sales of wool, and prices less firm, and a good trade in chemicals, liquors and leaf tobacco.

At Chicago grain receipts are still large; of corn, 2,850,000 bushels, against 500,000 for the same week last year; dry goods sales show a slight increase, with good payments, and here are liberal country orders for boots and shoes. St. Louis again reports southern distribution somewhat retarded by floods, and collections rather less satisfactory.

tory. At Pittsburgh there is better feeling among iron manufacturers; at Cleveland, improvement in dry goods and hardware; at Detroit, slow improvement and factories busy, and at other western cities, general improvement or satisfactory volume of trade. At the south, outside the direct effect of floods, trade is good and less time is asked than usual, good crops and high prices having swelled the cash surplus of dealers.

The Exports of Products

are falling off a little, while imports continue large, so that, in the absence of foreign purchases of securities, gold exports may occur, but for some time to come the money market is likely to be well supplied. Interior markets are generally easier, and at Kansas City and Milwaukee with more demand. At Cleveland the demand is so active as to cause some stringency. Complaints of slow collections are distinctly less frequent.

It is not to be overlooked that the west and south have been drawing from the east in quantities, or values shipped westward, but for some time to come the money market is likely to be well supplied. Interior markets are generally easier, and at Kansas City and Milwaukee with more demand. At Cleveland the demand is so active as to cause some stringency. Complaints of slow collections are distinctly less frequent.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 157 in the United States this week, against 152 last week and 186 this week last year. Canada had 38 this week, against 35 last week. The total number of failures in the United States since Jan. 1, is 2355, against 2875 in 1889.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, April 12.—The insurance committee reported in the senate a bill to give the supreme court final jurisdiction in cases of alleged violation of laws by foreign insurance companies in this state. The house rejected the bill to limit sixth class or druggist liquor licenses, according to population. A bill was reported to require the registration of the pedigree of horses used for breeding purposes.

Couldn't Stand the Pressure.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 12.—The milk producers have succumbed to the Milk Exchange. After a ten days' unequal fight and much sacrifice on the part of farmers, who have been selling their milk rather than sell it at unprofitable prices, a meeting was held here and a resolution passed authorizing the members to sell their milk on the best terms they could and to whomsoever they wished.

Vessel and Crew Given Up for Lost.

HALIFAX, April 12.—The French brigantine Nigante, which left here Jan. 7 for St. Servans, France, has not been heard from since, and is given up as lost, with Capt. Beaulieu and her crew of ten men, all Frenchmen. She took on cargo from here other than her inward cargo from St. Pierre's. She was 106 tons, and owned at St. Servans.

Both Sides Firm.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Now that each side of the carpenters' strike has issued its ultimatum, the trouble seems to have settled down to a question of endurance, and the general impression is that the fight will be a protracted one. The boss carpenters say they propose to go to work to fill the strikers' places on Monday next.

Electricity for Hartford.

HARTFORD, April 12.—Arrangements have been completed for supplying Hartford with electric power from the Farmington river, using the water power at Tarzville. It will light the street, and supply motors.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFVITIES.

Emperor William has returned to Berlin. Gen. Fremont is seriously sick in New York city.

Mr. Gladstone is writing articles on the labor question. The discovery of promising coal deposits in Alaska is reported.

A lively oil fight is going on in the Ohio field, and prices are rising rapidly. Germany is said to have instigated the expedition of Herr Gruenewald from Roma. Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the czar, replaces Prince Dolgoroukoff as governor of Moscow.

Switchmen of the Rock Island railroad threaten to strike if non-union men are not discharged. Schaefer and Slosson beat, respectively, Cotton and Heiser in the Chicago billiard tournament.

Costly art treasures were destroyed by the burning of Baron Rothschild's country mansion in England. A syndicate has been formed to buy and set apart a game preserve of 100,000 acres in the Adirondacks.

The opinion is advanced that placing a duty on Mexican ores ultimately will be a benefit to Mexico.

Business men protest against the passage of the Butterworth bill to prevent dealings in futures and options.

It is understood that the Canadian government has decided to give a subsidy to the Hudson Bay railway company.

Senator Ingalls declares President Harrison's record such as to warrant his renomination and insure his re-election.

Emperor William is believed to have been the author of the sensational pamphlet on dealing recently published in Berlin.

The annual report of the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance union shows the past year to have been a prosperous one. Members of the New England Granite Cutters' association voted not to increase the wages of their employes during the present season.

The water in the middle Mississippi is falling, but in the lower district it is rising rapidly, and the Louisiana levees are severely strained.

It is now stated that the recent judicial decision in Iowa was not a Cornsaw victory, but instead a sweeping victory for the Masonic lodge.

The senate World's fair committee has amended Senator Daniel's amendment, so as to have a naval display at Washington in the spring of 1893.

F. L. Purcell, proprietor of the Manhattan (Kas.) bank, which failed on Tuesday, has filed a schedule of the liabilities, which foot up a total of \$950,000.

The Spanish senate, by a vote of 108 to 63, upheld the recent arrest of Senator General Dahan for issuing a circular urging resistance to government mandates.

Two Baltimore and Ohio freight trains collided near Mansfield, O. Ten freight cars loaded with merchandise and seven empty emigrant coaches were destroyed. The loss is \$25,000.

The Canadian government has decided to lay a new cable to Cape North, C. B., instead of the cable from Magdalen Island to Bird Rock, the latter having been seriously damaged by chafing against rocks.

Professor Henry H. Smith died at his residence in Philadelphia, aged 74 years. Professor Smith was a well-known surgeon, and his contributions to medical and surgical science gave him a distinguished position in the profession.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARLES P. TIRRELL IN 1822.

TIRRELL & SONS,

Carriage Builders and Dealers,

100 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

Our Telephone Message for the Season of 1890.

Hello Central!

Hello!

Will you give me 33-5?

Who do you want?

Tirrell & Sons,

the Carriage builders.

Oh! there they are. Go ahead. Hello! is this Tirrell & Sons?

Yes sir.

Well, how is business?

Who are you?

I am a gentleman looking for information.

Oh! business is good. What can we tell you?

Do you keep finished carriages in stock?

Why, certainly we do. We have about

\$7000.00

worth at present. We are already for the Spring trade, and never had such a good assortment.

Have you any

Coddard Buggies

finished?

Yes, sir; we have all sizes. Some trimmed in green broadcloth and some in drab.

Do you consider them first-class buggies?

Yes, sir; we consider them strictly so.

How are they painted?

Oh! all colors.

Do they have cane on the seat?

Yes, sir; we have them with and without.

Do you keep other style carriages?

Yes, indeed.

What are they and what are your prices?

Oh! we have

Goddards

from \$175 to \$325.

We have an elegant

Coupe Rockaway,

trimmed in Satin, Lace and Broadcloth combined, for single or double hitch,

\$600.

Cornings, latest styles,

\$150 to \$200.

Concord Wagons,

\$100 to \$150.

Family Carryalls, \$200 to \$300

Say, hello! can you hear me?

Yes. Why?

This telephone bothers us once in a while. We also have

Ladies' Phaetons, \$175.

Depot Wagons, \$250.

Light Trotting Buggies,

\$125 to \$200.

We have a fine

Beach Wagon, \$325.

Also a Two-Wheel Cart,

The "Blue Ribbon,"

\$30.

which is a daisy. We have other styles and grades of Carriages, but we can show better than tell you.

Oh! I almost forgot to ask if you build wagons.

Yes, sir; we will build anything in the shape of a wagon, cart or carriage.

Do you keep

Harnesses?

Yes, sir; we keep in stock and build to order all kinds and grades; also different parts of Harness, and the best line of

COLLARS

in the City.

Is that so? I didn't know that.

Why, I tell you, you ought to call and see us.

Can you sell these goods as cheap as I can buy in Boston?

Yes, sir; and some of them cheaper.

How can you do that?

Our rent is lower, and that is a big item, and there are a dozen other reasons.

Well, you must do quite a business.

We don't do much, but we want to do more, and think by strict attention and good work we may get there.

I can't see why it won't pay me to buy my Carriage and Harness of you this year.

We think it will. We guarantee every Carriage we sell for

ONE YEAR!

and we live up to it. And I want to tell you another thing—we keep

Combs,

Brushes,

Chamois Skins,

Brooms,

Sponges,

Pails,

and all Stable Furniture.

Horses' Clothing and

Robes.

WHEELBARROWS.

Also the only full line of

Dog Collars

in the City. We don't intend that the people of this city or vicinity shall call for anything in our line that we don't have in stock.

Hello! what is that noise?

That is the

ELECTRIC CAR.

It will stop in a minute.

There, that is better. You do repairing, I suppose?

Yes, sir; that is one of our strong-holds. We paint and varnish all kinds, and repair Carriages in every branch of the business. We also make and paint

SIGNS.

I have a job of iron work. Can you do it?

Of course we can. We do a great deal of jobbing.

How are your prices on repairing?—people tell me they are high.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 6.

QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. Estate in Quincy Centre, furnace, hot and cold water, 6000 feet of land. Easy terms.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield Street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House 12 rooms, stable, and three acres of land, in Quincy Point.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc.; 5000 feet of land, on Newport Avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. Large house, 12 rooms, bath, etc.; 10,384 feet of land near the beach in Atlantic. Cheap for cash.

For Sale. Modern house, 8 rooms, on Bostolph Street, Atlantic.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Hough Neck.

For Sale. House and land, on Hancock Street, Atlantic.

To Let. A very desirable estate in Quincy on lease for a term of years at a reasonable rate.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Point.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St., Quincy.

To Let. House, 8 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Tenement of six rooms, within three minutes' walk from Quincy depot. Possession on May 1st.

To Let. New house, on Bostolph Street, Atlantic. Possession May 1st.

To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street, West Quincy.

To Let. Store on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Desk Room in this office.

Building Lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms.

Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

April 8-1w d1-6t

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

BOOTS and SHOES

Of 29 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

NEW STYLES ARRIVING DAILY.

A full line of spring goods now ready for inspection.

We also carry all the latest styles in HATS.

JOHN PAGE,

TANNER and CURRIER,

Also Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 8. 1-ly

HOUSES,

Offices, Rooms, &c.,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

HALF of two story house, 10 rooms, city water, cor. of Maple Place and Washington Street, three minutes' walk from station, post office and city hall. \$20 per month. Possession given May 1.

House, 7 rooms with good garden, at Quincy Neck, 15 minutes' walk from Quincy Adams depot, \$20.00 per month.

Three tenements, 3 rooms each, in brick basement house, at Quincy Neck, on Howard Street, near the store of S. F. Newcomb, 1 1/2 miles from depot. \$4.00 and \$5.00 per month.

Half house on Howard Street, \$4.00 per month.

Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water Street, \$5.00 per month.

Office with steam heat, now occupied by James E. Tirrell in Court house building. It is the most desirable location in the City for a lawyer.

Two rooms with steam heat, 3d story of Court house building on Hancock square.

Basement, with steam boiler and set kettles, near the head of Granite Street, only a few rods distant from post office, churches, etc. Excellent stand for business purposes. \$5.00 per month.

Three rooms in Cottage house, suitable for a dressmaker or milliner, next to the residence of the subscriber on Washington Street.

Pasturage for cattle and horses for the season.

For further information call or address

HENRY H. FAXON,

Quincy, or 36 Bromfield Street, Room 34 Boston.

April 8. 1-12t

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. If

DRESSMAKING.—To work by the day or at home. Miss Frances Jones can be found at 44 Farrington St., Wollaston. 121t

ANY One wishing Button-holes made in a first-class style, can have them done neatly and promptly by applying at the Quincy Hotel, 30 Washington Street. 1-6t

WANTED.—Gentlemen Boarders, in a pleasant location, near the centre of the city. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE. April 8. 1-4t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Stable with two stalls and ample carriage room, on estate of the late Benjamin Curtis, on School Street. For late families only. Apply to JOHN H. DINEGAN. 1-4t

DIED.

DEWAR.—In East Boston, April 9, Mrs. Lizzie F., wife of Mr. Hector Dewar, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin F. Wood, formerly of Quincy, aged 88 years.

Passage Tickets to or from Europe.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage

by Steamships of the Cunard, Allan, White Star, or Warren Lines, at Lowest Rates.

Drafts on England, Ireland, and Scotland, at

John O. Holden's,

154 HANCOCK STREET,

April 11.

QUINCY, MASS.

4-3t

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,

NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in the Cemetery before Memorial Day.

Quincy, April 8.

1-1f

SPRING GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK! LOW PRICES!

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

WILSON'S MARKET

— IS THE —

Headquarters in the City of Quincy for

MEATS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

1843 ESTABLISHED 1843

ALSO DEALERS IN

GROCERIES and WEST INDIA GOODS.

GEORGE F. WILSON & CO.,

Wilson's Building,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

MILLINERY!

Everything that is New and Pretty and Stylish.

QUANTITIES OF

TRIMMED HATS

TO SELECT FROM.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS!

S. KINCAIDE,

SOUTH QUINCY.

April 8.

1-1f

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER.

Post Office Address,

April 8.

East Milton, Mass.

1-26t

Williams' Jewelry Store,

Largest in Quincy.

All Repairing warranted strictly first-class.

Smith's Block, West Quincy.

April 8.

1-6t

WOLLASTON CLUB.

Enthusiastic Meeting Held at Wollaston Saturday Evening.

GYMNASIUM VS. BILLIARDS

A Committee of Prominent Citizens Appointed to Draw Up a Plan for the Formation of a Social Club—Adjourned to Saturday Evening, April 26.

About ninety gentlemen met in the Knights of Honor hall on Saturday evening, in answer to a call issued by Mr. W. G. Cortwell and some fifteen others, to take the necessary steps towards organizing a Social Club. Mr. Cortwell called the meeting to order, and was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. Henry O. Fairbanks was chosen secretary.

Mr. Cortwell, on taking the chair, said that he had received seventy-eight favorable responses to the circular letters which he had sent out. He had no special suggestion to offer as to what the club should have in the way of social features and diversions,—some wanted an athletic club, some a literary club and reading room, others wanted these features combined with billiard playing and smoking, while still others strongly opposed the latter. We must find, continued Mr. Cortwell, from 125 to 150 men who can find some platform, agreeable to all, before we can start in to have a first class club; something to keep the young men of Wollaston from Boston, Neponset and other similar places. There is money enough in Wollaston to support such a club. The building can be leased or we can build one ourselves. It would cost about \$1000 to fit it up, and I know of several gentlemen in Wollaston who will give \$100 or more apiece towards furnishing it so that the desired end can be accomplished without being a burden to anyone.

Some opposed having a billiard and pool table in the club rooms, as it would tend to degenerate the club. I would suggest then that we prohibit billiards and have a gymnasium, a reading room, supplied with the best current literature of the day, and parlors. I should like to see a building erected having stores on the first floor, the club rooms on the second floor and a hall on the third floor.

Mr. George F. Pinkham, the next speaker, said that the meeting had taken a different turn from what he anticipated. He regretted to hear it suggested that billiards, cards and smoking should be allowed in the proposed club. I am sorry, Mr. Pinkham continued, to see a club started where the members would have those influences surrounding them. I would like to see the club have a gymnasium and reading room, but would rather have our young men learn to smoke at home than to have the example set to them at the club. If we throw open rooms for that purpose we have a grave responsibility resting on us.

Mr. Chandler W. Smith, in replying to Mr. Pinkham, admitted that his ideas were excellent, but, said he, the club must be started to interest the majority. If the club is started why not allow billiards and smoking and have in addition, rooms or parlors where smoking is not allowed. The club must be started with liberal ideas or else you will not attract the young men. It is better to keep the young men here, rather than to have them go to Boston where there are more temptations.

Mr. Edward Hewitson then took the floor and said: The young man who learns to play billiards at home will play billiards abroad; and the young man who plays under the fascination of the bar will not play at home. I doubt if we shall have a billiard club. I do not think that a club can be a success without a billiard room, but it must be a room by itself, and have smoking prohibited. Establish at the start a gymnasium, and make it so attractive that it would take the pleasures away from the billiard table. If you can and will do this, I am heart and hand with you, otherwise we had better let the proposed club drop.

Mr. Charles R. Sherman spoke strongly in favor of the club, saying: It is the opinion of the majority of the people of this place that sooner or later we have got to have a club. When it comes let us have a respectable one. So long as the best citizens stand behind it, it will be carried on in the best manner. Instead of having our young men loafing around the street corners, if we can find something to attract them, let us do it.

Mr. John H. Roberts criticised the proposition to have a billiard room and spoke strongly in favor of a reading room and gymnasium. If we are to have a smoking room, have it in the attic with all of the windows open and the roof off.

Mr. Arthur P. Gardner advocated a billiard room because it keeps the young men from Boston. Let them learn to play billiards under our own eyes, rather than to go away to some questionable place, as they undoubtedly would.

Mr. Herbert W. Pinkham criticised the billiard table advocates, by saying that the Young Men's Christian Associations are a success, and they do not have billiard tables.

Mr. Lucius Marple then spoke in favor of having billiard tables.

Mr. R. L. Harper, Jr., favored all of the rooms mentioned by the preceding speakers,

but thought that the gymnasium should take precedence of billiards.

Mr. Walter F. Nichols, on gaining the floor, alluded to the billiard and smoking question as the stumbling block, over which the club was likely to split, and suggested that a lawn tennis club be formed, with literary features and also allow the playing of chess, checkers and whist. Ladies would be eligible for membership at such a club, which would insure its success, as a social club to be successful should admit ladies.

Mr. George A. Litchfield made an able address. He said: I am surprised that a smoking room should have been thought of in connection with the club, because, it would tend to degenerate it into a common loafing room. It is worse than billiards. The game of billiards is the cleanest game in the world,—it is a mathematical game and very healthful. I do not think it essential to have a billiard room, or even a card room to make the club a success.

Mr. Herbert T. Whitman said that there would be no difficulty in raising the money to build and furnish a club house.

Mr. Fred E. Litchfield strongly opposed cards.

The gymnasium, said Dr. Rice, should be the principal feature of the club, everything else should be subservient to that.

President Fairbanks of the Common Council, on being called upon for a few remarks, said, that he was surprised that the club should be started for the young men, that is, young men who are considerably under 21 years of age. I do not think that a gymnasium should be started without a competent instructor, and as they command such large salaries, this club could not afford one. At this point in the debate, Mr. George F. Pinkham offered the following motion which was carried:

Moved,—That a committee consisting of Mr. W. G. Cortwell, Mr. A. A. Lincoln, Mr. Edward Hewitson, Mr. Chandler W. Smith, Mr. H. T. Whitman, Mr. G. A. Litchfield and Dr. George B. Rice, have powers to draw up a plan for the formation of a social club, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. William J. Battison then moved, that no person should be a member of the club under 17 years of age. Accepted. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday evening, April 26.

The list of the gentlemen who replied to the circular letter is as follows:

Wendell G. Cortwell, William A. Osborne, Josiah Quincy, Clarence D. Sargent, Henry O. Fairbanks, Chas. W. Tucker, Edward S. W. Smith, G. E. Winship, William N. Eaton, W. E. Simmons, Jr., Smith B. Harrington, Quincy A. Faunce, George A. Litchfield, A. G. Olney, A. D. Albion, John H. Roberts, Edw. S. Huntington, William Fenton, Jr., C. F. Wilde, Howard Gannett, Jr., E. T. Whitman, A. C. Sprague, W. W. Rice, J. H. Lord, Frank P. Waterhouse, W. B. Hill, Rev. Preston Gurney, James A. Claffin, Charles R. Sherman, A. W. Bryer, Walter E. Simmons, David A. Lincoln, Dr. George B. Rice, E. J. Cummings, George F. Pinkham, A. F. Pinkham, John O. Holden, Wm. A. Osborne, Jr., Charles W. Jones, Wm. J. Battison, James S. Whiting, E. L. Gannett, George R. Prescott, Wm. H. Smyth, M. F. Burns, I. W. Faunce, George D. Woodbury, E. G. Mann, A. D. Albion, Charles Macfarland, Dr. W. Record, Anson C. Ray, Arthur P. Gardner, M. H. Dewson, E. S. Taylor, H. W. Marshall, F. C. Sanborn, John F. Neill, A. S. Merrill, Frank H. Armstrong, George Thompson, Marcus R. Williams, Frank E. Litchfield, Robert E. Price, E. J. Dewson, Richard E. Freeman, George E. Thomas, William P. Gould, William Fenton, William C. Seelye, John B. Fenion, D. L. Jewell, John H. Osborne, R. L. Harper, Jr., R. H. Lincoln.

BASE BALL.

The Academy Boys Down the High School Nine.

Saturday on the Greenleaf street grounds the nines from the Adams Academy and the Quincy High crossed bats, the former winning by a score of 32 to 13.

Adams Academy.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Menken, c.f.	5	2	2	0	0	1		
Gavin, 3b.	5	0	3	0	1	2		
McAuliffe, c.	6	4	2	10	0	1		
Rates, 1b.	6	2	2	3	0	0		
A. Bailey, s.s.	6	6	2	0	0	1		
Jogers, 1.f.	6	4	3	0	1	4		
Guilford, p.	6	5	1	0	11	4		
Spillane, r.f.	6	2	3	0	0	0		
W. Bailey, 2b.	6	2	1	0	1	0		
Total,	52	32	18	13	14	12		

Quincy High School.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Thompson, 1.f.	5	3	1	0	0	2		
Hersey, 1b.	3	1	1	5	0	5		
Hobart, c.	6	0	1	4	1	3		
Sampson, p. 3b.	6	1	0	1	3	0		
Jones, s. s.	6	0	0	0	1	0		
Coffey, p. 3b.	6	2	0	0	2	12		
Harless, r.f.	6	2	1	0	0	1		
Bigelow, c.f.	6	2	0	0	2	1		
Cahn, 2b.	6	1	0	0	1	2		
Total,	52	13	4	10	10	26		

Carl Perry was umpire, and Charles Warren and B. S. Kittredge scorers.

The LEDGER will be pleased to publish the scores of all local games, and trusts the manager or scorer will forward the same promptly after the game. It should be deposited in the mail box on the office door, or in the collection boxes in the different wards on the evening of the game. Announcements of games published free.

—Henry Alden of Franklin died on Saturday under suspicious circumstances. He was not known to be sick. The family was addicted to drink and there was known to have been a merry party at the house Friday evening. He was 62 years of age.

EXCOUNCILMAN DEAD

Patrick F. Lacy Dies at New Bedford after Long Illness.

ONCE A PROMINENT FIREMAN.

A Sketch of His Life—A Government Employee—Also a Constable—St. Francis Court, M. C. O. F., will Attend Funeral.

After an illness of some months ex-Councilman Patrick F. Lacy died in New Bedford, Sunday morning. Mr. Lacy was born in Ireland in 1846 and came to this country when very young. He served his apprenticeship as a machinist, under Mr. Chesley at the Granite Railway Co.'s shop, and worked for that firm a number of years. He then started in business for himself on Copeland Street, manufacturing stone-cutter's tools, etc., and carried on quite an extensive business in that line. Mr. Lacy was always a staunch Democrat, and when Quincy was made a city was elected councilman from Ward Four. He served with credit on the Committee of Fire Department and Police, and also on the Committee on Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.

He had also served as constable, and was an engineer in the fire department for years. Under the Cleveland Administration he was appointed an overseer in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and served for two years, when he was obliged to stop work on account of ill health. He was a member of St. Francis Court M. C. O. F., and this society will attend and take charge of the funeral. He had a large circle of friends and was always among the first in any charitable object. A widow and two children survive him, and they have the sympathy of their many friends in this hour of sorrow. The body will be brought here for burial and will be interred in the family lot in West Quincy.

QUINCY ASSOCIATES.

Annual Election of Officers—New Members—New Quarters May 1.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Associates was held at their rooms in the Durgin & Merrill Block Saturday evening. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President,—George H. Hitchcock.
Vice President,—James Thompson.
Secretary,—Charles H. Very.
Treasurer,—A. G. Durgin.

Finance Committee,—Dr. J. A. Gordon, W. Walter Ewell, Joseph C. Morse.

Treasurer E. W. Henry Bass presented a very encouraging statement of finances and amendments to the club by-laws were adopted increasing admission fee to fifteen dollars and monthly dues to \$1.25.

Messrs. Durgin & Merrill have completed alterations on the suite of rooms for the club including a parlor on the Hancock Street front and possession will be taken May 1. A committee of five members who will have charge of furnishing their new apartments was appointed and consists of J. C. Morse, S. A. Miller, W. I. Dewson, J. O. Williams and C. H. Very. It will require about \$700 to comfortably arrange the rooms and that amount was placed at the disposal of the committee.

Seventeen new names were proposed for membership and favorable action was taken upon them.

FAVORABLE INSURANCE.

A New Rating for the Granite Works of this City.

A committee from the New England Insurance Exchange in Boston have made an inspection of the stone-working risks in this city for the purpose of rating them according to a schedule. These risks were formerly rated under a minimum rating, so-called, which did not tend to encourage improvements or benefit those who had first-class risks. Where the rating by schedule has been completed, the manufacturers who own buildings properly constructed and under the protection of hydrant services, and those who are willing to improve the condition of their risks, will receive a much better rate of insurance than that prevailing.

Miss White at Somerville.

Among the artists, who took part in a concert in Union Square Hall, Somerville, last evening, was Miss Mary F. White of West Quincy, who rendered two very fine solos. The concert was given for the benefit of the library connected with St. Joseph's church, of Somerville. Quite a large number of Miss White's friends from Ward Four attended.

Prosperous Swedish Paper.

The Tiden, a weekly newspaper published at Providence, R. I., and devoted to the Scandinavian people in America, came to us Saturday, with pages enlarged to nine columns. It is printed in the Swedish language, and while we cannot read it, we can but notice that it is neatly printed and more attractive.

Noble Charity.

Quincy has a noble charity, a city hospital where all the sick people can be treated without regard to condition.—Sharon Adocate.

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,
31 State Street, Boston.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.

One month, \$.50
Three months, 1.50
Six months, 3.00
One year, 6.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Hospital Hints.

Our new hospital will soon enter upon a career when it will have to begin to learn by experience, as even hospitals do not become wise by precept. Mistakes will be made doubtless, and upon some fair morning we may hear, as the writer did lately in a neighboring city, where its new hospital is well managed, that "a poor patient lies suffering for a drink of water he cannot get." Jealousy and misunderstandings creep through the chinks of even hospitals, and medical men are sometimes fallible; although we think our Quincy corps of physicians the best. It is at the beginning of hospital work that exaggerated sentiment may conflict with temperate action. Patience, tolerance and good temper can start the new machinery, but it will need oiling will require judgment, and the experience of our own.

Looking over the returns for the quarter ending April 1 of the Anna Jacques Hospital, we find that each of Newburyport's many churches contributed generously on "Hospital Sunday" that comes in January. We think a Sunday in some more genial season would create more generosity than one in midwinter can. All sets give to this object, hospital work; here creeds are lost, "not meeting in one acid sweat the great sweet pearl of charity." The list referred to contains large sums from the operatives of manufacturing companies and factories. Then, a sum given expresses tender grief for a loved one gone, manifesting itself in this way: Two little sisters send a sum for books for the children's ward; C. B. 8th Regiment, Amesbury, follows next with a good sum for the sick and suffering; a farmer from the suburbs sends milk and vegetables for his contribution; the daily papers are sent in; "a friend" sends six gallons of sherry wine; the "Open Window gift" is added; a gentleman sends in a quantity of medicine. The list is too long to be quoted, and this is only a return from one quarter's report. Always the stream of benevolence flows in at these doors, from every quarter and in all forms.

A similar privilege awaits us as citizens. We can not only give large gifts like Mr. Rice's, but we can all furnish the oil that will make the machinery work without friction. There will soon be "daily needs." May there be "daily strength" for this!

Will the hospital be of any one school of medicine? We asked a physician. "No," was the answer; "it will be a place where sick people will be sent to get well in." How can each help this? The building being completed, the grave work of securing a large foundation fund for support comes first. Quincy has been a sleepy old town, but any town that matures late, like an individual of slow growth, is rather sure to be reliable; and the gospel of giving has already set in. The passing years have seen many of our citizens very prosperous pecuniarily. To these we must first look for hospital funds. The rest will follow.

The Woodward Academy.

The final consummation of the sale of land to the Greenleaf Land Associates, ensures the building of the long looked for Academy in the immediate future.

The citizens of Quincy are to be doubly congratulated on this important event. Besides securing an academy for the free education of girls, this beautiful tract of land has been placed in the hands of well-known Quincy men whose immense real estate interests in our beautiful city is a guarantee of the high standard which is to be followed in building up this really magnificent estate.

A POPULAR PITCHER.

Sketch and Portrait of Charles F. King of the Chicago Players' League.
Charles F. King is one of the most promising young pitchers in the profession. He was born in St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1867, where he learned to play ball. In 1885 he pitched for the Jacksonville (Fla.) club. He commenced the season of 1886 as pitcher of the St. Joseph club of the Western



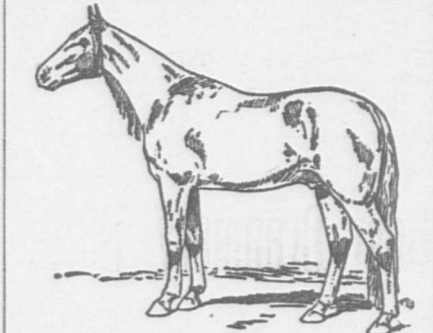
CHARLES F. KING.

league, but wound up with the Kansas City club of the National league. During the next three seasons he played with the American association team of his native city, working hard and doing much towards helping the Browns win the championship in 1887 and 1888. His most noteworthy pitching performances in those three seasons were as follows: Aug. 27, 1887, he kept the Metropolitan from making more than one safe hit in nine innings; Aug. 22, 1888, he accomplished the same feat against the Brooklyn, his only hit being a palpable scratch in the ninth inning, and June 2, 1889, he not only retired the Brooklyn for a solitary safe hit, but also distinguished himself by making three successive safe hits, including a double dagger. As a batter, King ranked very high in the official averages of the American association. He is a very swift pitcher, has good control of the ball, understands all the curves and keeps up a terrific pace. He is over six feet in height, and weighs about 180 pounds. During this season he will be found with the Chicago club of the Players' league, and will undoubtedly prove a great mainstay.

REPETITION.

The Most Brilliant Offspring of the Wilkes Branch of Trotters.

Repetition is the name of the young stallion who is the most brilliant offspring of the Wilkes branch of great trotters. He was foaled in 1885, and gave early evidence of the possession of that marvelous turn of speed which has made him one of the foremost



REPETITION.

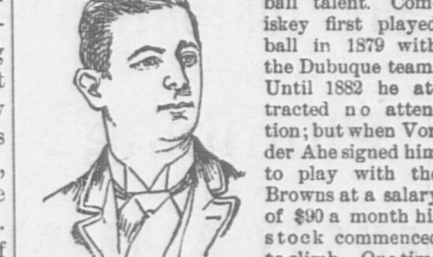
young horses of today. Repetition is by Red Wilkes, dam Nannie Dillard, by John Dillard; second dam Lady Innes, by Innes' Glen-coe.

His record is 2:19 1/4. He ran his first race, a half mile, on a yearling, on Oct. 2, 1885, at Lexington, Ky., and was able to secure first money in the first and third heats, time 2:24 and 1:38. This was a very fair performance, and at once brought him into prominence. As a 2-year-old he did not complete in any events, but early in the spring of '88 he was again in the field. His best race that year was at Lexington, Ky., in a stake for 3-year-olds. The other entries were Marie Jansen and Rosval. The race was a complete walkover for the fleet footed stallion, and he finished the third heat with a record of 2:21. The time for the other two heats was 2:24 and 2:24 1/2.

His next great race occurred at Hartford, Aug. 30, 1889, at the Grand Circuit stakes. He won the first heat in 2:19 1/4, but lost the race.

Any other horse would have been knocked out by such a race for the rest of the season, but he was not seriously affected by it. At the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' meeting he was entered in the special stakes for 4-year-olds. On Oct. 15, when the race was called, Repetition, Wanika and Governor Stanford were the only entries, over ten others being withdrawn. Repetition won in grand style in 2:20 1/4, 2:20 and 2:19 1/4, finishing each heat in a jog, with his driver looking back over his shoulder and holding him, to save his record and keep him in the 2:20 class. It is the opinion of many that had he been allowed his head he would have lowered the 4-year-old record beyond a doubt.

Repetition is a natural trotter, with a pure, frictionless gait, the best ideal of trotting action. He is a handsome bay, stands 16 hands high, and his conformation is a model of proportion and power. He is built for the track, and his splendid bone and muscle, his expansive lung power and his indomitable gameness will yet win for him many future triumphs.



CHARLES A. COMISKEY.

Charles A. Comiskey will manage and captain the Chicago White Stockings this season, and great things are expected from this aggregation of baseball talent. Comiskey first played ball in 1879 with the Dubuque team. Until 1882 he attracted no attention; but when Von der Ahe signed him to play with the Browns at a salary of \$90 a month his stock commenced to climb. One time Comiskey had a little discussion with his manager, who wanted him to play in the outfield. He told Von der Ahe that he would play first base or not at all. The manager was forced to concede the point, and Comiskey stayed with the club, receiving for his services \$5,000 last season. He is today the best paid ball player in the profession. Comiskey is a brilliant base runner and full of tricks. He is the originator of the head first slide and has a record of sliding twenty-five feet in that way successfully. As a team worker he has few equals and no superiors. His steady position is first base, and yet he covers a vast amount of ground. He is 25 years of age. His idea of baseball is to clear as many runs as possible and to pay little attention to hits and errors. He is continually originating new baseball ideas and working them out with his team.

An Italian Journal describes a new phenomenon which is said to be as powerful as the electric light, and the efficiency of which is not impaired by fog, as is the case with the latter. A clock work arrangement pour every thirty seconds ten centigrams of powdered magnesium into the flame of a powerful lamp, producing an extremely brilliant flash of light.

DIED IN THE HARNESS.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall Passes Peacefully Away.

LAST WORD WAS "MOTHER."

His Last Moments Show the Strength of His Wonderful Vitality—Funeral Arrangements—Sketch of the Career of the Noted Statesman.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was a sad and touching scene at the Randall residence on Capitol Hill, when Samuel J. Randall, of the United States House of Representatives, died at the age of 72, after a long and painful illness.

Death had come with the coming of the dawn. The watchers saw that all was over, and the brave wife and daughter, who had nursed and cared for him during his long illness, could restrain their feelings no longer, but wept and wailed and Saturday night they told Mr. Randall that his end had come, and that he would never see the dawn of a new day.

Mr. Randall's death was painless and he was unconscious during the greater part of his last hours. There were intervals, when from the intelligent and steady gaze which he directed at those about him, he must have been conscious, but he seemed unable to speak, and word the "Mother" was the only one he uttered for hours preceding his death. This word he murmured so low that the only one who recognized what he said was his daughter, who was kneeling just behind him.

Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the last three days, and his family and his friends knew that he could not last much longer. The physicians had informed the family that death might be expected at almost any hour, and Saturday night they told Mr. Randall that his end had come, and that he would never see the dawn of a new day.

He rested easily and comfortably during the fore part of the day, and the doctor was encouraged to hope that he might live several days yet. He took some nourishment and dozed off without difficulty. Shortly after 8 o'clock, however, a marked change was noticed in his appearance, and he seemed almost to sink away. This spell was worse than any of the preceding ones and it was thought that the end was at hand. All the members of the family were present and also Dr. Mallon, who has attended Mr. Randall since he came to the city.

When the civil war broke out he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1862, and he served in the House for four years, familiarizing himself with the politics, and for him his position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, and he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Joseph Randall, was one of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he was a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intensity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling which suited his taste.

Mr. Randall was elected a member of the city council of Philadelphia, which position he held for four years, familiarizing himself with the politics, and for him his position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, and he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Joseph Randall, was one of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he was a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intensity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling which suited his taste.

When the civil war broke out he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1862, and he served in the House for four years, familiarizing himself with the politics, and for him his position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, and he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Joseph Randall, was one of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he was a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intensity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling which suited his taste.

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

thoroughly convinced of his need of religion and after that, his mind being at rest, he became happier than he had been at any other time. All the family noted the change. The news of Mr. Randall's death became quite generally known during the day. It was expected, and therefore was not so much of a shock as it otherwise would have been. A large number of persons called at the house to express their condolences. They were received by Mr. Lancaster, the son-in-law. The president and Mrs. Harrison sent a basket of flowers with a note expressing their sympathy with the family.

Speaker Reed called during the afternoon to express his regrets and to learn the wishes of the family with respect to the funeral services. Among the other callers were Secretary Blaine, ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan, who stood next to Mr. Randall during the electoral count proceedings, ex-Speaker Carlisle, Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky, Springer of Illinois and many others. Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes called and took charge of the remains for the house of representatives. They were embalmed and placed in a casket in the room in which Mr. Randall died. It is said that the dead man presents a lifelike appearance except that he is emaciated and wasted to a remarkable degree.

Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral will take place Thursday morning. The arrangements will be in charge of a congressional committee. Mrs. Randall prefers that the services shall be held in the church of which Mr. Randall was a member, and not in the house of representatives. Nine or 10 o'clock will be the hour fixed for the services. After the ceremony the funeral party will take a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, where the interment will take place in the Randall family vault in Laurel Hill cemetery. Brief services will be held there. The train is not expected to go into the city, but will stop at the Ridge Avenue church.

A CONDENSED BIOGRAPHY.

Of the Political and Domestic Life of the Dead Statesman.

Samuel J. Randall was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1818, and his career through name began in the service of a horse statesman. He received a good academic education and pursued his studies with the intention of devoting his life to mercantile pursuits. After he had finished his studies, he obtained a position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, and he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Joseph Randall, was one of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he was a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intensity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling which suited his taste.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1862, and he served in the House for four years, familiarizing himself with the politics, and for him his position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, and he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Joseph Randall, was one of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he was a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intensity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling which suited his taste.

When the civil war broke out he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1862, and he served in the House for four years, familiarizing himself with the politics, and for him his position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, and he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Joseph Randall, was one of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he was a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intensity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling which suited his taste.

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion as the bells of a near by church were ringing the hour of 5, and he was dead before the hour of 6. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live till daylight. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 10 o'clock he had another seizure, and after that his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room, when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half whisper said, simply, "Mother!"

immaculate linen, broad, comfortable shoes, and a remarkable hat completed his attire. Mr. Randall was a poor man. He was twenty-eight years a member of the house, yet no one has ever been found to reflect even in the slightest degree, upon his integrity or honesty. He was probably poorer in purse when he died than when he came to Washington away back in the Thirty-eighth congress. He owned the modest residence in which he lived on Capitol Hill. It is not worth more than \$200, and represents the savings of nearly half a life time.

He made very little money outside of his salary, and, indeed, had very little time to spare from his public duties. Out of his salary he always met the expenses incident to his election; and while these were comparatively light, and would pass the severest scrutiny they were, nevertheless, a heavy drain upon his meagre income. He made it a uniform practice to return all contributions made by friends towards these expenses, which, with characteristic independence, he preferred to bear himself rather than place himself under obligations to any one. Mr. Randall scorned a public man who appointed any of his own relatives to office. His brother wanted a European consularship, but he could have secured it for him, for he was close to the administration at the time. But Mr. Randall stoutly refused, and did the same thing with other relatives; at the same time no man was more loyal to his friends than he.

Mr. Randall was an indefatigable worker. He possessed the faculty of application to a wonderful degree, and never flagged at the most laborious task. He never lost a moment while at work. It was his habit to go to the committee room early in the morning, there to work away steadily till the house convened. Then he sat at his desk for a few hours until the order of the day was determined upon; but even during that short time he would be seen busily employed in writing letters.

Mr. Randall had but few amusements or recreations. He never went to the theatre, very rarely to church, and dined out possibly once a week. When questioned once about his amusements, Mr. Randall, with a twinkle in his eye, dryly remarked that the amusement from which he derived the greatest amount of pleasure was to be returned each election from a district which in other respects gave a Republican majority. His habits of life were of the simplest nature, and he always made it a rule, if possible, to sleep ten hours, retiring early and arising with the first gleam of day.

One of Mr. Randall's peculiarities was his remarkable reticence about himself and his affairs. About twelve years ago, when his name first began to be prominently mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination of the Democratic party, a well-known newspaper correspondent who wanted to compile his biography was surprised to find that no published data available. He sought Mr. Randall and asked him for some of the details of his early life, telling him the purpose for which he desired them. Mr. Randall told him in his blunt way that he would find all that was worth knowing about him in the Congressional Directory. The correspondent consulted that repository of the autobiographies of statesmen, and was surprised to find that while the records of some congressmen hardly known outside of their own districts contained between 500 and 600 words, less than 100 were employed to chronicle the record of the man who was the leader of the house.

As another instance of his reticence, it is related that just after the famous Old View conference, where President Cleveland outlined his message to Mr. Randall, a personal friend asked him what he had heard about the details of his early life, telling him the purpose for which he desired them. Mr. Randall replied, "that they are as far as free whisky."

To Mr. Randall he was singularly devoted. She is a daughter of the late Gen. Ward, who was at one time a member of congress from New York. In July, 1888, Mr. Randall was suddenly taken sick, and he died in Washington, of a hemorrhage of the stomach. During the previous three months he had undergone several very severe and trying surgical operations in Philadelphia, which greatly impaired his constitution. The hemorrhage developed into inflammation of the bowels, his condition rapidly grew worse, and at one time it was feared that his recovery was an impossibility. He rallied, however, and in the latter part of the month was removed, by advice of his physician, from Washington. He was taken to a country seat, "Castanea," near Wayne Station, Pa., where he had been provided for him. He remained here till Dec. 1, when he returned to Washington, greatly improved, but not by any means a well man.

He never fully recovered from this attack, and although he only interested himself in tariff legislation and in the maintenance of a high protective policy by congress, he was never able to resume his seat and continue the work he loved so well.

By the death of Representative Kelley, Mr. Randall had succeeded him as "father of the house," by reason of longest continuous service. It may be said of him that he was in the harness, a public man absolutely without a stain.

Woman Suffrage in Kansas.

SALINA, Kan., April 14.—Mrs. Louisa M. Johns, president of the Kansas State Woman Suffrage association, contradicts the statements telegraphed from this state that women are getting tired of voting at municipal elections and are anxious to vote. She says that in nearly 300 cities, the number of women who vote increases every year and that even in the few exceptional cities, it increases in some ways; and also that women are steadily gaining influence in nominations and elections, and will soon have full suffrage. The elections in all the cities are now complete, and show a feminine vote of about 50,000.

Two Fatal Railroad Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Two engines running at a high rate of speed collided on a single track, resulting in the destruction of a locomotive and the death of two men. The accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad which runs to the Point Breeze oil works. One locomotive was completely wrecked and the other badly damaged. The engineer of one of the locomotives was instantly killed. In another collision in the southern part of the city between a coal train and an engine, the engineer of the former was killed.

A Miniature Earthquake.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A 5000 gallon water tank, weighing, with its contents, over twenty tons, crashed through the roof of the Park theatre, wrecking in its descent the paint frame, some of the scenery and about one half of the stage. The tank went clear through the ceiling, where everything was flooded. The concussion caused by the fall was so great that window glass and dishes in adjoining houses were broken and quite a panic prevailed for a time.

High Water.

OSHEOKE, Wis., April 14.—Reports from New London are to the effect that the Wolf river has overflowed its banks and that adjacent streets are flooded. The recent rains have melted the snow at the head waters of the river and its tributaries and a short heavy rain has come down in the past twenty-four hours. Persons along the river banks were compelled to move their goods to second stories. The water is now falling.

Rumored Threats by Germany.

ZANZIBAR, April 14.—It is reported that the Germans, by threats, have compelled the Sultan to the concession of Manda and Putia to the British East African company. It is generally believed, however, that the matter is still the subject of negotiations.

Pan-Americans' Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The general welfare committee of the Pan-American conference has submitted a report recommending that all disputes of American republics with European nations be settled by arbitration.

Fuller, Foley & Co.,

ARTISTIC

MEMORIALS.

Orders given now will be completed and set before Memorial Day.

Works, near Depot,

WEST QUINCY.

GOODS WE SELL!

NEW AND SECOND HAND

FURNITURE

Hardware, Paints, Oils,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS & CURTAINS.

WOODENWARE,

BRUSHES, Boat Hardware and Oars,

MARLINE AND SPAR VARNISH,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Hancock and Chestnut Sts.

Christians Superlative.

\$6.00 Per Barrel.

To any family wishing to test the Flour before buying a barrel, we will send an eight pound sample for

25 Cents.

J. F. Merrill,

Boston Branch Grocery.

Sole Agency for Quincy.

April 8. 1-4t

Quincy City Grain Store,

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 14.

1828—Cupola of old First Church thrown to the ground; the work witnessed by many citizens.

1837—Granite avenue bridge association incorporated.

1871—Somerville, fifteenth city of Massachusetts, incorporated.

1878—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

World Wide.

1859—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

World Wide.

1859—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

World Wide.

1859—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

World Wide.

1859—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

World Wide.

1859—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

World Wide.

1859—Edinburgh university chartered.

1880—Bank of France established.

1884—Peace re-established between England and France.

1885—Independence of Hungary proclaimed: Kossuth, governor.

1887—Princess Beatrice Fedora, daughter of Queen Victoria, born; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1888—Science of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

1889—Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin."

1890—Imposing ceremonies at Fort Sumter, in the presence of several thousand spectators, on the occasion of the hoisting of the old flag which had floated there during peace by Gen. Robert Anderson, by whom it was surrendered in 1861. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an oration.

1892—Earthquake destroys Cua, Venezuela.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM.

Measures Which Are Likely to Be Considered This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Under the terms of Mr. Hoar's notice, given last Friday, the senate was to be asked to sit Monday until the Montana election case shall be disposed of, but the decision of that case will go over until Tuesday, as the senate will adjourn upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Randall. In announcing his intention to ask the senate to "sit out" the election case, Mr. Hoar stated that the Republicans had no intention of further discussing it.

Senator Hawley, at the first opportunity, will call up the World's fair bill. He may get it before the senate in the morning hour Tuesday, and if no debate should arise, it will be passed before the Montana case comes up. Should there be manifested a desire to discuss it, however, the bill will go over until the Montana case is settled.

The next bill in the order of business is the McKinley administrative customs bill, but as the appropriations committee will have the district, army and pension bills ready for the consideration of the senate during the week, it is scarcely probable that the customs bill will receive much, if any, attention. In addition to the appropriation bills the senate will be asked by Mr. Hale to take up and dispose of the bill proposing a special enumeration and certification of the Chinese residents by the census officials. Saturday will be devoted to disposing of bills on the calendar to which no objection is made.

The death of Mr. Randall will, it is presumed, operate to further postpone the debate in the house on the bill to establish a national "zoo" in Washington, until the next district day, when it will be the unfinished business. The debate on the naval appropriation bill is the only evening feature in prospect for the week; otherwise the proceedings promise to be of a purely routine character. The naval committee is making every effort to overcome the adverse action of the house in committee of the whole on the battleship clause of the appropriation bill, and hopes to reverse the decision when an aye and nay vote is taken, which may be Tuesday.

Two election cases reported by the elections committee remain to be disposed of. They are the Indiana case of Pusey vs. Parrett, and the Virginia case of Boven vs. Buchanan. As the reports favor the sitting Democratic members, but little time is likely to be consumed in their consideration. The legislative appropriation bill will come along later in the week and will probably fill out the remainder of the time up to Saturday, which will be devoted to carrying over the late Representative Cox of New York.

A HOLD SPECULATOR.

Meets with a Heavy Reverse in the Detroit Wheat Pit.

DETROIT, April 14.—Four years ago Charles F. Bryan came here from Rochester, N. Y., and began to operate on change. He had but little money, yet by bold speculations he amassed \$100,000 the first two years. He was elected president of the board and increased his bank account. Friday he sold all his wheat for May, June, July and August delivery bought in, and was understood to have been severely pinched. Various estimates are to the effect that he was short from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels on the day he sold, and he is known to have operated in New York, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and sold short in all the markets. How badly he was squeezed is not known, but he admits to being 1,000,000 bushels short. He claims that he will be able to recover himself, and pay 100 cents on the dollar, but this is not generally believed. He was a daring speculator, and his losses, it is said, will amount to all the way from \$50,000 to \$100,000. He has not resigned as president of the board, and will not if he can weather the storm.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Emin Pasha is threatened with blindness.

The American squadron have left Corfu for Malta.

New York carpenters will adopt the eight-hour day May 5.

Schaefer beat Slosson in the deciding game of the Chicago billiard tourney.

Leading starch companies with two exceptions, have sold out for \$1,700,000.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announces the resignation of the Argentine ministry.

Over \$11,000 have been expended for protecting United States interests at Samoa.

Micha Norton of North New Portland, Me., held for the murder of Dr. Anna C. Coker.

Von Caprivi is making an important statement regarding Germany's policy in Africa.

Manager Barrie denies that he offered money to Kilroy to jump his brotherhood contract.

Grand Army men of New York have been appealed to raise subscriptions for the Grant monument.

Representatives of the American press have been invited to attend the exhibition at Rome next month.

Extensive floods in New South Wales and at Queensland have caused great destruction of life and property.

The silver question was again discussed by the Republican caucus committee, but no conclusion was reached.

A gold medal has been presented to Joseph Francis, the inventor of life saving appliances, by the president.

A three-year-old daughter of P. Canto left for the Connecticut river at Springfield, Mass., and was drowned.

Building trades union men on all buildings being erected by Norcross Bros. in Boston have been ordered to strike to-day.

The Amerer of Bokhara, with a brilliant suite, will go to St. Petersburg in the autumn to install his son in the corps of pages.

Vandall has been declared entitled to the seat in the house of representatives now held by Wise of the Third Virginia district.

Mayor Hart of Boston investigated complaints against the street department and finds that of a lot of 34,000 paving blocks reported delivered only 11,700 have materialized.

Base ball Saturday: At Baltimore, 5; Boston, 1. At Providence—Boston (B), 25; Independents, 0. At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Amherst college, 5. At Cambridge—Harvard, 8; Phillips Exeter, 7.

O'Connor and Stansbury have matched row on the Paramatta river, Australia, on June 23.

Fire gutted the fourth and fifth floors of the hotel Princeton, Detroit. Loss on the hotel furnishings, \$50,000; insured, \$10,000. Loss on buildings, \$75,000; insured, \$30,000.

The wholesale produce business of Wilkinson & Gaddis, at Newark, N. J., has been sold to an English syndicate for \$1,800,000, of which \$800,000 is payable in cash and \$1,000,000 in bonds.

William Boscawen, well known in business circles in Brooklyn, has been missing since the 5th inst. He is a prominent Grand Army man, a great friend of the poor, a good advertiser and a good deal of a gambler.

The president of the French Geographical society at Paris is opposed to a public reception to Henry M. Stanley, because his enterprise has been a commercial object, and because he has been a mercenary.

—Post 94, G. A. R., of Canton, have a benefit concert Tuesday evening.

ISAAC "CONFESSES."

Alleged Light Shed on the Sawtell Tragedy.

BLAME LAID ON "DR." BLOOD.

Isaac Declares He Was a Party to the Murder of Hiram, but Unexpectingly So—Boston Police Discredit His Story.

GRANT FALLS, N. H., April 14.—Isaac B. Sawtell, it is stated, has made a statement relative to his connection with the murder of Hiram, but Unexpectingly So—Boston Police Discredit His Story.

I am guilty to being a party to a conspiracy, in itself a felony, resulted in my brother's death. It is not true, however, that I committed the deed in person, nor did the murder take place within the limits or jurisdiction of the state of New Hampshire. It occurred in Maine. It is not true that the murder was intended by me when I executed the plan which I devised, and which I carried out, as I have stated, on the morning of Feb. 5, 1890. Dr. Charles L. Blood and a property-above named man, who I positively identify by name, but who I do not name, as associates at Charlestown, are responsible for the death, which occurred near where the body was found by Officer Shields of Boston in the woods of Lake City, I have stated, however, in my writing for the proof that Hiram was killed in a struggle, during which more than intended violence was used by either he or his partner to prevent Hiram from gaining his liberty.

The real conspiracy, planned by Dr. Blood, assisted by me, directly furthered the plan of Lowell, was an attempt to forcibly procure from my brother an acknowledgment and full release of all claims against the estate of our mother, which had been conveyed by her to me prior to the time of the placing of an attachment upon the estate by Hiram.

The circumstances attending the origin of the conspiracy are these: After getting the estate of our mother, which had been conveyed by her to me prior to the time of the placing of an attachment upon the estate by Hiram, I had known Blood intimately in prison, where we had talked matters of business over, and I was aware of his shrewdness and cunning. He had called on me at the Dudley street house, and also at the store after my release from prison. I had also been to his room in Milford street. This was the first time, nevertheless, that I talked with him about the matter. I had no difficulties over with him. Asking him for advice, I concisely related the points at issue. He heard me out, and then questioned me about Hiram's real claim to the estate. After informing himself thoroughly as to the situation, he told me that he would help me in maintaining my claim if I could get from Hiram an acknowledgment of no obligation. I told him that was an impossibility, because of Hiram's refusal to sign a release. He said he meant to force him to sign a release. I asked how it could be done, and he said: "Look here, Sawtell, you must get out of prison with a chance to begin again. You earned money while you were serving time, and I didn't. Now you must help me to maintain a property already in my name valued at thousands; if I do it, what do you get out of it? I told Blood that I had very little money, but if he could help me in the way he suggested, I would give him a handsome present. He asked how much, and I told him—He answered evasively that he said it would be worth \$500 to get such a paper duly signed and witnessed that would stand in court.

I told him after some little deliberation that if he could get it from Hiram I would give him that amount gladly, provided he showed me the way that it was to be done. That he did on the further agreement that if his scheme was satisfactory I should give him a cash advance as a guarantee. I had confidence in Blood and assented. He then said: "I know a place down in Maine that is a job for this kind of a thing. I can get your brother there, I am sure we could frighten him into giving up anything he has got." I asked him the name of the place and Blood answered evasively that he would let me know. He said it would be worth \$500 to get such a paper duly signed and witnessed that would stand in court.

Isaac states that he gave Dr. Blood \$100 cash and a note for \$400, payable in weekly instalments of \$20. Dr. Blood, he states, called the man who was to assist "Jack" McCarty. He then described at great length his trip to Rochester and the arrangement between himself and Blood for "scaring" Hiram. He says he met him at the depot and drove to the old house in the woods, where he was met by Jack. Isaac then left the carriage and Hiram was driven off by Jack. Continuing, he says: "The latter immediately started his horse back toward the log camp, and after waiting a minute I stole back to the old house and found shelter from the chilly night air in the tumble-down shed which the man had been lying in wait all the afternoon. How long I waited there I am unable to say, but it was certainly an hour and thirty minutes before Jack returned with the team. It asked him if he had got the paper and why he had been so long, and then, struck with his peculiar manner, I asked him if anything had happened to Hiram. 'No,' he said, 'nothing very serious, he guessed,' but there with a state that when he awoke at the camp Hiram became suspicious and made a break to escape. Jack then said he grabbed him, and he and I went back to the room (referring to Blood), they succeeded in binding a rope around Hiram. I again asked if he was seriously hurt, only to be answered, 'I guess not.' That Jack said to me you must take me home after provisions. I then mechanically got into the team and he started up the Spragueville road. He said, 'You must help me get out a bag of this in behind.' I got out and helped him, and then he said that was quite heavy and which tended to say, 'I needed no blood, however, in the darkness. I now think it might have contained my brother's clothes and head, which I had hung over his shoulder and disappeared, while I, turning my horse around, started back for Rochester. Of course I had no suspicion that harm had befallen Hiram. I met with no event of note on the homeward drive, and I reached Rochester not far from 9 o'clock."

The newspapers were full of the Sawtell mystery, and everything read, "Where is Hiram?" I went from my hotel to the police office every day, but not until the morning of my arrest did I get a letter from Blood. That was the letter I tore up on the way. It said, "Your brother had to be put out of the way. Let each look out for himself." As true as I live, that was the actual knowledge that Hiram was dead. That

was the motive that prompted me to ask Capt. White if Dr. Blood had been arrested. It is regarding the outcome of the case in New Hampshire I have no fear. I cannot be tried there because the evidence shows that when the prosecution charged that I killed my brother, I was really above Blaisdell's corner on the Spragueville road, miles away from the alleged crime scene.

The Story Discredited.

BOSTON, April 14.—The Boston officers who worked on the Sawtell case and who are conversant as any one with the evidence already secured are unanimous in their belief that in his "confession" Isaac Sawtell has confessed nothing, but has simply endeavored to explain away the evidence which he knew the government possessed. "I consider it a very weak document," said Capt. White of station 5, "and it is easily put forward with the hope of gaining public sympathy. It does not alter my opinion in regard to Isaac's guilt and it does not explain many embarrassing circumstances. The Boston police would not look at the story unless ordered to by the prosecuting officers of New Hampshire." All the other officers who have handled the case are of the same opinion as Mr. White.

RIOHY'S ELECTION.

Providence By-elections insure the Election of a Democratic State Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, April 14.—The postponed city election resulted in a Democratic victory, giving that party a senator and eight representatives. There was no election in the case of representative, John M. Bennett of Taunton ward, at whose trial was to take place to be ordered by the board of aldermen. Bennett's principal opponent is William H. Covell, Republican. Mr. Bennett lacked 267 of an election. The majorities ranged from 154 to 323.

The complexion of the incoming legislature shows fifty-seven Democrats and fifty Republicans, which gives the Democrats a working majority with two to spare, and insures the election of the Democratic state ticket, John W. Davis of Pawtucket for governor, William T. C. Wardell of Bristol for lieutenant governor, Edwin D. McGuinness of Providence for secretary of state, Z. C. Slocum of Gloucester for attorney general, and John G. Perry of South Kingstown for state treasurer. The combination of pleasant weather, Saturday half holiday and active party work brought out the Democratic vote in full force. The Republicans also polled a larger vote than on April 2, but they were not able to overcome the increase on the part of their rivals.

The election of Governor Davis and his colleagues was felt to be a blow to the cause of the general assembly at Newport. The ticket is the same as that elected by the Democrats of Rhode Island in 1887, with the exception of Mr. Wardell. The state senate now stands four Democrats and twenty-nine Republicans, while the house stands forty-three Democrats and twenty-nine Republicans. The Australian ballot system worked like clock work, very few voters requiring instructions in preparing their ballot, while everybody had time enough to vote.

CARELESSNESS OF OFFICIALS.

The Alleged Cause of a Serious Disaster on Lake Huron.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 14.—The steamer Rindy Bay of the Bay line river steamers, running between Saginaw and Bay City, ran into the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad bridge, carrying away all the upper works and drowning a number of persons. She was sixty feet west of her proper course in the channel. Carelessness on the part of those in charge is given as the cause of the accident. Capt. Dolson got ashore, and escaped, although police are searching for him. George Little, engineer, and Ed Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail. Miss May Haight, Mrs. Catherine Nevin, and two other ladies and one man unknown, are reported drowned. No bodies were recovered. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was badly hurt and taken to the hospital. It is estimated that there were thirty persons on the boat at the time of the accident and that all were swept into the river. The number of lost, therefore, as reported, is merely conjecture.

AN UNGOVERNABLE TEMPER.

Leads a Young Georgia Man to Commit Murder.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14.—W. W. Baldwin was fined \$200 for pushing for the sidewalk a negro woman who had insulted him. The fine enraged Baldwin, and on leaving the court room he made an insulting remark to the judge. Police Officer Messer went to bring him back, when Baldwin shot him twice, inflicting fatal wounds. Baldwin then shot Marshal Houston, who met him on the stairs, but not fatally. Officer Wilcher at this juncture came rushing up and Baldwin turned and attempted to shoot him also. Officer Wilcher grappled with him and in the struggle for the possession of the weapon, Baldwin accidentally shot himself in the thigh. He was overpowered and rescued by a jailer. Baldwin possesses an ungovernable temper. Six years ago the prisoner cut a school mate at Dawson, and that case still awaits settlement.

An Expensive Undertaking.

PARIS, April 14.—It is announced that the report of the commission sent to examine the ruins of the cathedral of Amiens for pushing out the sidewalk a negro woman who had insulted him. The fine enraged Baldwin, and on leaving the court room he made an insulting remark to the judge. Police Officer Messer went to bring him back, when Baldwin shot him twice, inflicting fatal wounds. Baldwin then shot Marshal Houston, who met him on the stairs, but not fatally. Officer Wilcher at this juncture came rushing up and Baldwin turned and attempted to shoot him also. Officer Wilcher grappled with him and in the struggle for the possession of the weapon, Baldwin accidentally shot himself in the thigh. He was overpowered and rescued by a jailer. Baldwin possesses an ungovernable temper. Six years ago the prisoner cut a school mate at Dawson, and that case still awaits settlement.

Canada and the Copyright Question.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Sir John Thompson has told a delegation that he is continuing to urge upon the imperial government the right of Canada to legislate on the subject of copyright. It is reported that the Dominion government will refuse to issue a proclamation putting into force the copyright act passed a year ago by the Dominion parliament.

Mr. Hatch Acquitted.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 14.—C. W. Hatch of Boston was acquitted of the charge of the murder of his uncle by the jury after being out less than an hour. The court instructed the jury to retire, and under the testimony as given to bring in a verdict of not guilty. In answer to the court as to what their finding was, the foreman announced "Not guilty."

Vessel and Crew Lost.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 14.—Schooner Babst, from this port for Nassau with an assorted cargo, has been wrecked near Cape Canaveral and the crew of five persons is probably lost. Capt. Carvin was an old sailor and owner of several vessels in the Nassau and West India trade.

The Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Forecast for New England: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light local showers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; cooler; easterly winds.

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

It Gathered a Large Crowd and Blocked a Street in Boston.

About 10 o'clock one morning, after the marketmen with their fruits and vegetables had gone along the street, and the busy stream of passers had become turbulent and crowding, two gentlemen paused for a moment on the corner to wait for a street car.

"What that black, round thing in the mud there?" asked one, and he pointed at the object with his cane.

"Funny looking object," rejoined his companion as he intently fixed his eyes on the black ball. Another gentleman was also waiting for a car, and the second of our friends called his attention to the object, and asked him if he could tell what it was.

"A cannon ball, I should say," answered number three.

"Queer place for a cannon ball," remarked number one.

"Perhaps it's a pumpkin," said a fourth man, who had overheard the conversation.

A fifth man heard the last remark and smiled, but stopped to see if he could not make a better conjecture. Then a district messenger boy, who had been sent on double quick time to deliver a telegram, thought it must be something worth looking at, so he stopped. A newspaper reporter saw five men standing on a corner together, and he felt sure there must be some news to go.

He stepped up and took a look at the queer object in the mud. A company of women stopped next, and then a policeman asked the crowd to move along. They shifted their position on the left side of the curbstone to the right, and a dozen others stopped, too. The policeman became frantic, and asked the newspaper man what the matter was. He didn't know, and the women didn't know, half a dozen men who were obstinately blocking the thoroughfare didn't know. Suddenly one of the five original men who had been looking at the muddy ball exclaimed in a loud voice: "Why doesn't some one see what it is?"

The reporter pushed his way with difficulty to the gentleman's side and asked, "Where?"

"There," was the answer.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Monday, April 14, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,
and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,
Ledge Office,
Southern's Store,
McGovern Bros' Store,
Coram's Store,
Miss Bartlett's Store,
Post Office,
Post Office,
Depot,
Henry B. Vinton,
M. K. Pratt,
115 Hancock Street,
Adams Building,
Plummer's Block,
Copleland Street,
West Quincy
Jones' Corner
Quincy Point
Atlantic
Wollaston Heights
Braintree
Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 8 and 11.30 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Quincy Post Office.

Opp. Robertson House, Hancock Street.

Mails Arrive from

New York, South and West,	7.20 A. M.
Boston,	6.15 "
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P. M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
New York, South and West,	4.45 "
Cape Cod,	12.30 "
"	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A. M.
"	3.45 P. M.

Mails Close for

New York, South and West,	7.15 A. M.
Boston,	7.15 "
Cape Cod,	7.45 "
Boston,	9.35 "
"	12.25 P. M.
Cape Cod,	3.15 "
Boston,	4.40 "
New York, South and West,	7.55 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A. M.
"	6.15 P. M.

WARREN W. ADAMS, Postmaster.

THE DAY BOOK.

Brief Items of News in the Granite City.

"I wish we could wash from our hearts and souls the stains of the week away, then on earth there would be, indeed, a glorious washing day!"

The Nonpareil Club will meet with Mrs. E. W. H. Bass this afternoon.

Mrs. Horace F. Spear, wife of the cashier of Granite Bank, is ill.

Fragment Society meeting at the Unitarian Chapel, Wednesday afternoon.

Unitarian Parish meeting on Tuesday evening.

Houghs Neck is beginning to look summer-like. A great many people took their Sunday afternoon drive in that direction.

Mr. George B. Wendell of Quincy, returned Sunday from a short visit to New York.

Miss E. Mayunson of New York, conducted the services at the St. Paul's Swedish church, Sunday.

Mr. Edward L. Robbins and family of Wollaston, have closed their house for a few weeks, and are stopping in Boston.

No service was held in Christ's Church on Sunday evening, and the entire choir attended the evening service at the Church of the Advent, in Boston.

The regular monthly meeting of the Quincy Board of Fire Underwriters will be held this evening at the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.'s office.

The Beatrice Circle, King's Daughters, will meet with Mrs. Arthur P. Gardner, No. 12 Safford street, Wollaston, on Wednesday evening, at 7.45 o'clock.

In place of the regular service last evening at the Congregational Church there was a public meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

It is said the Committee on Public Buildings will report at the next meeting of the Council in favor of moving the engine house in Atlantic to a more central locality, as petitioned.

No Council meeting tonight, the meeting of last week having adjourned without date, and the next regular meeting being April 21. The appropriation bill will undoubtedly be reported then.

There will be an entertainment in the St. Paul's Church, corner Granite and Fort streets, Tuesday evening, at 7.40. Rev. E. A. Davidson of Boston, is expected to give an interesting talk on the "Indians and the West." There will also be music.

The first tennis tournament of the season was started on the tennis grounds of Merry Mount park, Saturday afternoon, by six young ladies and gentlemen of Wollaston and vicinity, for two first, and two booby prizes.

Masters, Willie Burke, Bertie Smyth, and George Grafton, who are stopping with Mr. William H. Smyth, Wollaston, killed, with the assistance of a dog, a few days ago, sixty black snakes, varying from a few inches to three feet in length.

For several months Mr. Wilson Tisdale has boarded at his lively stable a Shetland pony. To exercise the animal he has kindly loaned him almost daily to young ladies of the city, who have enjoyed themselves hugely. Today the pony left for Boston and he will be missed.

The Rev. Mr. Tiffany preached Sunday morning at the First church. Sunday school was held at the usual hour. "The Guild of the Great Teacher" met at half past six, and was led by Miss Emma Brown. In the evening the Rev. S. W. Brooks of First church, Boston, preached an excellent sermon.

Hundreds of people inspected the cellar of the new Willard school, Sunday.

The Quincy Musical club will have its weekly rehearsal at its room Tuesday evening.

Rev. Henry Hanson will attend the Methodist Conference in Newport, R. I., on Wednesday. He will be absent a week.

S. F. Willard has in his window in a jar of alcohol a black snake five feet long, which was killed in South Quincy, Sunday.

About seventy-five members of St. Mary's C. T. A. society, received Holy Communion in a body yesterday.

Orestes Ciardi is erecting a polishing shop on Liberty street, opposite Falconer & Marnoch's granite works.

It is doubtless amusement for sportsmen to shoot windows at Houghs Neck, but owners complain that it is expensive, and it should be stopped.

Charles Wilson the well known paving dealer, is shipping large quantities of paving from Quincy Adams station to Newton, Brockton and other places.

The LEDGER of Saturday was in error when it stated that no indictment was found against Louis Dallison and Nellie Porgello. They were indicted, but plead not guilty.

The new forty-footer which Geo. Lawley & Son of South Boston are building for the Adams boys from the lines of Edward Burgess, is half planned. We hear that she is to be named Gosssoon A. Adams.

On Friday evening, the I. S. L. club entertain the Entre Nous club of Braintree in the vestry of the Universalist church, instead of the G. A. R. hall, as announced from the pulpit yesterday. All members are requested to be present.

Extra meetings are being held by the Swedish St. Paul's Church with good results. During the past week the speakers were, Rev. H. W. Eklund of Worcester, Rev. W. Villing of Quinsigamond, and Rev. F. O. B. Valten of Rockport.

MILTON.

Miss Helen M. Henry of Marshfield commenced this morning to teach in the Matapan school, Milton, recently taught by Miss Duffield of Quincy.

Mrs. Walter D. Brooks sails Saturday, May 17, on the Pavonia, for Europe.

DORCHESTER.

Neponset Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Neponset, will celebrate April 20, the anniversary of the order by a musical and literary entertainment.

Dorchester Lodge of Lower Mills will also celebrate, but on April 23.

BRAINTREE.

An attempt was made to set fire to a barn in Braintree, owned by A. E. Denton last night. Persons passing noticed the blaze and put out the fire before any damage was done. The incendiary escaped.

On Thursday evening there is to be an "Olde Folkes' Concert," in Town hall, Braintree. Mr. Marcus Perkins is to be the leader. The concert is to commence "at earlie candle light." Sacred "hymns and tunes" are to be sung, and "Fair-weather Fifer" will read a piece during the first part of the performance to allow the singers time to take snuff. After the concert supper will be served in the old-fashioned way.

WEYMOUTH.

Rev. Sam Small will lecture in the Old North church on Wednesday evening. The W. C. T. Union will meet at Temperance hall next Thesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

A public meeting in the interest of the Fraternal Circle was held in Engine hall Tuesday evening.

James L. Bates Camp, S. of V., will celebrate their second anniversary at Masonic hall next Tuesday evening, for which an interesting programme has been arranged; banquet at 7 o'clock.

John T. Prince, agent of the State Board of Education, gave an interesting lecture on "German Schools before the teachers of Weymouth Tuesday afternoon, at the Franklin school.

RANDOLPH.

The School Committee has organized with Dr. Thaddeus T. Cushman as chairman and Thomas Dolon as secretary.

The Sons of Veterans will hold a special meeting Tuesday evening.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give an entertainment.

DEDHAM.

Saturday evening at an adjourned town meeting in Dedham, the following appropriations were made: Salaries of school teachers, \$27,150; highways, \$14,100; incidental expenses, \$35,775; new road from High street railroad bridge to Washington street, \$3500; improving Westfield street, \$1000; repairs on Channoy street, \$25; taking gravel and grading River street, providing the Old Colony railroad assents to paying the expenses of abolishing the crossing, \$800; electric lights extension on Pine and Needham streets, \$240; hydrant on Bryant street, \$65; hydrant on Harvard street, \$35. Voted to pay men employed on the highways \$2 a day, with nine hours as a day's work.

The railroad commissioners will give a hearing today on the petitions of the Old Colony railroad for a certificate of exigency for the construction of a branch road from Dedham to Walpole.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

Hot Headed Tyrants.

The Quincy Advertiser of Saturday is alarmed at the prospects of a strike. We would not like to see one it is true, for we all know what it means, but we fail to see any signs of a strike.

It is a generally conceded fact that three-fourths of the manufacturers intend to grant the demands of the men. It says that "the clergy, the city officials and local business men should do all in their power, and lend their influence to head off any trouble."

This is all very well to talk, but we are well aware that the association of manufacturers contains a few hot-headed tyrants who try to rule or ruin, and will grant nothing however small or just, unless compelled to do so, and of what use is it to argue with such. As well to petition the Czar of Russia as to ask justice of them.

On the other side we do not see that we can do a thing. Everybody knows that what the men demand is only fair and just, and must be granted. It is only what the whole nation is clamoring for, and will get it.

The Advertiser need have no apprehension for the local business men; they can all stand any strike that Quincy will see this year, and they are willing to make almost any sacrifice to assist the men and help them assert their God-given rights. If the clergy, city officials and local business men feel like doing anything in the matter let them at once confer with all the small manufacturers and let the larger ones severally alone. On this line and this alone their success depends.

A BUSINESS MAN.

HOLBROOK.

A flag will be raised on the Sumner high school on Friday afternoon.

The Pioneer Athletic Association meet Tuesday evening.

The Garfield school is raising a fund for a flag.

When the town voted for a hook and ladder truck, it voted for a necessity; but if the town should vote to sell the steamer, it would be the worst thing that could befall the fire department.

DIED.

OWEN—In Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 10, Mr. David Owen, formerly of Quincy, aged 65 years.

SNOW—In Hyde Park, April 10, of diphtheria, Mrs. Lillian Pinkham, wife of Mr. Albert O. Snow, aged 30 years, 8 months and 24 days.

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

In

Tomorrow's

Ledger

Tuesday,

April

15.

FOR SALE.

RASPBERRY

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

WILLIAM G. PRESCOTT.

d6-11t April 19-4w

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. If

DRESSMAKING.—To work by the day or at home. Miss Frances Jones can be found at 44 Farrington St., Wollaston. 121t

ANY One wishing Button-holes made in a first-class style, can have them done neatly and promptly by applying at the Quincy Hotel, 30 Washington street. 1-6t

WANTED.—Gentlemen Boarders, in a pleasant location, near the centre of the city. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE. April 8. 1-t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Stable with two stalls and ample carriage room, on estate of the late Benjamin Curtis, on School street. For family horses only. Apply to JOHN H. DINEGAN. 1-t

WHY

Should you take your Children to Saville & Jones' for

Boots and Shoes?

Because SAVILLE & JONES make a specialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a large and complete stock made up from the best and most popular lines to be obtained in the market.

Because it does not pay to take the children to Boston for the same shoes that you can get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

Because the "MONITOR" School Shoe for Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School Shoe for Boys are equal to any school shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special lines, made on their orders, which you cannot obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8. 1-6t

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 1-6t

ESTABLISHED BY CHARLES P. TIRRELL IN 1822.

TIRRELL & SONS,

Carriage Builders and Dealers,

100 HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

Our Telephone Message for the Season of 1890.

Hello Central!

Hello!

Will you give me 33-5?

Who do you want?

Tirrell & Sons,

the Carriage builders.

Oh! there they are. Go ahead.

Hello! is this Tirrell & Sons?

Yes sir.

Well, how is business?

Who are you?

I am a gentleman looking for information.

Oh! business is good. What can we tell you?

Do you keep finished carriages in stock?

Why, certainly we do. We have about

\$7000.00

worth at present. We are already for the Spring trade, and never had such a good assortment.

Have you any

Goddard Buggies

finished?

Yes, sir; we have all sizes. Some trimmed in green broadcloth and some in drab.

Do you consider them first-class buggies?

Yes, sir; we consider them strictly so.

How are they painted?

Oh! all colors.

Do they have cane on the seat?

Yes, sir; we have them with and without.

Do you keep other style carriages?

Yes, indeed.

What are they and what are your prices?

Oh! we have

Goddards

from \$175 to \$325.

We have an elegant

Coupe
Rockaway,

trimmed in Satin, Lace and Broadcloth combined, for single or double hitch,

\$600.

Cornings, latest styles,

\$150 to \$200.

Concord Wagons,

\$100 to \$150.

Family Carryalls, \$200 to \$300

Say, hello! can you hear me?

Yes. Why?

This telephone bothers us once in a while. We also have

Ladies' Phaetons, \$175.

Depot Wagons, \$250.

Light Trotting Buggies,

\$125 to \$200.

We have a fine

Beach Wagon, \$325.

Also a Two-Wheel Cart,

The "Blue Ribbon,"

\$30.

which is a daisy. We have other styles and grades of Carriages, but you had better call in and see, because we can show better than tell you.

Oh! I almost forgot to ask if you build wagons.

Yes, sir; we will build anything in the shape of a wagon, cart or carriage.

Do you keep

Harnesses?

Yes, sir; we keep in stock and build to order all kinds and grades; also different parts of Harness, and the best line of

COLLARS

in the City.

Is that so? I didn't know that.

Why, I tell you, you ought to call and see us.

Can you sell these goods as cheap as I can buy in Boston?

Yes, sir; and some of them cheaper. How can you do that?

Our rent is lower, and that is a big item, and there are a dozen other reasons.

Well, you must do quite a business. We don't do much, but we want to do more, and think by strict attention and good work we may get there.

I can't see why it won't pay me to buy my Carriage and Harness of you this year.

We think it will. We guarantee every Carriage we sell for

ONE YEAR!

and we live up to it. And I want to tell you another thing—we keep

Combs,

Brushes,

Chamois Skins,

Brooms,

Sponges,

Pails,

and all Stable Furniture.

Horses' Clothing and Robes.

WHEELBARROWS.

Also the only full line of

Dog Collars

in the City. We don't intend that the people of this city or vicinity shall call for anything in our line that we don't have in stock.

Hello! what is that noise?

That is the

ELECTRIC CAR.

It will stop in a minute.

There, that is better. You do repairing, I suppose?

Yes, sir; that is one of our strongholds. We paint and varnish all kinds, and repair Carriages in every branch of the business. We also make and paint

SIGNS.

I have a job of iron work. Can you do it?

Of course we can. We do a great deal of jobbing.

How are your prices on repairing?—people tell me they are high.

We grade our price with the work a customer asks for. We prefer to do

GOOD WORK,

therefore, we must charge for it.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 7.

QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WHY

Should you take your Children to Saville & Jones' for

Boots and Shoes?

Because SAVILLE & JONES make a specialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a large and complete stock made up from the best and most popular lines to be obtained in the market.

Because it does not pay to take the children to Boston for the same shoes that you can get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

Because the "MONITOR" School Shoe for Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School Shoe for Boys are equal to any school shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special lines, made on their orders, which you cannot obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8.

1-6t

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist.

School St., South Quincy.

April 8.

1-6t

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Naphtalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy
PRATT & CURTIS, Quincy
JAMES B. WILSON, Quincy
JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8.

1-4t

WHY

Should you take your Children to Saville & Jones' for

Boots and Shoes?

Because SAVILLE & JONES make a specialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a large and complete stock made up from the best and most popular lines to be obtained in the market.

Because it does not pay to take the children to Boston for the same shoes that you can get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

Because the "MONITOR" School Shoe for Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School Shoe for Boys are equal to any school shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special lines, made on their orders, which you cannot obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8.

1-4t

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on the corner of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8-1-4t

We Guarantee

To give you the best quality goods for the same price that other dealers ask for inferior quality.

Call and give us a trial and you will be sure and come again.

We have in stock a full assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

all the Early

VEGETABLES,

such as

Cucumbers, Lettuce, Spinach,

Dandelions, Radishes.

Also

New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

FRUIT of all kinds in their season.

Order Team will call on any family wishing.

Rogers Bros.,

Adams Building.

April 8.

1-4t

FOR SALE.

RASPBERRY

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILLIAM G. PRESCOTT.

April 19-4w

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New Schoolhouse

SITUATED IN WARD FOUR.

The General Conditions, Description, Mason Work, Foundation, Sewage and Drainage, Concreting, Etc. It Will be a Fine Structure.

Much interest centres in the new sixteen-room brick school building being erected in West Quincy, and while some of the specifications are of minor importance, the LEDGER believes the public would like to read them. Sturgis & Cabot are the architects. It will be our "continued story" for a few days. Below is the first installment:

Specification

of a school to be erected in West Quincy, Mass. according to plans and working drawings made by Sturgis & Cabot, architects, 10 Exchange place, Boston, 4th October, 1889.

General Conditions.

The plans and specifications are to be considered co-operative, and all works necessary to the completion of the design drawn on plans, and not specified or described; and all works specified or described, and not drawn on plans, are to be considered a portion of the contract, and must be executed in a thorough manner, with the best of materials, the same as if fully specified or delineated. The plans are to be accurately followed according to their scale, but figured dimensions are always to be preferred to scale dimensions. All plans and drawings are the property of the architects, and must be returned to them at the completion of the work.

No items for extra will be approved in settlement of the contract, unless the work shall have been done in obedience to written orders from the architects, and the bill in settlement must be accompanied by said orders as vouchers.

General Description.

SITE. The building is situated between Copeland street, on the northeast, and Miller street on southwest, placed on nearly level ground, probably occupying the position of the present driftway, the main face of the building being about northwest.

BUILDING. The basement will have a concrete floor, and the walls both brick and stone whitewashed, also the ceiling exposed timber and plank except in certain cases hereinafter stated. It will contain furnace rooms for eight furnaces, play rooms and privies.

The ceilings of the furnace rooms will be wire lathed and plastered, but the remainder will be exposed.

The first and second floor will contain each eight schoolrooms, coat-rooms, etc., and the upper floor will be almost entirely occupied by a large hall.

Up to the basement window-caps the building will be faced with granite. Above this point the building will be of brick and granite, and will be roofed with slate and canvas.

The construction of the interior of the building will be throughout mill construction with hard pine posts and floor timbers, roof, trusses, purlins and planking, and the floors of plank.

Masons Specifications.

Note:—The contractor's attention is called to the fact that no floors will be laid until after the roof is closed in, and he must supply the necessary planking to be used as staging.

Also that there is a supply of town water on the grounds, but the contractor is to pay for its use.

Foundations.

EXCAVATING AND FILLING:—Set proper batter boards and lay out the building accurately under the direction of the architect or engineer.

Excavate to the depth indicated for the cellar, foundation of walls, piers, air chambers, ducts, etc., as shown by our plans and by the plans of the Smead Warming & Ventilating Co., who will furnish specifications in explanation of their work.

Excavate for the walls and piers to the depth of 3 feet below the cellar bottom.

Excavate for air ducts, chimney's, privies, etc., as called for by the special drawings of the Smead Co.

Excavate trenches from the two lowest corners of the building, to be filled with loose stone, and to run not more than 70 feet, ending in open cesspools to carry off the water from about the walls of the building.

NOTE:—The contractor is to excavate for iron and the sewage drains from foundation walls of building, to two large sewage cesspools, to be situated not more than 70 feet from the building.

These drains, as well as the blind drains, must be excavated to a depth of not less than 4 feet from the surface.

The excavation for outside walls is to be 2 feet larger than the dimensions of the wall itself, leaving a space of 2 feet between the wall and the earth all around.

Excavate for the cellar to a depth of 18 inches below the grade of the cellar floor.

SEWAGE CESSPOOLS:—Also build two large teaching cesspools 8 feet wide, 10 feet deep to receive drainage from privies and sinks, as located by the architects on the spot hereafter, the above to be excavated below the bottom of privy vaults.

BLASTING:—In case blasting is necessary, the contractor is to take great care that all sloping ledge stone in place that comes within foundation walls shall be cut in such a way as to allow the water to drain from it into the drain provided by the plans.

GRADING:—Grade the earth excavated from the cellar around the building where directed by the architects, the grading to extend not more than 70 feet from the building, and to be so graded as to cause a perfect water shed from all openings of the building.

The grade shown on the plans is understood to be this finished grade and not the present grade of the lot.

It is calculated that the grade immediately around the building will be raised on an average of about one foot, so as to bring it level all around the building, and the material not needed for this grading is to be disposed of as directed by the architects.

FILLING:—Fill the space outside of the outside walls to a depth of 3 feet above the cellar floor with loose cobble-stones, to be connected to the blind drain before specified, so as to keep the cellar perfectly dry.

CONCRETING:—Concreting on top of the loose stones before mentioned; the whole of the cellar, that in the furnace-room to be 3 inches thick, as it will be finished with brick paving, the remainder play-rooms and privies, to be 5 inches, as it is to be finished with 1 inch of cement.

Composition of Mortar and Concrete. All lime used to be extra No. 1 Rockland or other brand equally good, approved in writing by the architects, and the cement to be Norton's Rosendale, best quality.

Where concrete is specified, it is to be composed one part Norton's Rosendale concrete, best quality, two parts clean sand and three parts of pebble or broken stone. Where equal parts of lime and cement mortar are called for, use one part of Norton's Rosendale cement, one part of lime and three parts sand.

Where cement mortar is specified, use one part of the above cement, two parts clean, sharp sand. This applies to brick work. For stone work use one part cement and three parts clean sand.

Where two-thirds cement mortar is specified, use two parts cement, one part lime, and three parts sand.

FOUNDATION WALLS:—Note.—The mason is to remove all the charred timber and other remains of the old Willard school now on the ground, and may use all the stone of the foundations of this school, which is thoroughly sound.

EXTERIOR WALLS:—Provide all materials for and build of good brick stone, approved by the architects, basement wall twenty-four inches thick, the first eighteen inches to be laid dry in the trenches, and the remainder with two-thirds cement mortar with three parts sand, the whole to be laid to a line on the inside, but rough on the outside up to grade, well bonded and joints filled with mortar thoroughly trowelled on the inside, and the trowelling laid to the weather on the outside of the walls.

The stone of the basement wall to be so laid as to avoid the conducting of water from the soil through the wall. For the facings of the basement wall above grade, see under Granite.

Set the best face of the stone on the inside in all cases.

All walls and angles to be thoroughly bonded and all walls laid in a substantial manner and carefully pointed on the inside.

INTERIOR WALLS:—The foundations of chimney's, piers, interior walls, etc., to be of good large stone, levelled up carefully three feet below grade up to within three inches of the finished floor of the basement.

For the foundation of the privy-vaults, air chambers and furnaces, the contractor will refer to the special specifications of the Smead Heating Co., and to the plans of the same furnished by their company.

CUTTING:—Cut all openings in foundation walls for drains, gas and water pipes and such other work as may be required by the plans, or as hereinafter specified.

COAL CHUTES:—Build four coal chutes through the foundations to the coal cellars of 18 inch glazed drain pipe, covered on the outside with an iron cover set in North River stone.

GRANITE:—The granite to be sap face and red Quincy granite from the quarries of Wilson, or stone of similar color and equally good quality from any other Quincy quarry. Each and every stone to be set in the best lime mortar and bedded solid to a close joint, and the entire work to be thoroughly clamped where directed, by galvanized iron clamps 1 1/2-2-3/4 inches, to the brick backing, each clamp to extend back of the stone to a width of two courses, to turn down 1 1/2 inches and up 2 inches.

BASEMENT:—The basement from 3 inches below grade up to and including caps of basement windows, to be of the stone specified above, split face or natural sap face. Sap face preferred, and a dark red or bluish color must be selected. Dark face stones are to be used for the basement window sills and caps, and stones forming angles are to be cut so as to show as little as possible, any face except the sap face.

The reveals of the basement windows, the splay at top of basement stonework, and the other stone work above the basement, including reveals, washes, mouldings and ashlar of all description, to be rough pointed.

The mouldings to be finished as coarsely as is consistent with true arrises.

SILLS:—The sills will be not less than 8 inches by 10 inches with proper wash coarse crandled, and the heads not less than 8 inches by 10 inches.

The reveals will be 8 inches in all cases (except in the 3d floor where they will be 4 inches), caps and sills not less than 10 inches thick.

Other dimensions as shown on plans. No stone work of the string courses shall be less depth than 8 inches, nor shall it vary from our full size details.

On the northeast side of the building, there will be a stone panel of dimensions shown on plans, carved "Willard School 1855-1889," as shown on our drawings.

On completion, the stone work is to be thoroughly cleaned down and neatly pointed in cement, colored as the architects may direct.

FRONT STEPS:—The steps up to the front door, the threshold, the rails and balusters for the same will be of Quincy granite.

Rails and balusters to be carefully dovetailed together with copper.

The posts will be round with moulded cap and base.

The moulded cap will be united with the rail, which shall be 5 inches deep and 12 inches wide. The balusters shall be plain square balusters with shallow panels on two sides, 6 inches by 6 inches.

Steps rough pointed. Balustrade tooled. Provide and set an iron door-scraper of pattern approved by architects, in granite steps at each entrance.

FRONT BASEMENT STEPS:—The steps to basement will be enclosed by a split face random ashlar retaining wall, and will be of granite as shown on 1-2 inch scale drawings, with granite landing at bottom provided with strainer to drain the blind drain. Also there will be a rail of 1 inch gas pipe put together with T's and leaded into stone work as shown on plans.

(To be continued Thursday.)

LAST EVENING'S MUSICAL.

An Interesting Programme at Wollaston—Mrs. Dewhurst Sings.

The Musical Club met last evening at Miss Abby C. Chamberlin's. The programme is as follows:

Prelude, "Die Meistersinger" (The Master Singers), Wagner, 1813-1883.
Mrs. Alma Faunce Smith and Miss Abby Chamberlin.
Gipsy Songs, Dvorak, 1841.
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst.
"La Fileuse" (The Spinning-Girl), Raff, 1822-1882.
Miss N. L. Packard.
a. "Old Story," Grieg, 1843.
b. "Good Night," Franz.
Dr. G. B. Rice.
"Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner.
Miss Lottie Pfaffmann.
Waltz "Brilliant," Moszkowski.
Miss N. L. Packard.
a. "Devotion," Schumann.
b. "Why Should I Wander," 1810-1886.
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst.
"Poetische Tonbilder," Nos. 5, 3, 2, 6.
Mrs. Alma Faunce Smith and Miss Abby Chamberlin.
Ballade Op. 23, Chopin, 1809-1849.
Miss Abby Chamberlin.
Quartette, b. "Der Wassermann," Schumann.
Miss Lottie Pfaffmann, Mrs. E. A. King, Miss Sarah Swift, Miss Carrie Pfaffmann.
Next meeting Monday, April 23, with Mr. Fred E. Litchfield, Warren avenue.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Considerable Business Transacted But Not Ready for the Public.

An adjourned meeting of the School Committee was held last evening in its rooms in Durgin & Merrill's block. There were present Messrs. Brown, Cole, Cortell, Cotton, Crane, Gordon and Sheahan.

The reports of the School Committee of 1889, and of the Superintendent were accepted and adopted, and will be printed in the annual book.

It was voted to employ Mr. E. Emery Fellows, who has done the work in recent years, to take the school census May 1.

The salaries of Miss Rosamy and Miss Maxson, both of the John Hancock school, were fixed at \$450 each per annum.

The Superintendent was instructed to report at the next meeting those pupils attending school outside the district in which they live.

OLD FASHIONED SUPPER.

Prizes Won Last Evening at the Nonpareil Club.

The Nonpareil Club met and dined with Mrs. E. W. H. Bass on Granite street, Monday. The dinner was one of the good old-fashioned ones, with all the old-fashioned puddings and sauces, and was served on old-fashioned china.

The first prizes were awarded to Mrs. Rufus Foster, Mrs. John Shaw and Mrs. Herbert Federhen. The booby prizes to Mrs. John Field, Mrs. Durgin and Mrs. Thomas.

Dividend the First Month.

The Quincy Daily Ledger, published by Green & Prescott, made its first appearance Tuesday, under flattering conditions. The publishers, in their salutatory, say that they will be satisfied if it pays expenses the first few years, but their advertising columns look as though a good dividend would be declared the first month. However this may be, the Daily Ledger has the best wishes of all, and it is hoped that the enterprise will merit its well-deserved success, and that its publishers may realize their fondest ambition.—Milton News.

SECTIONAL FIGHT.

Where Shall the New Armory be Located?

IN THE NORTH OR SOUTH.

An Interesting Town Meeting Anticipated in Braintree Tonight—the High School and Armory the Questions in Dispute.

The adjourned town meeting takes place tonight and will be, from present indications, a large and most exciting one. There need be no doubt of this, for the citizens have been thoroughly waked up in preparation for the conflict in North and East Braintree, in favor of the erection of a high school building and armory, and in the South part in opposition to both unless they are erected in that part of the town. The latter condition is not talked out openly, but it is well known that this lies at the foundation of the opposition to the two projects.

Those living in the north and east sections, make no secret of their intention if successful in out-voting those of the south, of having erected both high school and armory in the north part and to this proposition the citizens of East Braintree are with those of the north "hand and glove."

In comparison with the citizens of the other two sections of the town, East Braintree is more prepared than they to make a compromise of the difficulty connected with locating of the contemplated new high school building for it is the people of East Braintree that have the most reason to complain of the location of the present high school, at the Town house which obliges the children attending it from East Braintree to walk, including going and coming, a distance of five miles every school day, no matter what season and the kind of weather.

Yet the citizens of East Braintree are willing to have the new school located in the north part of the town and reason that doing so would just put the children living in South Braintree on an equal footing as to distance, with their children whose health and comfort is just as much consequence as the health and comfort of the children hailing from South Braintree.

It's going to be a bitter fight for it so happens that argument, no matter how ever sound and just, is not worth a pinch of snuff. Sectional prejudice and one man are at the bottom of it. It is expected that East and North Braintree being united will effectually "lay out" South Braintree tonight, that it will serve as a lesson for all future time.

Dancing School Assembly

Last evening the juvenile dancing class which has been held during the winter at Robertson hall, closed with an assembly. Relatives of the children were present quite generally and a few young people. The class being a small one, only about twenty, the teacher invited some of her pupils from East Boston to attend. All of the girls were tastefully dressed, in white for the most part, with a sprinkling of the delicate shades. During the first half of the program there were two fancy dances by young ladies from East Boston, which seemed to savor more of the ballet and theatre, than of a children's dancing school. However they danced most gracefully making a pretty picture and receiving loud encores. Ice cream and cake were served during intermission after which the older ones joined with the children in the mazy dances until after twelve o'clock. The pupils were:

Avonia Eldridge, Harry Porter, Mamie Souther, Robert Porter, Jennie Field, Jesse Litchfield, Jennie Clafin, Harvey Field, Margaretta Clark, Harold Faxon, Effie Dolby, Geo. B. Wendell, Alice K. Prescott, Herbert Barker, Helen Baxter, Henry Barker, Clara Baxter, Alex. Stoddard, Harry Rogers, Stacy Southworth, Arthur Holden, Alex. Howland.

Newsy Paper, Good Field.

That old and very successful weekly, the Quincy Patriot, has issued the first number of its daily paper under the title of the Quincy Ledger. The first edition has reached us and it is a very newsy sheet and is the sort of a paper we should expect to see Green & Prescott publish. Quincy is now a city, and there is no reason why there should not be a daily paper, and the publishers have a good field, and will doubtless use it to the best advantage.—Fitchburg Evening Mail.

Ladies Like It.

Boston, April 14th, 1890.

Green & Prescott, Editors: I am much pleased with "QUINCY DAILY LEDGER." I look forward each day to the receipt of it with as much interest as I do the Boston dailies. I extend to you a wish for its great success, and feel assured with the coming growth of the city of Quincy the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER will become an actual necessity.

Respectfully yours,

LAURA A. HICKLEY.

New Official.

Mr. C. C. Hearn the druggist in West Quincy, received a communication appointing him a member of the Board of Health from Ward Four. He accepted and was qualified by City Clerk Spear on Monday.

CITIZENS OF QUINCY!

First Annual Distribution by the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Quincy's Citizens to Have the First Choice of Lots.

Those Wishing to Secure a House Lot for Future Wants Can Make Payments in Installments.

The Greenleaf Land Associates have recently purchased from the Trustees of the Woodward Fund the extensive tract of land lying in the centre of the City of Quincy, and bounded northerly by Merry Mount Park, easterly by the estate of Hon. John Quincy Adams, southerly by Greenleaf street, and westerly by Hancock street. The above boundaries also include a recent purchase from Woodward Hudson of about six acres of land including and surrounding the historical Quincy Mansion House, recently occupied by Hon. Peter Butler.

Under the direction of the landscape architect this picturesque and highly desirable tract of land has been subdivided into spacious building lots of various dimensions. Arrangements are already made and a large force of men are constructing broad and permanent avenues and wide and substantial sidewalks.

A liberal supply of Shade and Ornamental Trees have been contracted for by Martin Pfaffmann. Water Pipes will be laid and Electric Street Lights furnished by the Associates, and, in fact, nothing will be omitted to make this southern boundary of Merry Mount Park literally the

BACK BAY OF QUINCY.

The main avenue from Hancock street and Merry Mount road leading to the park will be completed in a few days and no expense will be spared to make the above, as well as every street throughout the entire section, first-class and substantial in every respect, equal, in fact, to anything around Boston.

To the citizens of Quincy and their friends the Associates propose to offer the first choice of lots at reasonable prices and on easy terms. The limited amount of good land desirably located in the centre of Quincy, near depots, schools and churches, renders it imperative for those desiring to obtain good House Lots to make a selection in advance of their immediate wants. To such the Associates will sell for Fifty Dollars cash, giving a bond for a deed, and the balance in monthly payments of Fifteen Dollars each. Taxes to be paid by the Associates until a deed is given.

Suitable restrictions will be placed in the deeds to ensure a very desirable class of houses. Plans showing the numbers and dimensions of the lots, with the avenues, etc., will be ready for distribution Saturday, April 19th. They may be found at the "Boston Branch," "Souther's," at the Quincy or Wollaston Stations, or of any real estate agent throughout the city.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICE, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAID, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$.50
Three months, 1.50
Six months, 3.00
One year, 5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Fine Residences.

The indications are that our citizens will see more fine houses built in Quincy the next five years than they have in any ten, since the town was incorporated. There is an abundance of excellent land with gravelly soil, which gives most perfect drainage, that is now being put upon the market in suitable lots for residences, that must command the attention of merchants and clerks, who have not homes already.

Never were the accommodations so good between this city and Boston as today. The Old Colony corporation is bound to give its patrons the very best of travel service; not only in the number of trains—early and late—but in low fares, nice cars, etc. This, of itself, would seem to be inducement enough to draw men doing business in Boston to this place; but, Quincy is provided with some of the best electric cars that are built, which carry us rapidly through our streets to the Boston line, where horse cars take us through pleasant streets to the "Hub." It will not be many weeks, however, before the horses will be removed, and electricity will take us to Summer street in forty minutes.

At Atlantic last season many very beautiful houses were built, and the indications are that many more will be erected this season, unless the curse of numerous strikes throw their blight over fair New England.

The large farm occupied for many years by Peter Butler, Esq., a short distance south of Merry Mount Park, is staked off, and many fine house lots have been placed on the market.

The beautiful farm on Hancock street, just north of Merry Mount park, which has been held by the Quincy family for many generations, has recently been purchased by Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Co., of Boston. It is a very level tract of land of about 150 acres, being cut up into about 800 house-lots.

Fine streets are being made, concrete sidewalks to be built, and everything put in such an attractive condition that this section will become one of the most attractive in the city.

The announcement of a system of house building so extensive as that presented by this new company, looked at first like a speculative scheme. The great inducements offered by Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Co., being new to us and our citizens generally, many doubts were expressed as to their ability to give purchasers all they promise; but after some study into the methods proposed, and from information gained from reliable sources, we believe that they can do all they promise; but after some study into the methods proposed, and from information gained from reliable sources, we believe that they can do all they promise; but after some study into the methods proposed, and from information gained from reliable sources, we believe that they can do all they promise.

The restrictions they place on the property will have a tendency to build up a first-class community. No factories are to be located on the property; no liquor to be sold; no houses to be placed within twenty feet of the street; the cost of houses not to be less than certain amounts, according to location; and only individuals of respectable character will be allowed to purchase.

Surely the city is booming and the LEDGER will further it all it can.

A Timely Offer.

Mr. T. A. Watson of Quincy avenue, Braintree, generously offers to supply shade trees from his nurseries, free of charge, to any one who will plant them along the highways, and it is hoped that his liberal offer will meet with appreciative response and that the new shadeless places will be beautified by these charming adornments of rural districts. A slight expenditure of labor by public spirited residents is all that is needed to add to the attractiveness of Braintree, and now is the time to commence a work which will in a few years produce a harvest of beauty.

A New Electric Railway.

It aims at connecting a moving car with an electric conductor buried beneath the roadbed without the use of an open slot. To effect this there is laid in the center of the track a crenelated contact plate or rail in short sections. This will be only half an inch in width on the surface and will be quite different in its effect upon vehicles from the ordinary car rail; wheels will cross it without difficulty at any angle, as they cannot slide along it for more than a few inches. Horses will also find a good foothold upon it.

The short sections of the plate are entirely disconnected from each other, each piece being coupled by a wire to the electric conductor beneath. In this wire is an automatic switch which makes circuit between the section and the conductor as the car comes over it and breaks the connection when the car has passed. Only three sections are ever connected with the car at one time, and generally there are only two. A strong wire brush on the car rubs it on; the sections and conveys the currents from them to the electric motor, whence it flows to the rails and to earth.

The automatic switch is simplicity itself and consists merely of an electromagnet, an armature and two contact pieces. Supposing that the car brush is in contact with one of the sections, the current will flow from the main conductor across one contact to the armature, through the armature to a second contact, thence through the magnet coils to the section and the motor, and as the car proceeds it successively takes section into circuit and drops them out.—New York Times.

How Man Eating Tigers Develop.

There is a man eating tiger abroad now in the central provinces, India, which had the temerity to attack the chief commissioner's advance camp and carry off a cook. This animal is still killing at the rate of about two persons a week, and a reward of 200 rupees is on its head. Not far off a man eating tiger has just been shot over a human "kill," at the foot of the Satpura hills, in the Balaghat district. Both these animals are believed to have been converted into man eaters by bullet wounds from the native match-lock—fresh instances of the mischief that is done by the present system of rewards. A reward of fifty rupees is enough to induce any villager to try his luck at a pot shot, with the frequent result of converting a comparatively harmless animal into a scourge of the country side. Whereas if the reward were removed the shooting would be left to the professional hunters, who would still find abundant inducement in the value of the skins and the fees they would get from the villagers in cases where a tiger had become troublesome by his attacks upon cattle.—Allahabad Pioneer.

They Differed on Religion.

A young bride of McLean county, Ky., has most positively manifested the truth of the old doggerel:
If she will she will, you may depend on't;
If she won't she won't, and there's an end on't.
She was married in the evening, and the bridegroom was the wedding supper was served. After the feast a discussion arose about religion, and the bride and bridegroom found that they entertained widely different views. The controversy became earnest, then warm, and finally rudely contradictory, so much so that the bride became offended and the guests retired. When they were gone the bride refused to be reconciled. She sat in her chair all night, and when morning came she set out on foot for her father's house, refusing any company or to ride on a horse offered her by the bridegroom.—Athens Journal.

British Capital in Mexico.

The flow of British capital into Mexico is almost as extensive as its influx to this country. Nearly \$100,000,000 of English gold was invested there last year, and railroads, lands, mines, manufactures and banks have all participated in this Pactolus stream, to such an extent that the maintenance of order in the republic has become almost as important to Great Britain as to Mexico herself. British capitalists have undertaken the stupendous work of draining the Valley of Mexico; and, according to a report recently issued by the London foreign office, in two provinces alone several millions of acres of fine land are owned by English subjects engaged in cattle raising.—New York Tribune.

Injuries to Circus Horses.

We had to kill between twenty and thirty horses during the season on account of irreparable damage done to them during the hippodrome races. As they are turning the corners very often the outside horse receives a blow from the hub of the wheel of the chariot next to it. This causes fracture or splitting of the fetlock, after which the horse is of no further use. Neither Mr. Barnum nor I believe in prolonging the agony of an animal in that condition, so directly a horse is found with such a fracture he is taken out and shot. Thus, as I said, about thirty horses were killed.—Mr. Bailey in Pall Mall Gazette.

At a recent duel between two young men at Warsaw both fired one hit, but the bullet of one was flattened against the cigar case of the other, and the bullet of the other was turned aside by the pocket knife of his opponent. The seconds decided that the young men were not born to kill each other, and declared the affair off.

Interviewing has been got down to a science by a Parisian who advises that he will furnish for the provincial press interviews with distinguished men, two a week, for \$15 per month.

Gayarre, the great tenor, who died recently, left an estate of \$800,000. His nightly salary for some time had been \$1,400, and he lived very modestly.

Sugar was used as fuel by the steamer Polygenesis, of the Allan line, on her last trip, the supply of coal having run short.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MACADAM.

Interesting Points Advanced by Samuel R. Downing.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State senate at Harrisburg, Worthy Past Lecturer S. R. Downing delivered an address of interest to all who care for the improvement and preservation of highways. In the course of his remarks Mr. Downing said:

A not very ready musician knows how tiresome it may be to compass a new tune and how easy to lapse into the old airs. And so with new ideas, policies or economies. The old idea is cherished, fondled and embraced until there is jealousy of the new.

Thus, when an essayist points out that a macadam road is not a pike, that a macadam can be built for less than pikes have cost, that a macadam costs less for repair, and that it is the most economical road, some very good people will not so much as wrestle with the new saying, but, clinging to the old ideal, will argue that inasmuch as pikes are rough, macadam must be rough; inasmuch as pikes are built below frost, macadam must be so built; that inasmuch as the hand hammered pike has cost as much as \$5,000 per mile, and because of its course construction, \$100 per mile annually for repair, that consequently a machine crusher, roller macadam structure must cost the same (\$5,000 per mile) for the making and the same (\$100 per mile) for annual repair.

It is becoming usual to call pikes macadamized roads. A macadam road is not a pike, in that the macadam is infinitely better and less expensive than roads heretofore called pikes. The imperfections of a pike are: First—In that it is composed of loose stone in its making and repairing. Thus the pressure a pike receives from passing wheels deepens its rut, and a rut once made, although filled and refilled, will reappear. Second—Pikes have been constructed of hammered stone. Hammered stone is too coarse for the best superstructure of roads. The originator of the macadam principle stated before a committee of the house of commons that a stone road was a saving of repair in ratio with the fineness of the stone used. Thus a bed of one inch stone would cost in repair of such bed but one-half of that of a bed of two inch stone.

Again, a pike composed of hand-broken stone may have cost \$5,000 per mile for building, and \$100 per mile annually for repair—\$5,000 per mile for building, because the stone was hand-broken, at \$1 per perch, and \$100 annually for repair, because the superstructure was coarse and loose. Thus ruts are started and are expensive to erase. The experience of macadam builders teaches that a rule will follow a rut, that is if a stone bed is laid upon a rutted clay base the rut will appear in the stone bed directly over those of the clay foundation. Thus one rut in a pike is the predecessor of an endless series of ruts and an endless bill of costs.

On the other hand, a macadam structure avoids these imperfections of a pike in that (first) its superstructure is composed of small stone and stone siftings or chips, and (second) while wheels are passing over the surface of a pike, two or three ruts will form within one track at a distance below the general surface, thus forming ruts, the roller used in macadam structure does exactly what wheels do, but further, it presses the entire surface of the bed, so far as wheels can penetrate, in ruts, and thus makes the entire bed as solid as the base of a rut. Thus, again, a macadam is so uniformly resistant of wheel pressure that ruts cannot be produced in some macadam within a period probably of ten years.

A crusher turning out 80 perches of stone per day will earn in a day, at 15 cents per perch, \$12, which will easily pay for the cost of running a crusher per day. The difference between \$1 per perch for hand broken stone and 15 cents for crushed stone is 85 cents. In the realization of this gain of 85 cents by the use of a crusher we can reasonably conclude that a macadam ought to be built for less than half the cost of hammered pikes.

Then again, as to the economy of a macadam over that of a pike. A macadam being virtually rut and water proof, and continuing so for ten years, what will it cost to repair a macadam per mile annually during ten years? I think you will say, ten years nothing. But will a wheel pressure for, say, ten years? In answer we are furnished proof in an eight-year-old macadam leading from the Pennsylvania railroad freight and passenger station at Devon, Chester county, Mr. Charles Paiste, superintendent for the Devon Land company, tells me that this macadam has endured all the traffic from the railroad, being equal at times to two tons at a draft, and yet this macadam has not cost a cent for repair for eight years, and as I saw for myself, has not as yet a rut. The question then arises, This macadam being as good as it was eight years ago, will it not endure eight years more without a cent for repair?

Prizes for Writers on Roads.

There are fewer subjects of greater importance before the people today than to make easier communication with markets. To aid in the discussion of this matter papers by competent writers are being called for and written. For instance, the University of Pennsylvania has offered prizes of \$400, \$300 and \$100 for the best papers on the engineering, economic and legislative features of the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of roads. Other prizes have been offered by the Engineering and Building Record, of New York, of \$150 for essays on the methods of construction and maintenance of good roads.—Exchange.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Out of Respect to the Memory of the Late Mr. Randall.

THE SILVER COMMITTEES

Reached Agreements Regarding Coinage—Measures for Protection of Seals—Pan-American Extradition Treaties—Tariff Petitions and Protests.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An air of sadness pervaded the house chamber when the speaker's gavel called the body to order. Draped in black and ornamented with a handsome floral design, the seat so long occupied by Mr. Randall recalled to members the fact that their old colleague had passed away forever. The crayon portrait of the ex-speaker hung in the lobby, was also tastefully draped with emblems of mourning.

After announcing the death of Mr. Randall to the house, in a tremulous voice Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the house has heard with deep regret and sorrow of the death of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, late a representative from the state of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the house, with such members of the senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend Mr. Randall's funeral, and adjourned.

The senate provided for a committee to attend Mr. Randall's funeral, and adjourned.

SILVER COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At the house caucus of the silver committee there was a general disposition to reach some kind of an agreement, and a spirit of concession characterized the entire proceedings. As a result, when a recess was taken the indications were that the members had at last found common ground.

The basis of the agreement from the committee was that the house should agree on coinage, with the addition of a few provisions intended to meet the views of the silver men. It will probably provide for unlimited purchases of bullion produced in the United States at the market price, not to exceed \$1 for \$1.14 grains, and when the price is reached there is to be free coinage. The treasury notes issued in payment for the silver are to be redeemable in bullion or coin.

A meeting of the Republican senatorial silver committee was held, but a spirit of compromise was shown. The members are pledged to secrecy as to details of the meeting.

The afternoon session of the house committee on coinage was held, and there was a very full discussion of the entire subject. Secretary Windom was present for a part of the time, but contented himself with a recitation of his well-known views on the subject. The committee decided to adopt the plan to make the treasury notes in payment of silver redeemable in anything else than silver bullion, but having carefully discussed this matter the committee decided to incorporate in the bill a provision allowing their redemption in gold or silver at the option of the purchaser. So the committee finally reached the agreement above outlined and will meet the senate to-day in joint session.

The committee after a session of an hour and a half reached a conclusion. Three propositions were agreed to: 1.—That the secretary of the treasury shall call for the redemption of the treasury notes in payment for the same, the notes to be redeemable in bullion or lawful money. 2.—That national banks shall be allowed to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited to secure their redemption, which would add 10 per cent. to the volume of national bank currency. 3.—That the hundred millions retained in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes be put into circulation. It was proposed, in order to induce national banks to take out the additional 10 per cent. of the issue of the treasury notes, that the tax on bank circulation, but this was withdrawn. The committee will meet the house to-day and endeavor to come to an understanding with the members of that body, to be reported to their respective caucuses for adoption.

DISCUSSING EXTRADITION.

Montevideo Model Will Probably Be Followed by the Spanish Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Pan-American conference has adopted the report of the committee on banking and the supplementary report of the committee on extradition, recommending the establishment of a central labor union bureau of information and statistics concerning customs.

The report of the committee on extradition was taken up, discussed and laid over for action. The recommendation of the committee is that the Spanish-American governments shall adopt the report on the project of international penal law, drafted by the South American congress of Montevideo in 1888, as being the best model to be followed by them in framing the extradition treaties which they may make with each other, while at the same time the Spanish-American governments are recommended to conclude with the United States special treaties of extradition founded on other principles, more suited to the peculiar circumstances and habits of legislation of the latter country, and more in harmony with the interests thus far concluded between the United States and other nations, both of Europe and America.

PROTECTING THE SEALS

Another Armed Cruiser to Be Added to the Behring Sea Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Orders have been issued by Secretary Tracy to have the Alert, now at Mare Island navy yard, California, put in repair with a view of sending her to sea at once. The destination of the Alert is the Behring Sea, where she will cruise all summer and fall in protecting the seal fisheries of the United States in Arctic waters. The Alert is a bark-rigger, carries four guns and about 100 men, and is of about 1000 tons displacement. She is a rapid mover, and will be, it is thought, a valuable aid to the Pinta and Thetis in protecting American interests and in prosecuting seal fisheries. This action in sending three men-of-war to Behring, taken in connection with the recent proclamation of the president warning all persons against trespassing in American waters, is regarded here as an

evidence of a firm determination to prevent encroachment on American seal fisheries this summer. Each vessel will carry all the men she can, so as to be able to send to port any prize seizures that may be captured.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

Protests Against the Taxes as Proposed in the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Petitions and protests in respect of the tariff are beginning to make their appearance in the senate. Senator Manderson presented protests from the farmers of Dodge and Pierce counties, Nebraska, and Carroll county, Iowa, against any material reduction of the duty on sugar, and their petition for the encouragement and promotion of the best sugar industry. He also presented a protest from the cigar makers of Plattsmouth, Neb., against the adoption of the tobacco schedule in the house bill. They suggest a duty of 50 cents a pound on all tobacco imported, whether wrappers or filler, and \$5 a thousand on cigars. They also protest against the display of an import stamp on all cigars made in foreign countries and sold in the United States.

Nagle Case Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The celebrated Nagle habeas corpus case from California was decided by the United States supreme court, the judgment of the circuit court being affirmed. This finally disposes of all proceedings against Nagle, the shooting by the engineer in a railroad station at Lathrop, Cal., on Aug. 14, to prevent him from taking the life of Justice Field.

INDIANS BECOMING RESTLESS.

Troops Wanted to Protect Life and Property in Montana.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a telegram from Indian Agent Upham asking for troops to suppress a threatened uprising of the Indians on the Tongue river reservation in Montana. He says that the Indians are congregating and threatening, and asks that troops be immediately dispatched to the scene to protect life and property. In another telegram he asks that authority be given to the army officer, who, with his command stationed in the neighborhood, to arrest two bandit Indians who are presumably making trouble. The war department has been requested to hasten troops to the scene. The Indian officials have no information as to the cause of the trouble, but express the belief that nothing of a very serious nature will occur. The Indians belong to one of the bands of the Northern Cheyennes and have always been regarded as restless, somewhat vicious and hard to control, especially so in the spring, when they become impatient of restraint.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S TROUBLES.

Possibility That the Stage Will Lose One of its Brightest Stars.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The Times-Star says it is not improbable that Lawrence Barrett will ever again appear on the stage. Elwin Booth has received two letters from his friend, very recently, one during his engagement in this city last week, clearly indicating that no work must be arranged for next season, at least in the way of a combination of these two stars. The operation in Boston removed a large tumor from his neck, but he has no such tumor, but now comes the unwelcome news that a similar growth is on portions of the body, and while Mr. Barrett's general health is not affected, these tumors make it impossible for him to appear on the stage. He holds a cheerful hope, however, of ultimate recovery.

Barbed Wire Monopoly Broken.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 15.—Judge Dwyer, in the United States circuit court, has rendered a decision in the case of the Washington & Moen Manufacturing company of Portland and Elwood of Dekalb, Ill., against Knapp, Burrell & Co., of Portland, Ore., agents for the St. Louis and the Bradlee Wire company of Pittsburgh, denying applications for injunctions, and holding the Glidden patents invalid. These decisions affirm the decisions of Judge Treat of St. Louis and Judge Shurs of Iowa, holding that the Glidden patents, under which the Washington & Moen and Elwood claimed a monopoly of the barbed wire business, are invalid.

Big Starch Factory Burned.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 15.—Gilbert's immense five-story starch factory at Chesterfield, southeast of this city, was burned. It started in flames during the night of the 13th, and quickly took hold of the whole building, and in less than an hour it was burned to the ground. The loss on the building, machinery and contents is probably \$300,000 and the insurance about \$200,000. The property, it is reported, was turned over to the starch trust a few days ago. The factory employed 112 men and about as many more children. It will no doubt be rebuilt.

Lost Their Temper.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Marine society had an exciting meeting to-day. A motion to request the trustees of the Seaford Steam Harbor to investigate the charges of cruelty by the governor, Trask, toward the inmates, led to a violent scene, during which the lie was passed and shown narrowly prevented. The motion was carried, despite the protest of Trask, who was present.

Garsmen Will Row at Worcester.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The National Association of Amateur Rowers decided at the meeting of their executive committee to hold their next annual regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12 and 13. It was also decided to add a quarter of a mile race. The six rowers who were disqualified for rowing against John J. Murphy at the Boston regatta were reinstated.

For and Against a Sunday Mail.

HAVENHILL, Mass., April 15.—The Board of Trade held a heated discussion on the Sunday mail question in which business men and the clergymen were divided. Samuel Dunbar spoke against the mail and Rev. A. A. Rose responded in its favor. The question was finally indefinitely postponed.

Corbett Whips McCaffrey.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The contest between Dominick McCaffrey and Jim Corbett, in Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for Corbett in three rounds. There were 3000 people present. Steve O'Donnell was referee, and John Reagan time-keeper.

A Student's Windfall.

HARTFORD, April 15.—Ernest Leon Dickinson, of the freshman class of Trinity college, has received news of his accession to a fortune of about \$3,000,000 through the death of an uncle in France. He will probably go abroad at once.

Russian Grand Duke Under Arrest.

BUCHAREST, April 15.—The Telegraph of Jassy states that Grand Duke Constantine Vitch has been arrested at St. Petersburg for being connected with revolutionary propaganda.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Forecast for New England: Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

A LACK OF HARMONY

Among Workmen Involved in Boston's Prospective Strike.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Will Continue at Work, the Trouble Being Confined to Stone Masons—Labor Troubles in Other Places.

BOSTON, April 15.—The strike ordered Sunday afternoon by the Amalgamated Building Trades' council of all the employees of Norcross Bros. in this city has not up to the present time been an astounding success, nor does the future seem to hold much better promise for it. The carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons and building laborers, the largest of the amalgamated unions, were supposed to come out yesterday at the call of the council's strike committee, but as a matter of fact only a few of the stone masons did so while the carpenters, bricklayers and building laborers were instructed by their walking delegates not to quit work, the latter claiming that the unions must first assent to a strike ordered by the council. Work went on, therefore, on all the jobs during the day, and the absence of the few men was hardly noted. What will occur to-day can only be surmised from the action of the various unions last evening, and this would seem to indicate that unless greater harmony prevails the strike will be a failure.

The stone masons were the only union which decided fairly and squarely to support the strike. They voted to call all their men out who were at work for Norcross Bros., and to keep them out until the trouble with the freestone cutters is settled. The meeting of the union was a large and enthusiastic one and the vote was unanimous. The bricklayers also held a largely attended meeting, but the action was decidedly different from that of the stone masons. After considerable discussion it was voted to appoint a committee to confer with the Master Builders' association with a view to avoiding any strike. The men will therefore remain at work pending the result of these negotiations. The bricklayers' union is an amicable one, and a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Master Builders' association with a view to settling the differences existing. This action was supposed to be private and to be kept from the press, but the announcement is an indication in spite of official prohibition. There were differences of opinion among the members as to the action taken, and the outlook is for no more harmony between the different trades.

The building laborers will probably keep at work, such certainty being the instruction of the walking delegate yesterday afternoon. There are also some of the other trades to be heard from, but it does not seem probable that the few at work will be called out. There has been no such outbreak since this morning as was ordered by the strike committee. This committee, which is composed of one delegate from each trade affiliated with the council, met in the afternoon to hear the reports of the delegates and make arrangements for enforcing the strike. Walking Delegate Clark of the carpenters and General Organizer Shields were present and a misunderstanding which occurred yesterday is said to have been explained and amicably settled.

The master builders, who have been appealed to by either party yesterday, have taken no action, but stand ready to call a meeting as soon as there is occasion for it. Boston and other New England freestone firms are advertising for cutters in London newspapers.

Non-Union Men Supported.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 15.—A secret meeting of the Railroad Brotherhood was held to-day to discuss and take action on the late strike of yard men on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road. The strike was conducted by the union men, but at the meeting last night of the Brotherhood of Railroaders the strike was partially supported, and unless certain grievances are adjusted, it is said a strike will follow on all lines. A committee was appointed to wait on the officials.

Trouble Brewing Among Railroaders.

ALBANY, April 15.—There are rumors of a coming strike on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The men are said to be very much dissatisfied on account of the recent discharge of some of their associates, and it is alleged that efforts are being made to induce the West Shore employees to join in a strike. A strike on the New York Central alone would, it is believed, result disastrously for the men, as all traffic could be transferred to the West Shore.

The Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, April 15.—According to program the master carpenters belonging to the association made an attempt to start up work to finish the contracts on hand with non-union men. The movement was not general, as the number of non-union men on hand was not very large. It is declared that the master carpenters are not getting non-union men at work a general strike of bricklayers and masons will be ordered.

Not Recognized as a Holiday.

VIENNA, April 15.—The cabinet has decided that the employees in the government workshops shall be prohibited from taking a holiday on May 1, under pain of dismissal. The ministry will not interfere with men employed by private concerns except to prevent intimidation or disorder.

An \$18,000,000 Trust.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The National Lined Oil Trust, as a trust, has ceased to exist, and in its place has been formed the National Lined Oil company. Owners of forty-nine lined oil mills, forty elevators, ranging from 720,000 bushels down, and a line of tank cars, are interested. The capital stock has been increased from \$300,000 to \$18,000,000.

Bought by the Union Pacific.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—A Pioneer Press special from Tacoma says: The Tacoma and Lake City railroad, which extends in a belt around the city out to American Lake, with a right of way to Olympia, has been secured by the Union Pacific. As it stands, the line is worth several millions, and its completion to Olympia will make it of immense value.

Produce Exchange Falls.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—The Merchants and Traders Produce Exchange has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities estimated at \$100,000. The exchange hopes to pay in full. The failure was caused by the recent rise in wheat and pork and fall in Tennessee coal and Louisville and Nashville railroad stocks.

ONE LOT

BEYOND THE SEAS.

—OF—

NO. 22

HEAVY CROSS GRAIN RIBBONS WITH SATIN EDGE,

35 CENTS PER YARD.

ALL DESIRABLE SHADES.

Miss C. S. Hubbard's

158 Hancock Street,

QUINCY, MASS.

April 22. 7-11

Am I too old to think of a marriage?" said

BEYOND THE SEAS.

and the sea there is another world; and this world there dwains another love; all thy mystic sails, sweet sea, be furled, and not a cloud be seen in heaven above.

world beyond is all unknown to us, lands too happy for us to conceive; as in riddles multitudinous other thousand sky reflections weave: thing we know; the love that ever streams in the world where change is not a death with ours—our intermittent gleams! portion of the light which conquers.

are in glooms of selfishness; does not all we have, for we are blind; and at times, what never words express—things which of heaven our spirits should remind.

now not now, and is it therefore not? heart—thou'rt wiser far, since naught can that men find faith the thought of what shall be.

as of God with blisses are impaired, over them he broodeth like a dove; and the sea there lies another world, beyond this life there dwains another love! formal d'Armand in New Orleans Picayune.

HORSESHOE LUCK.

Am I too old to think of a second marriage? said Mrs. Blythe, looking at the glittering side of the diamond that extended at the other side of the sea into an indefinite perspective of tables, stands of ferns, Japanese screens and Indian hangings. "Six-and-thirty—and why should one be compelled to give up all the sweetness of life at six-and-thirty? I'm sure I don't look a day thirty; and Algy Vane must be that least!"

Mrs. Blythe was a very pretty woman over the head, but the full blown rose—plump, dimpled, peachy cheeked man, who knew exactly how to make the most of all her middle aged advantages. She had married Maj. Mortlake Blythe and he had left her a widow at twenty.

"I shall never be such a fool as to marry again!" said Mrs. Blythe. For the major had by no means been deficient in strict economy, to live upon, especially as her only child had been taken to "bring up" by a quiet Quaker uncle, the major's relatives. And until Mrs. Blythe had adhered resolutely to her decision.

But Algernon Vane was a really handsome fellow, and the pretty widow was but human, and she had scribbled "Diamond Vane," "Mrs. Algernon Vane" over and over again in her blot-book, and she had treasured up a letter he had written in his buttonhole, and she had corresponded with him during the winter he had spent in Bermuda, writing sprightly and amusing letters, with a semi-tone of seriousness underlying all their sparkling gossip.

"He likes me a little now," said the widow, "and I'm determined he shall like me a good deal more. I'm tired of my solitary life. I'm tired of counting every penny half a dozen times before I spend it. Algy is independently rich, and he is my ideal of a man. With him I do believe I could be quite, quite happy. He doesn't know about Lydia, but I suppose that would be no objection. Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rebecca will be his. Dear me, dear me! she must be growing to be a big girl now."

Mrs. Blythe shuddered at the idea. At this moment the door flew open, and in burst a tall, dusty, disheveled young girl, some half a head taller than Mrs. Blythe herself, with the white capped maid following helplessly behind. "Please, ma'am," said the maid, "she wouldn't wait for me to take her card up."

"Mamma, I'm Lydia!" cried the breathless apparition. "Little Liddy, mamma—don't you remember? Tell that hateful girl to go away! A card, indeed! Am I to send up cards to my own mother?"

Mrs. Blythe stood appalled, in the soft yellow light streaming through the Chinese silk curtains. This fair haired, sun-burned young giantess, with the peony cheeks and the big blue eyes, the fit-fitting gloves and faded cambric gown—could it be possible that this was the "little Liddy" of ten years ago? Oh, if Mr. Vane should see her!

The girl looked around like one who sees the enchantments of a fairy palace. "Oh, mamma, how pretty you are!" said she, "and what a lovely room! Are you glad to see me, mamma, darling?"

"My dearest child," gasped the widow, "what has brought you here?" "Lydia clasped her hands; her countenance gleamed.

"Mamma," said she, "I'm the most miserable creature in the world—and I want a hundred dollars!" "Lydia! A hundred dollars!"

"And you must let me have it!" vehemently went on Lydia. "I've killed Uncle Joshua's prize colt! That is, I didn't exactly do it myself; but I was riding Pretty June across the meadow, just for practice, and I forgot and left the bars down, and the colt got out on the railroad track, and the train came along, and—oh I never can look Uncle Joshua in the face again, unless I have that hundred dollars to pay him!"

"I shall be able to earn plenty for myself before long, mamma," she added, breathlessly, "for I can ride better than the woman in pink tartan and spangles who jumped through the hoops at the circus. When the old gypsy told my fortune last year, at the county fair, she said a horse shoe would bring me luck some day; and I've been practicing riding ever since, whenever I could get away from Aunt Beck and Uncle Joshua, and—"

"Mrs. Dappleton Ames is in the drawing room, ma'am," said the white capped maid, appearing with an oxidized silver card receiver in her hand. And Mrs. Blythe checked her daughter's confidences at once.

"Lydia, cried she, "I'm surprised at you. A girl like you scuffling and romping around and the country! Go back to Shady Plains by the very next train, and try to behave more like a lady."

"Seventeen, mamma," confessed the culprit. "But aren't you going to give me the hundred dollars?" "I have not got a hundred cents!" impatiently cried Mrs. Blythe. "And if I had, I wouldn't give it to you, you naughty, ill behaved, romping—Yes, Matilda, tell Mrs. Dappleton Ames that I shall be down directly, and bring some tea and buns for—Miss Blythe before the next train goes."

But when Mrs. Dappleton Ames had finished her call, and Mrs. Blythe came back, the bird had flown. Lydia, deeply wounded and resentful, had promptly returned to Shady Plains. "That old gypsy must have been a humbug, after all," thought the despairing girl. "Oh, what shall I say to Uncle Joshua? Why was mamma so cold and cruel to me? Oh, dear, I am very, very unhappy!"

"Shady Plains!" shouted the conductor. And as Lydia crept sorrowfully out of the train somewhat bright, like a fallen drop of dew, scintillated on the floor at her feet. She stooped to pick it up. It was a diamond scarf-pin in the shape of a horseshoe.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 15.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1845—Charter granted for railroad from Quincy to Quincy; the enterprise not a success.

1861—Three days' gale; Minto's lighthouse swept away.

1863—Col. Abner B. Packard, of 4th Reg't M. V. M., received orders to report in Boston with command the following day to go to Fortress Monroe.

World Wide.

1692—Death of Lord Baltimore (George Calvert), founder of Maryland; aged 50.

1698—The episcopacy abolished in Scotland.

1790—U. S. patent laws adopted.

1800—Birth of Admiral Sir James Clark Ross, famous Arctic navigator; died 1862.

1813—Death of Dr. Alexander Murray, philologist; aged 38.

1814—Birth of John Lathrop J. L. Moley, Motley, American historian.

1817—First deaf and dumb asylum opened in U. S. at Hartford, Conn.

1840—Death of Sir Thomas Drummond, inventor of Drummond light, also a statesman and philosopher; aged 45.

1851—Fort Sumter evacuated by Maj. Anderson and his men. They retain their arms and property, salute the flag with fifty guns and are transferred to the U. S. steamer Isabel. A gentleman standing near Maj. Anderson inquired if thirty-four guns were not the salute. "No," replied the gallant soldier, bursting into tears, "it should be one hundred, and those are not enough."

1853—Death of President Lincoln; mourning throughout the nation. Vice President Andrew Johnson takes the oath of office and succeeds him.

1889—John Lathrop Motley, minister to England.

1889—Death of Matthew Arnold, poet, in Liverpool, aged 65.

Odd Fellows Exemplification.

Odd Fellows of this city will be interested to learn that there is to be an exemplification of the subordinate degrees at Brockton, Thursday evening, April 24. It will be under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and the work by the following lodges:

Initiatory degree, by Massasoit lodge, Brockton.

First degree by Middleboro lodge, Middleboro.

Second degree by Stoughton lodge, Stoughton.

Third degree by Standish lodge, Rockland.

Members of the order, especially deputies, noble grand, officers of lodges and members of degree staffs, are invited to be present. All must be in the hall at 6.30, as the doors will be closed during the work.

The Rebekah degrees will be exemplified in the afternoon at the same place.

Evidences of Enterprise.

Messrs. Green & Prescott began the publication of a new daily paper for Quincy, on Tuesday last, and the initial number before us shows evidences of enterprise, and what is still better, prosperity.

The Quincy Daily LEDGER is a success from the start, being in a wide-awake and growing city.—Dedham Transcript.

Bright Interesting Locals.

The Quincy Daily LEDGER, issued from the office of the Quincy PATRIOT, made its inaugural bow to the public, Tuesday. It is a four-page paper, well edited and full of bright, interesting local and city's doings. We wish it success.—Canton Journal.

Wide Awake, Newsy.

The first number of the Quincy DAILY LEDGER has been received. It is a wide-awake, newsy sheet, published by Messrs. Green & Prescott of the Patriot, and is practically an outgrowth of that paper.

Mr. Frank F. Prescott is city editor.—Marblehead Messenger.

Newsy Paper.

Quincy's new daily paper, the LEDGER, was issued Tuesday. It is a newsy, two-cent paper, from THE PATRIOT office. We have no doubt but that it will be a success from the start.—Sharon Advocate.

Linden House Open.

A large number of people in carriages visited Houghs Neck yesterday. The Linden House was opened for the first time this season, and Harvey's coach was running from Quincy depot to the beach.

Bright and Newsy.

The first number of the Quincy Daily LEDGER appeared last Tuesday evening. It is very neat in appearance, bright and newsy.—Hyde Park Times.

—The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Temperance Union was held at Hyde Park Saturday.

METRIC SYSTEM. Sombody of an ingenious turn of mind, gives us the metric system—"not in a nutshell," but in a nickel. It is claimed that our nickel five-cent piece holds the key to the linear measures and weights. The diameter of this coin is two centimeters, and its weight is just five grams. Five of them placed in a row will, of course, give the length of the decimeter, and two of them will weigh a decagram. As the kiloliter is a cubic meter, the key to the measures of capacity. Any person, therefore, who is fortunate enough to own a five-cent nickel may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights and measures.

STORIES OF G. W. CHILDS.

Two Occasions on Which He Is Known to Have Been Angry.

(Special Correspondence.) PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Mild, genial and gentle as Mr. G. W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Ledger, is known to be, there are at least two occasions on record when he has shown something akin to anger, but it is more than probable that the recording angel has let fall a couple of tears that blotted out the record of those two lapses from his usual serenity of manner and gentleness of speech, for it is pretty certain that he felt himself fully justified, which doubtless had its weight in the judgment of that good angel.

On one occasion the writer of this was in his office and for an hour watched him as he received the motley collection of unfortunate persons who came there for aid. Mr. Childs sat in his chair, and each person came forward from the outer office to the small inner one, which only held himself and the one person.

No unworthy person could withstand the mild and trustful kindness in those eyes, that were full of tears more than once that day as some simple but sorrowful tale of misery was told him. He had an obituary poem put into the paper for a poor old woman's dead grandchild, and he gave a broken down printer money to start a job office, and no small sum, either, and he gave a man money to bury his wife and do him baby, and a new boy money to buy a bootblack, and a little friend who did not put in his appearance. All these applicants and very many more, from the broken banker to the sick book agent, went away rejoicing.

After there had been many of these visits there entered a lank and oily, long haired man, who at once opened out on the evils of giving money to beggars and persons who might go right off and spend it in riotous living, if not in wine bibbing, and wound up by asking Mr. Childs to give a thousand dollars to help a missionary church society. Mr. Childs rose up in his place, and his usually rosy color gave place to one still rosier, while his eyes fairly snapped fire as he said: "Not a cent, sir, not a cent; get out!"

The other time was when the political kettle was just beginning to simmer, before the nomination of Hayes, and a newsboy was a party very anxious to obtain Mr. Childs's consent to a nomination for president, and among all those brave men there was not one who dare broach the subject to him. So they found a woman who knew Mr. Childs, and who did not know his deep rooted aversion to office holding, and who thought that the word she brought was going to bring him pleasure, and she went off and spread the news of no important a message.

The good man listened as the lady unfolded her tale, but she grew frightened as she proceeded, observing that instead of receiving the news with pride and a feeling that it was but a just and deserved expression of the sentiments of his good friends, clouds gathered over his usually benign features, and she grew confused and frightened at her temerity, but persevered until her errand was done.

"You tell those—those—those, who put an ignorant woman to do what they dare not come and say themselves, that I'll see them— I mean—ahem, well, for reasons of my own I decline—irrevocably and entirely. And now, my dear madam, you needn't be so frightened, for you've done no wrong, only you've been made a catspaw of. Let me advise you to keep out of politics forever, as I shall. Good day."

HELEN ASHTON.

The Chinese in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—No one would suppose to look at the Chinamen here gabbling, gossiping, talking, laughing, and always apparently in a good humored frame of mind, that they were bitterly hated by a large portion of our race. They do not seem to take it to heart at all. They keep on busying themselves with their own affairs, laying new plans for business, importing more of their own wares, setting up new stores, while even now the city authorities are seriously agitating the question of the removal of the entire Chinese quarter, with its hundreds, if not thousands, of stores, and population by tens of thousands, several miles away to South San Francisco.

Certainly they are the queerest problem we ever confronted. Among us and not of us, here in our midst now over a generation, and no more assimilation than between oil and water, stigmatized as "heathen," "pagans" and a "lower race," yet quiet, orderly, industrious, skillful, persevering and generally successful in anything they undertake, taking immediate hold of American inventions, such as the sewing machine, and using it to profit and advantage; keen in business, their leading men carrying on large commercial transactions—and here they are seemingly determined to stay. Their seems a quiet, unobtrusive kind of determination, but it's very determined for all that.

Distilled, abused, insulted, persecuted, with load after load shovelled on them; their residence here rendered very more precarious and uncertain, yet they seem to go on and go ahead with that sort of progressiveness which seems to ignore entirely failure and difficulty of any sort. They seem to have a happy faculty of forgetting the unpleasant of their life. They jog on and trot in after the last blow, the last mountain put in their pathway, as if it was all right and nothing more than they expected. They seem like the eorl insects, which build for mere sake or love of building, and if the whole race is destroyed set to work again, with the same industry without the least feeling of discouragement.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, April 14.—FLOUR—Less active; city mills at \$1.35 to 4.00, city mill patents at \$4.90 to 5.50; winter wheat, low grades at \$2.30 to 2.85; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at \$3.00 to 4.00; winter wheat, patents, \$4.50 to 5.25; Minnesota durum at \$2.50 to 4.25; straight at \$3.50 to 4.25; do patents at \$4.65 to 5.50.

WHEAT—Easy. No. 2 red at 94c to 94½c elevator; No. 3 red at 92c to 92½c.

COIN—Firm. No. 2 40c, to 41½c elevator. Steamer mixed 38c to 42c, No. 2 white 41c. OATS—Fairly active; No. 2 30c, mixed western 28c to 29c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20½c. RUBBER—Raw higher, refined higher; granulated 9½c, tubes 9½c.

POTATOES—Steady, state \$2.30 to 2.50. PORK—Stronger, mess, old \$18.00 to new \$14.00, extra prime \$11.00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams firm, cut meats strong, pickled beef 2½c to 3c.

LARD—Higher; western steams \$6.75 to 6.80.

MORPHO.

NOBODY WANTS IT.

White Elephant in the Government's Hands in the Shape of a Corpse Packed in Plaster.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The body of Meyer, the clerk who was murdered by his employer, Phillips, a soapmaker at Copenhagen, was found at the New York custom house concealed in a cask of lime or plaster, which had arrived per steamer Thingvala, some time ago. The cask had been shipped from Copenhagen, Jan. 13, consigned to "Bersford Bros., Racine, Wis." Wells, Fargo & Co. were named as forwarders. The consignor prepaid the steamship charges and gave his name as William Smith. The cask was said to contain a chemically prepared lime-plaster. On arrival here Feb. 4, it was sent to the appraiser's store and examined by the removal of the head and the scraping off for an analysis of a few pounds of the contents. It was then reheated and set aside to be called for by Wells, Fargo & Co., paid the duty of \$2.50 and wrote "Bersford Bros." twice to remit bill of lading, and the cask would be forwarded. The second letter was returned by the postmaster with the information that no such firm was known at Racine, Wells, Fargo & Co. then wrote "William Smith" at Copenhagen, with no result.

When Phillips confessed in Hamburg a few days ago that he had murdered Meyer and shipped the body to America from Copenhagen the officials of the Thingvala Steamship company were notified, and yesterday they asked their New York agents to look for a cask shipped on the Thingvala, Jan. 13. The Danish consul here was also notified. The agents, the consul and a representative of Wells, Fargo & Co., went to the appraiser's store and had the cask opened. After digging away some of the plaster they uncovered a man's head and finally the whole body was exhumed. It was clad in plain clothing and was well preserved. The various parties engaged in the search at once dropped the matter, no one desiring to take charge of the body. Wells, Fargo & Co. said they were willing to stand their \$2.50 loss and would put in no claim to the goods. The consul had no instructions to claim "the body and the steamship company is not interested. The appraiser will probably have to hold the cask and its contents until the Washington authorities direct its disposal.

PROPHECY DIDN'T MATERIALIZE. "Doom Sealers" Patiently Waiting for News They'll Never Receive.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—According to the prophecy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revivists, who created considerable excitement in Oakland some time ago, yesterday was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by an earthquake and a tidal wave, and the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee were also to suffer the same calamity. There has been no indication of any convulsions of nature here, but the "doom sealers," as they have been termed, have evidently held their faith in the prophecy up to the last moment. Several hundred persons who attended Mrs. Woodworth and became believers in her predictions of destruction, have been leaving Oakland for high ground during the past week or two, and they are camped on the hills near Santa Rosa, St. Helena and Yacaville, holding religious services and waiting for the news of destruction.

THE HANDYBOY DISASTER. Captain of the Steamer Under Arrest—List of the Victims.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 15.—It is difficult to learn the number of lost in the Handyboy disaster. The following, however, is believed to be a complete list of the victims: Mrs. Nevins, Mrs. George Montgomery, Mrs. John Walcott, Miss Wright and Miss Green. It is also reported that James Stewart and Joseph Cassidy were drowned. Capt. Dolson of the ill-fated vessel was arrested last evening and lodged in jail.

A Mean Outrage. WASHINGTON, Ind., April 15.—David Horne, an old and respected farmer of Burr township, was taken from his house by a masked mob last night, and whipped into insensibility. Over 100 blows were administered. Horne caused the arrest of a local politician at Campbellburg last week on a charge of attempting to buy votes, and it is believed that the White Cap-outrage was the outgrowth of this trouble. The captain was seriously injured and may not recover. Several arrests will be made.

Massachusetts Legislature. BOSTON, April 15.—In the senate resolutions were introduced relative to congressional action on pending bills to control the manufacture of land.

In the house an adverse report was made on preventing the formation of clubs intended to evade the liquor laws. The house refused to amend the taxation law, so as to statute bills for adverse salary reports, and to put the appointment of milk inspectors with the boards of health in cities.

New German Stations in Africa. BRUSSELS, April 15.—Lieut. Baert of the Congo State has formed a station at the confluence of the Itimbiri and Hongoué, and another near the confluence of the Loubi.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—April 14.

The New York stock market opened buoyant, and prices recorded a material advance, particularly in the western railroad stocks. Boston stock market trading increased in volume and in interest.

Atchison 37½ Northern Pacific... 30½ Central Pacific... 31¼ do pref 75½

Ch. & N. W. 115½ Oregon Nat... 25½ Del. & West. 135½ Oregon Trans... 32½

Ill. & Ind. 110½ Pacific Mail... 40½ Illinois Cent. 115½ Reading... 40½

Lake Shore... 107½ Texas Pacific... 119½ Illinois & Ind. 110½ Union Pacific... 119½

New Jersey Cent. 112½ Wabash St. L. & P. 124½

St. Louis & Ind. 107½ do pref 25½ N. Y. & West. 107½ do pref 25½

Western Union... 81½

The Boston Market. Applewell Land... 8 Fitchburg pref... 90%

Frem's Bay Land 5½ Flint & Fire Mar... 100%

Newport Land... 2½ Maine Central... 100%

West End Land... 100% N. Y. & England... 40%

Atchison & Pac... 115½ Old Colony... 117½

Boston & Maine... 100% Union Pacific... 119½

Boston & Prov... 100% Wisconsin Cent... 100%

Chicago & N. W. 107½ American Rail... 100%

St. Louis & Ind. 107½ Erie Tel... 40%

do pref 25½ Mexican Tel... 100%

Aspinwall Land... 8 Fitchburg pref... 90%

Frem's Bay Land 5½ Flint & Fire Mar... 100%

Newport Land... 2½ Maine Central... 100%

West End Land... 100% N. Y. & England... 40%

Atchison & Pac... 115½ Old Colony... 117½

Boston & Maine... 100% Union Pacific... 119½

Boston & Prov... 100% Wisconsin Cent... 100%

Chicago & N. W. 107½ American Rail... 100%

St. Louis & Ind. 107½ Erie Tel... 40%

do pref 25½ Mexican Tel... 100%

Aspinwall Land... 8 Fitchburg pref... 90%

Frem's Bay Land 5½ Flint & Fire Mar... 100%

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,

NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in the Cemetery before Memorial Day. Quincy, April 8. 1-11

SPRING GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK! LOW PRICES!

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LOUIS WALTERS, CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass. April 8. 1-201

JAMES R. WILD, MAKER OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES

AND — Horse Shoeing A SPECIALTY.

Christians Superlative.

We have taken the Agency of this Flour for Quincy and vicinity, and consider it a recommendation it as one of the finest Patent Flour produced in this Country. Price

\$6.00 Per Barrel.

To any family wishing to test the Flour before buying a barrel, we will send an eight pound sample for

25 Cents.

61 to 67 Hancock St., QUINCY, MASS.

J. F. Merrill,

Boston Branch Grocery. Sole Agency for Quincy. April 8. 1-11

HOUSES,

Offices, Rooms, &c., TO LET IN QUINCY.

HALF of two story house, 10 rooms, city water, cor. of Maple Place and Washington Street, three minutes' walk from station, post office and churches. \$20 per month. Possession given May 1.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,
and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Saville's Store, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plummer's Block, Quincy
Coran's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Quincy Point
Henry B. Vinton, Quincy Point
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 8 and 11.30 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WELLINGTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Quincy Post Office.

Opp. Robertson House, Hancock Street.

Mails Arrive from
New York, South and West, 7.30 A. M.
Boston, 9.00 " "
" 12.15 P. M.
" 3.40 " "
" 6.30 " "
New York, South and West, 4.45 " "
Cape Cod, 12.30 " "
Quincy Point, 7.00 " "
" 8.30 A. M.
" 3.45 P. M.

Mails Close for
New York, South and West, 7.15 A. M.
Boston, 7.15 " "
Cape Cod, 7.45 " "
Boston, 12.25 P. M.
Cape Cod, 3.15 " "
Boston, 4.40 " "
New York, South and West, 7.55 " "
Quincy Point, 8.30 A. M.
" 6.15 P. M.

WARREN W. ADAMS, Postmaster.

THE DAY BOOK.

Brief Items of News in the Granite City.

Whew!
How dusty!
The C's seem to be in a majority on the School Committee.

The watering-cart commenced to sprinkle the streets yesterday.

Miss Elvira Price of Gilmanton, N. H., is a guest of Mrs. F. F. Prescott.

Mrs. Boyle, of West Quincy, will, it is said, be head nurse at the Quincy Hospital.

The trolley on one of the West Quincy cars was broken last night, causing a delay of nearly an hour.

John Lavers, Superintendent at the Merry Mount Granite Works, is sick with a touch of pneumonia.

Miss Annie Burns, a teacher in the Temperance Hall School, has been ill for a few days with a very sore throat.

Miss Duffield of Quincy Neck, who has recently taught in Milton, returned yesterday, to the school she formerly had in Walpole.

On May 7, Miss Ellen Coffey is to play "Better than Gold," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Union, in Boston.

Cards are out for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Slade, at their home on River street, April 23.

In the district court this morning, Thomas Hannan, for an assault on Charles Tate. The defendant was discharged, plaintiff acknowledging satisfaction.

Mrs. Richard Newcomb had a surprise party at her home on Washington street, Monday. Her friends came to help her celebrate her seventy-fourth birthday.

Mr. George A. Walton, agent of the State Board of Education, and Mr. A. B. Morrill, principal of the Normal school at Willimantic, Conn., are in town to-day.

A movement is on foot to establish a club in Wollaston. Several of the young men, who were not satisfied with the result of Saturday evening's meeting, are pushing the matter.

At a meeting of St. Francis Court, M. C. O. F., resolutions were adopted on the death of P. F. Lacy, a brother member. After the meeting the members went to the house and offered prayers.

Messrs. George H. Brown & Co., real estate agents, have some choice building lots for sale on Penn's hill in South Quincy. This land is high, and commands an excellent view, and will be sold on easy terms.

The Relief Corps had a candy pull last night at Mrs. Muse's house in South Quincy. There were about thirty present. Everyone enjoyed himself, but the mail carrier would rather have an additional street pull on to his route than to be obliged to pull candy every night.

There will be a meeting of women interested in the work of the Woman's Universalist Missionary Society at Ballou's hall, 30 West street, Boston, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. All ladies in Quincy interested in this good work are invited.

The Universalist ladies' association will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the parish parlor. At 6.30 a supper will be served free to the members of the parish. Children are not invited. Following the supper, there will be an adjourned parish meeting.

Bank meeting and election of officers at Wollaston to-night.

Work on Common street is to be suspended for a short time, until the appropriations are made.

The land owned by Josiah Randlett on Willard street is being laid out in house lots by Devlin & McKay. When staked off there will be about twenty lots which will be put on the market as soon as possible.

The funeral of ex-Councilman Lacy will be held from his late residence on Willard street Wednesday at 8.30 a. m. The funeral procession will proceed to St. Mary's church, where services for the dead will be held.

Landlord Davis of the Robertson Hotel, reports a very good business, and increasing daily. He has received a number of communications from different parties, and expects to fill the house very soon.

E. E. Williamson, of Wollaston, has been invited to address the colored people of Boston at an early day on the questions which relate to the rights of the colored people. Mr. Williamson's speech at the American House, Boston, on the occasion of the banquet to Postmaster Adams, has been frequently republished from the columns of the PATRIOT, and has been met with universal favor, so much so that he has been the recipient of many invitations to deliver similar addresses in the vicinity of Boston.

WEYMOUTH.

The Musical Associates are in constant rehearsal for the cantata of "Ruth," which they are to give at Odd Fellows' Opera House at an early date.

RANDOLPH.

The Selectmen have organized, with Peter B. Hand, chairman; Michael J. Daly, secretary. The other member is John B. Thayer.

Co. D. 4th Regt. Mass. Vet. Association, will hold its fifth reunion in Grand Army hall, Wednesday evening. Business at 7; supper at 8.

BRAINTREE.

A second attempt was made last evening to burn the barn of A. E. Denton. Mrs. Martin Hollis of Baintree has just returned from Maine; she was there to attend the funeral of her mother.

There is to be a grand concert at the Town hall, Baintree, April 30, under the auspices of Puritan Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., by the Federal street male quartette of Salem, assisted by Mr. Ernest Preston, pianist; Mr. E. F. Lovejoy, bass vocalist and Mr. Gordon Winslow, humorist.

HOLBROOK.

A grand concert will be given on Friday evening, April 25th, under the auspices of the Holbrook Commandery, U. O. G. C., by the following talent:—Ruggles Street Quartette, H. O. Johnson, 1st tenor, W. T. Week, 2d tenor, G. H. Remel, 1st bass, Dr. G. R. Clark, 2d bass, Miss Annie Dean of South Weymouth, contralto, Prof. M. M. Alsbury of Boston, violinist, Miss Mary E. Raynor of Malden, reader, Mrs. M. M. Alsbury, accompanist, and Prof. H. L. West, accompanist.

WELLESLEY.

The recent transfer of the Ridge Hill Farm property is the largest real estate sale that has taken place in Wellesley for many a day. It comprises about 600 acres of land, on which stands the well-known Hotel Wellesley and the Mansion House, which was occupied as a summer residence by the late Mr. William E. Baker of Boston, together with all the other houses, barns, etc., which have been erected and maintained on the land. The property was sold by Mr. E. W. Baker, who settled his father's estate, and has been purchased by a syndicate of well-known Boston business men, prominent among them are Col. A. A. Pope, George A. Alden and Irving A. Evans.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Historical Society will make a new departure in its annual public meeting this year, which will be held in Everett hall, on the evening of April 30. It will be a Dickens party. Mr. C. F. Jenney, as Pickwick, will receive, and the presentations will be by Sam. Weller, whose full identity is not yet disclosed. Each of the books will be in charge of a person to select the characters. As far as assigned they are as follows: "David Copperfield," Dr. J. K. Knight; "Nicholas Nickleby," R. H. Vivian; "Mutual Friend," Miss Isabella Noble; "Christmas Carols," H. J. Whittemore; "Bleak House," Mrs. Mason. Selections from Dickens' works will be read by the members and others taking part. The committee in charge consists of G. F. Gridley, Edmund Davis, J. K. Knight, R. H. Vivian, D. W. Mason, C. G. Chick, E. I. Humphrey, C. F. Jenney, H. J. Whittemore, Mrs. Louise M. Wood, Mrs. D. W. Mason and Miss Noble. The committee will meet on Tuesday evening in Association hall.—Times.

One of the Bright Young Men.

James E. Woddick has been engaged as reporter on the PATRIOT and LEDGER. Mr. Woddick is one of the bright young men of West Quincy and no doubt will keep both papers well supplied with interesting news.—Monitor.

A VIGOROUS REPORT

From the Methodist Conference on Temperance Reform.

PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

Strong Resolutions Regarding It Adopted. Was Declared on Roman Catholicism—Woman Suffrage Endorsed.

Boston, April 15.—War has been declared upon Roman Catholicism by the Methodist conference. Over 300 ministers, in annual session in the People's church, yesterday, adopted a memorial condemning allegiance to any foreign power or potentate, political or ecclesiastical. The pastors did not stop at the Roman Catholics, but declared for woman suffrage in municipal elections, and petitioned congress in favor of federal aid for public schools. As a grand coup d'état they buried intense animosity under a national sentiment, and defined the origin of legislation as the grog shop.

The reports of committees were offered throughout the three sessions of the day. The annual appointments of the bishops are not prepared in time to be read last night, and their announcement is expected to-day. The afternoon session of the conference was, in the absence of the bishop, called to order by Rev. D. J. Steele, D. D. The chairman of the trustees of the conference read the report of the financial work of the year ending March 30, 1890.

Rev. W. R. Clark presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting that a greater care be taken by trustees in keeping church records.

A resolution on the educational question was presented by Dr. Knowles, and adopted. It was as follows:

Resolved, That we view the facts concerning the illiteracy in our nation as a national menace, and consider the failure of congress to provide federal aid to common school education in otherwise destitute portions of our country as a national calamity, and that, as an act of justice to the race whom we once enslaved, and of self-protection to our government of the people, we earnestly and respectfully call upon our representatives in congress to make such speedy and adequate provisions for the federal aid of free public schools as will make it a means of such education as is essential to good citizenship, accessible to the future citizens of our land, who are now childhood and youth, without regard to race and color; and the secretary of this conference is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Senator Harlow to be presented to the senate of the United States, and to Hon. J. D. Taylor, chairman of the sub-committee of education of the house of representatives, where the question of national aid to common schools is now pending.

The report of the missionary society was read by Secretary James Mudge, and adopted. Simultaneous missionary services were recommended, and a board of managers.

Rev. George A. Crawford, chairman of the committee to which was referred the nomination of delegates to the conference, celebration of New England Methodism, submitted the following list, which was adopted:

Rev. J. H. Packard and A. R. Whittier of New York; Rev. W. J. Bennett and J. G. Glidden of Lowell; Rev. J. M. Leonard and Edwin H. Johnson of Lynn; and Rev. D. Sherman and Judge L. E. Hitchcock of Springfield.

Rev. G. M. Taylor and Judge L. E. Hitchcock were selected visitors to the Wesleyan association.

The report of the committee on temperance came up as a special order, and was recommended for amendment.

Rev. J. W. Hamilton secured the floor for the presentation of the report of the committee on Roman Catholicism, but conceded to Mr. Dorr, who offered a resolution of condolence to Governor Goodell of New Hampshire, who lies upon a sick bed. The resolution was passed by a rising vote.

Dr. Hamilton then introduced his report. In his introduction he gave the gist of the agitation of the school question, last.

Proclamation of the Pope.

The loyal foreign element which stands by the public schools, the attitude of certain Roman Catholics who are anxious to have the Bible put out of the public schools, of certain others who claim that the public schools are godless because they give no religious instruction, and the division of public and parochial schools. The appended resolutions were:

Resolved, That we believe it to be essential to American citizenship that every qualified voter should hold his allegiance to the United States; that he should disclaim the right of any foreign potentate, political or ecclesiastical; to demand obedience to authority which will cause him to violate his oath or obligations as a good citizen, and that we command all our Roman Catholic citizens, who have manifested such spirit of patriotism as that which leads them to support the public schools and other free institutions, in the face of all intimidation, to vindicate their claim to be free and independent voters.

Resolved, That we heartily co-operate with our honored and progressive bishop, Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., in his endeavors to establish a university in the city of Washington.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the United States forever forbidding the appropriation of public moneys or properties for sectarian purposes.

Resolved, That we recognize in the American woman our most ardent ally in every effort to inculcate principles of liberty and patriotism, and that we acknowledge our indebtedness to their patience and persistence in promoting every spirit of reform, and that we respectfully request the members of the general court of this commonwealth to pass the bill now before their honorable body, granting municipal suffrage to women.

Resolved, That there is need for such a daily paper in New England as shall voice the sentiment of the Christian people of our country, so clean in its communications and advertisements as shall make it unobjectionable reading for all classes of people, and that we denounce all forms of iniquity, social and political, and equally fearless in its defense of the rights of the weak and the rights of the rights of the working classes when infringed upon by those to whom power and wealth chance to be intrusted.

Resolved, That as members of our conference we will give our hearty support to such a paper when established.

The resolutions were taken up section by section. The first was unanimously passed. The second, recommending municipal suffrage for women, was called in question, but, after discussion, and a motion to table being lost, was finally carried with but six votes. The other sections of the resolutions were all carried without opposition, and Dr. Hamilton's report, with a slight modification, adopted.

The report of the committee on temperance was read, and was taken up. The secretary announced that "unfounded force" had been changed to "insidious force," and some allusion to hell had also been omitted. Much discussion was aroused upon the second section, which read:

Whereas, it is true, to a large extent, especially in the cities, that our legislation begins in the grog-shops and our administration springs out of the filth and mud of drinking places.

Dr. Knowles said that he did not believe that the majority of the legislators of this commonwealth were from the grog shops. Dr. Haven spoke on the other side and said he believed that the caucus referred to was an exact statement of fact, and hoped it would go home. He was applauded. Rev. V. A. Cooper said that not one law in twenty on the statute books originated in the grog shops. There are laws that originated in Methodist conferences—an assertion that was greeted by groans of dissent. Dr. McDonald moved an amendment that "practical politics" be substituted for "legislators." Dr. Gracy said practical politics were started by liquor men. The last clause, "and our administration springs out of the filth of drinking places," was stricken out, and the report adopted.

A sad state of affairs upon some of the destitute charges was revealed in the report of the sustentation fund. After a thorough discussion of the matter of our car pastors, the conference adjourned until to-day.

ENGLAND'S INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

A Few Points Yet to Be Settled with Portugal—Not Afraid of Germany—The Stanley-Emin Pasha Dispute.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, stated in the house of commons that the British government had sent assurances that Emin Pasha intended to operate only within the German sphere. It was not sought to prejudice British interests, including the questions of the Delagoa Bay railway and with reference to Mahomedan. He said he would not doubt the loyalty of the Portuguese government in adhering to the engagements. The rumors of a free expedition appeared to be unfounded. Telegrams from Mozambique made no mention of such a movement. The Portuguese minister of marine had telegraphed orders to withdraw any proposed expedition, while the Portuguese government had declared that it would sanction no fresh action pending the negotiations.

With reference to the new expedition under Emin Pasha, the German government had sent assurances that Emin intended to operate only within the German sphere. It was not sought to prejudice British interests, including the questions of the Delagoa Bay railway and with reference to Mahomedan. He said he would not doubt the loyalty of the Portuguese government in adhering to the engagements.

The rumors of a free expedition appeared to be unfounded. Telegrams from Mozambique made no mention of such a movement. The Portuguese minister of marine had telegraphed orders to withdraw any proposed expedition, while the Portuguese government had declared that it would sanction no fresh action pending the negotiations.

With reference to the new expedition under Emin Pasha, the German government had sent assurances that Emin intended to operate only within the German sphere. It was not sought to prejudice British interests, including the questions of the Delagoa Bay railway and with reference to Mahomedan. He said he would not doubt the loyalty of the Portuguese government in adhering to the engagements.

The rumors of a free expedition appeared to be unfounded. Telegrams from Mozambique made no mention of such a movement. The Portuguese minister of marine had telegraphed orders to withdraw any proposed expedition, while the Portuguese government had declared that it would sanction no fresh action pending the negotiations.

With reference to the new expedition under Emin Pasha, the German government had sent assurances that Emin intended to operate only within the German sphere. It was not sought to prejudice British interests, including the questions of the Delagoa Bay railway and with reference to Mahomedan. He said he would not doubt the loyalty of the Portuguese government in adhering to the engagements.

The rumors of a free expedition appeared to be unfounded. Telegrams from Mozambique made no mention of such a movement. The Portuguese minister of marine had telegraphed orders to withdraw any proposed expedition, while the Portuguese government had declared that it would sanction no fresh action pending the negotiations.

With reference to the new expedition under Emin Pasha, the German government had sent assurances that Emin intended to operate only within the German sphere. It was not sought to prejudice British interests, including the questions of the Delagoa Bay railway and with reference to Mahomedan. He said he would not doubt the loyalty of the Portuguese government in adhering to the engagements.

SAFE IN MONTREAL.

The "Angelus" Hunted Over the Border to Avoid Paying \$30,000 Duty.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Miller's masterpiece, the "Angelus," the last sale of which in Paris for \$120,000 created world-wide excitement, is now in Montreal. Last week the owners of the painting were forced to choose between paying about \$30,000 duty on it, or removing it from the United States. As a result, the "Angelus" is now in safe keeping at the Bank of Montreal. The picture was imported there in bond during the last six months. Importers of works of art are allowed six months in which to find purchasers for their pictures. Upon a sale being effected, or the expiration of the six months, the duty has to be paid. The "Angelus" arrived here on Saturday, just in time to escape the American customs, and will remain here, at any rate, for a considerable time. It is probable that the picture will be placed on exhibition at the Art association.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Henry M. Stanley visited Dom Pedro at Cannes.

Both houses of congress adjourned out of respect to Mr. Randall.

An attempt to start a bread riot in Rome was vigorously quelled.

It is reported that Afghanistan has been opened to Russian trade.

The river and harbor bill as completed, appropriates \$21,000,000.

Much damage was done by rain, hail and wind in Illinois and Indiana.

May day promises to see labor demonstrations in all civilized countries.

Action on the tariff bill was postponed on account of the death of Mr. Ranall.

Matthew Harris, member of parliament for East Fallow, is dead. He was a Nationalist.

At a meeting of Protestants in Toronto, Sunday, an address to Emperor William was adopted.

The Boston league club defeated the Wilmingtons of the Atlantic association at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Parson consulted with Mr. Gladstone prior to deciding to move the rejection of the land purchase bill.

Messrs. Stanford and Huntington, the Southern Pacific railroad magnates, are involved in a quarrel.

It is stated that Sarah Bernhardt has contracted for a tour of the world, beginning in America in September.

The troubles of John F. Plummer & Co. are said to be due directly to the operations of Darling, the missing partner.

Six thousand carpenters of Gras, Germany, have struck for an increase of wages, and a reduction of the hours of labor.

A Wisconsin judge explains the recent Bible decision as prohibiting only the use of the book for a specifically religious purpose.

The members of the Spanish industrial conference have signed a protocol, subject to the approval of their respective governments.

British, Scotch, Welsh and Canadian societies in Chicago are active in forming a political organization of friends of the public school system.

It is reported that Cromar, the missing agent of the People's bank at Edmundson, N. B., carried off \$10,000. Nothing is known yet of his whereabouts.

The Emin relief committee has decided that the London reception to Henry M. Stanley shall take place on May 2. The Prince of Wales will preside.

THE GOLD PRIZES

Boys Still Interested in the Contest for the Ledger Prizes.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION 1500.

The Success of the Ledger Exceeds the Fondest Expectations of the Publishers—Counted on 500 a Day and Selling Three Times That Number.

Today the LEDGER starts in on the second week. The favor with which it has been received by the residents of Quincy and vicinity far exceeds the fondest expectations of the publishers. The first day an edition of 2,000 was printed and sold, and every day since the circulation has been about 1,500. The many kind words spoken concerning the neatness of the paper, its newsiness, its brightness, and the enterprise generally, are appreciated by the publishers. They have endeavored to print a good paper, and that it has merited the praise which it has received from the press of Massachusetts, and more than filled the expectations of the people of Quincy and vicinity, the publishers cannot but feel proud.

Copies Sold
Richard Merritt, 35
Richard Clark, 145
Willie Clare, 8
Charles Clare, 39
Charles Walsh, 17
Frank Walsh, 84
Alexander Marnock, 40
Thomas Bisson, 32
Joseph Nagle, 91
John Dacey, 33
Willie Spargo, 18
Andrew Carlson, 63
Walter McDowell, 6
John Weir, 74
Peter Starr, 48
Alexander McIntosh, 60
Robert Craig, 103
Ernest Saunders, 62
Thomas Clark, 20
James Clare, 44
Alfred Pimel, 127
Walter Sampson, 206
Preston Davis, 58
Edward Donnelly, 57
Earle Johnson, 42
James Crowley, 90
William Wales, 76
Bert Emery, 49
Willie Callahan, 54

A Young American's Extravagance.

The thrifty peasantry of Switzerland have grateful reason to remember the royal prodigal that Charles Phalen made through their country some years ago. The young man was the only son of his father, and had the whimsical spending money. He visited the little mountain republic with a magnificent equipage and numerous servants, and at each hamlet where he stopped created a very agreeable sensation. Beer and wine were ordered served to every one at his expense, and the Swiss filled with buzzards, maidens, and dowries were given by the visiting master of ceremonies to the handsome and most deserving brides. His lavish Christmas and Easter entertainments were participated in by entire villages, and his expenditures continued until his father caused him to be confined in an asylum for imbeciles and the insane. On the death of Mr. Phalen, Sr., the son's portion of the estate was tied up in such a manner that he could only receive the income without touching the principal. Young Phalen brought suit to have the will set aside and his share of the fortune given him outright. His prayer was denied recently by a New York surrogate, and the heir will have to content himself with less costly pastimes than those in which he formerly indulged.

Deluged with Offers of Marriage.

Miss Lillian Almonte Lathrop, the young woman to whose presence of mind and heroic seven children of Buffalo, N. Y., owe their lives, has found that there is a bitter as well as a sweet taste in the cup of fame. She is now a resident of Chicago, and the recent story of her bravery has brought her numerous unwelcome offers, both matrimonial and professional. She does not care to marry yet, and the proposals made her to resume a stage career hardly meet her requirements as an actress. She said the other day, regarding the report that a testimonial purse of \$500 awaited her at Buffalo, that the story was without foundation.

A Horse Frightened to Death.

"An elephant," says a modern humorist, "is a square animal, with a leg at each corner and a tail at each end." A horse belonging to an English tradesman, seeing one of these "square animals" for the first time recently, jumped into the air and fell dead. His owner promptly brought suit for damages against the proprietor of the menagerie and obtained a verdict. The case may prove valuable as a precedent when some other equine expires at viewing the monstrous pachyderm with the double tail.

After the Blythe Millions.

The millions left behind by Thomas H. Blythe, the California capitalist who died some time ago at San Francisco, still remain in legal custody pending a decision as to who is the rightful heir. The deceased plutocrat had a most sensational career. He was a poor English boy of doubtful parentage. He drifted to the Pacific coast during the "rush times" of the last generation and made a large amount of money. After that he contracted unwise and unprofitable domestic alliances in London and at San Francisco. He died suddenly in the rooms of a female, who declared herself his wife under the common law. His will left all his estate to a female child by an English woman. After his death a swarm of people appeared, who based their claims to shares in the great fortune on the grounds of relationship. One of the latest to assert an interest in the property is Carlton H. Blythe, of London, who is quite sure the dead man was his cousin. The case, already very much mixed, is now likely to be still further complicated.

THOMAS SNELL,
62 Water St., near Depot.
April 15. 7-6t

I STILL LIVE
And am prepared to do Paper Hanging and Whitening.

THOMAS SNELL,
62 Water St., near Depot.
April 15. 7-6t

LAND SURVEYING
—AND—
GENERAL WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Plans and Estimates
Furnished for the Laying out and Improvement of Private Grounds and Real Estate, Streets, Stone and Pile Bridges, etc.

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

Devlin & Mackay,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Geo. A. Devlin, Quincy.
Henry Mackay, East Milton.
April 15. 7-6t

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

The Labor Situation.

EDITORS LEDGER: Just now a great deal is being said about the impending strike,

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 8.

QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Miniature

PHOTOGRAPHS

Send 50 Cents and a Cabinet Photograph, and we will make One Dozen Miniature Photographs.

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street, QUINCY.

Quincy Daily Ledger

We offer to the boys selling the most Daily Ledgers

3 Gold Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the largest number of LEDGERS for the month of April, 20 days, beginning April 8th and ending April 30th, inclusive.

SECOND PRIZE—\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the second largest number during the same period of time, and under conditions given below.

THIRD PRIZE—\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy selling the third largest number.

CONDITIONS: 1. All competing newsboys must have their names registered at the PATRIOT office, where a record will be kept of each day's sales and certificates issued to correspond with records. Boys can start in at any time, but the sooner the better, of course.

2. Boys in the employ of local newsdealers will be entitled to enter the contest providing they present a certificate from their employer each day at the PATRIOT office, stating how many papers they have sold.

3. No boy will be allowed to count papers sold inside the store of his employer. We trust that every newsboy will enter the contest with good feelings toward his competitors and make a hard struggle for one of the gold coins.

These prizes are given in addition to the regular commission which the boys get for each LEDGER sold. Each boy gets his pay for selling, anyway, and may get one of the prizes besides. Now, boys, go to work in earnest and secure one of these prizes. The trial is open to all.

Specifications For the New Willard Schoolhouse

To be Continued In Thursday's Ledger

WANTS.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. If

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Stable with two stalls and a carriage room, on estate of the late Benjamin Curtis, on School street. For family horses only. Apply to JOHN H. DINEGAN.

DIED.

LACY.—In New Bedford, April 18, Mr. Patrick F. Lacy, aged 45 years.

WHY

Should you take your Children to Saville & Jones for

Boots and Shoes?

Because SAVILLE & JONES make a specialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a large and complete stock made up from the best and most popular lines to be obtained in the market.

Because it does not pay to take the children to Boston for the same shoes that you can get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

Because the "MONITOR" School Shoe for Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School Shoe for Boys are equal to any school shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special lines, made on their orders, which you cannot obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8. 1-1f

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Naphtalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide.

25 Cents Per Box.

MADE BY

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST.

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy
PEATT & CURTIS, South Quincy
JAMES R. WILD, South Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy
JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1-1f

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8-1-20f

FOR SALE.

RASPBERRY

AND

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILLIAM G. PRESCOTT.

46-11f April 19-4w

We Guarantee

To give you the best quality goods for the same price that other dealers ask for inferior quality.

Call and give us a trial and you will be sure and come again.

We have in stock a full assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

all the Early

VEGETABLES,

such as

Cucumbers, Lettuce, Spinach,

Dandelions, Radishes.

Also

New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

FRUIT of all kinds in their season.

Order Team will call on any family wishing.

Rogers Bros.,

Adams Building.

April 8. 1

POPULAR CLUB.

Active Work of Commodore Shaw

Doubles the Membership of

THE QUINCY YACHT CLUB.

Alphabetical Lists of the Old and the New Members—It Comprises Some of our Best Citizens.

Last year's members of the Quincy Yacht Club are now in the minority, for the membership has more than doubled. That the former members may know the new ones and vice versa the LEDGER today prints the membership in two lists. Nearly all of the phenomenal growth is due to the active work of Commodore Shaw.

New Members.

Arnold, Zenas Quincy
Abercrombie, Elmer E. Braintree
Adams, Warren W. Quincy
Anderson, L. S. Quincy
Alexander, George Quincy
Adams, Bryant N. Quincy
Aldrich, Geo. I. Quincy
Bass, Lewis Quincy
Bass, E. W. H. Quincy
Bennett, Edwin S. Quincy
Brackett, Charles P. Wollaston
Brigham, Charles F. Quincy
Bryant, Charles M. Quincy
Burrell, A. F. Quincy
Benson, John B. Quincy
Billings, Herbert A. Dedham
Bigelow, John P. Boston
Cochrane, Hugh Quincy
Crane, Frank F. Quincy
Crane, Samuel Quincy
Cotton, Rev. H. E. Quincy
Carpenter, Winthrop Dorchester
Curtis, Benj. F. Quincy
Curtis, Noah Quincy
Curtis, John, 2d. Boston
Collins, Chester C. Boston
Cherrington, W. C. Quincy
Chase, W. P. Wollaston
Claffin, R. F. Quincy
Delano, James H. Roxbury
Drake, H. T. Quincy
Doble, Wm. H. Quincy
Duggan, John A. Atlantic
Donovan, Dr. S. M. Quincy
Davis, Dr. F. S. Quincy
Durgin, A. G. Quincy
Drake, John E. Quincy
Dewson, E. H. Quincy
Dewson, George B. Quincy
Ditson, Chas. N. Quincy
Ewell, Walter W. Quincy
England, Dr. Geo. R. Quincy
Estes, Fred C. Quincy
Eaton, Wm. N. Quincy
Farrington, Geo. E. Wollaston
Foster, Wilbur E. Quincy

Former Members.
Adams, Charles F. Quincy
Adams, Charles F. 2d, Quincy
Adams, George C. Quincy
Adams, John Q. Quincy
Bass, J. Warren Quincy
Burns, M. J. Quincy
Barker, William P. Quincy
Baxter, Edwin W. Quincy
Blackmur, Paul R. Quincy
Backus, C. E., Jr., Quincy
Bond, P. M. Quincy
Bowers, H. T. Quincy
Bullard, William P. Quincy
Bumpus, Henry J. Quincy
Cavanagh, John T. Quincy
Crane, George Quincy
Croncher, W. E. Quincy
Danielson, G. Quincy
Davis, H. B. Quincy
Deborn, John Quincy
Dearing, Henry L. Quincy
Dewson, William L. Quincy
Doble, A. H. Quincy
Edwards, James L. Quincy
Edwards, William Quincy
Eaton, Henry Quincy
Elbridge, J. L. Quincy
Evans, John A. Quincy
Fenno, J. A. Quincy
Faxon, Henry M. Quincy
Furnald, N. B. Quincy
Foster, Frank B. Quincy
Green, Fred F. Quincy
Guild, J. Anson Quincy
Hall, Chas. W. Quincy
Hardwick, C. F. Quincy
Harvey, J. L. Quincy
Hayward, Lemuel Quincy
Hibbard, Arthur A. Quincy
Holden, George Quincy
Holden, Walter B. Quincy
Howe, George R. Quincy
Holmes, Edwin B. Quincy
Hunt, R. G. Quincy
Jackson, Thomas Quincy
Keith, H. A. Quincy
Kiley, M. J. Quincy
Lawton, Perry Quincy
Linton, Edward F. Quincy
Littlefield, F. G. Quincy
Lowell, Payson T. Quincy
Marsh, Wilson Quincy
Mears, James D. Quincy
Merrill, John F. Quincy
Merritt, A. L. Quincy
Moels, Henry Quincy
Monk, George Quincy
Morton, George W. Quincy
Moore, John G. Quincy
Newcomb, George Quincy
Newcomb, Edwin W. Quincy
Page, Frank A. Quincy
Paffman, George E. Quincy
Randall, John C. Quincy
Rice, Fred B. Quincy
Rice, Harry L. Quincy
Rice, William B. Quincy
Ring, J. C. Quincy
Rogers, E. B. Quincy
Russell, George Quincy
Sanborn, John W. Quincy
Saville, George G. Quincy
Shaw, John Quincy
Shaw, J. H. Quincy
Shaw, William H. Quincy
Sheen, Henry H. Quincy
Sheppard, E. W. Quincy
Sheppard, J. F. Quincy
Southern, Henry L. Quincy
Southern, Horace O. Quincy
Slade, James H. Quincy
Slade, J. H., Jr. Quincy
Stenberg, G. L. Quincy
Taylor, George B. Quincy
Torricelli, A. H. Quincy
Walker, James B. Quincy
Wing, H. M. Quincy
Wyeth, John H. Quincy

Read, Harry W. Atlantic
Reed, Timothy Boston
Ripley, Walter H. West Quincy
Spear, Horace F. Quincy
C. A. Quincy
Stanwood, Eben C. Boston
Stetson, John A. Quincy
Safford, Geo. E. Boston
Sheldon, W. E. Boston
Schenkelberger, A. F. Wollaston
Simmons, Walter E. Quincy
Stetson, James H. Quincy
Stoddard, Elliot Quincy
Sears, Walter G. Quincy
Swan, William A. Boston
Shaw, Arthur J. Quincy
Stanley, Henry O. Quincy
Sterns, Levi Quincy
Sherman, Charles R. Wollaston
Thompson, James Quincy
Tirrell, C. P. Quincy
Tisdale, Wilson Quincy
Vary, Chas. H. Quincy
Wilde, Roger H. Atlantic
Winslow, Chas. H. Quincy
Wild, James R. Boston
Whitaker, Chas. V. Quincy
Wilson, Rev. D. M. Quincy
Woodbury, Chas. E. Quincy
Willard, S. F. Quincy
Williams, Alphonso Quincy
Whitton, J. L., Jr. Quincy
Webb, James H. Quincy
Whitmarsh Wm. P. Quincy
White, W. B. Quincy
Whitman, H. T. Quincy
Welch, Dr. J. F. Quincy
Williams, Stedman Quincy
Williams, John S. Quincy
Wadsworth, Dexter E. Quincy
Whiting, James S. Quincy
Waterhouse, Frank P. Quincy
Wrisley, Chas. F. Quincy
Wilkins, J. F. O. Quincy

Watson, T. A. Weymouth
Whicher, Louis E. Quincy
Whitney, William Quincy
Williams, Stedman, Jr. Quincy
Wilson, George H. Quincy
Wilson, Walter B. Quincy

The Officers.

The following are the year's officers:

Commodore—John Shaw.

Vice-Commodore—George G. Saville.

Secretary and Treasurer—Henry M. Faxon.

Measurer—Henry W. Bumpus.

Regatta Committee—John W. Sanborn, Paul R. Blackmur, William H. Shaw, Harry L. Rice, and George E. Paffman.

House Committee—Fred B. Rice, Edwin E. Davis, William I. Dewson, G. L. Stenberg, John S. Murray, James H. Slade, Fred F. Green, John Cavanagh, George G. Saville, and Henry M. Faxon.

The Military Company Greatly Disappointed at the Action—Will the Company be Removed to Quincy Now?

The people of Braintree know more this morning than they did previous to the holding of the adjourned annual town meeting which took place last night at the Town Hall, Braintree. We are very sure that we are disappointed with the result, and we know that a good many more are. Hon. F. A. Hobart occupied the chair. There were present, we should say, 600 hundred people, not all voters of course, for there are always present, "citizens of the world," if they are not citizens of Braintree who are attracted to the town meetings, which are always lively and sometimes very much so.

The first business that came up for consideration was the disposal of a motion made by Mr. Daniel Potter of a reconsideration of the vote whereby the town of Braintree voted to borrow \$6000 for the purpose of building an armory for Co. K., 5th Reg't., M. V. M. After some discussion a vote on the question was called for. This was complied with and a ye and nay vote was taken with the use of the check list. The result was yes, 246; no 211. The result was hailed with the friends of "reconsideration" and the enemies of the armory with great satisfaction. This was disappointment No. 1.

The next business in order was the disposal of the motion made by Mr. John Kelley for reconsideration of the vote whereby the town voted an indefinite postponement of the whole question proposing the erection of a high school building. After discussion the motion was voted on and in the same way and manner as was done in the case of the other motion and with the following result:

Total vote, 402
No, 203
Yes, 199

The result was disappointment No. 2. For it was confidently believed that the proposition to erect a new high school building was a foregone conclusion and the project would have been endorsed had East and North Braintree stood shoulder to shoulder, but they did not and the result was as above.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next week at 7.45 o'clock.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

A Copy of the Resolutions Adopted by the Manufacturers.

President Field of the New England Granite Manufacturers Association has sent us the resolutions adopted at the meeting in Boston.

WHEREAS,—The sense of this association has been expressed by vote at previous meeting, that the granite business would not support an increased cost of work. Be it

Resolved,—That the Granite Manufacturers, comprising this association, decline to accede to the demand of their workmen for any material increase of price for work either by the piece, or by the hour, over that paid in 1889.

Resolved,—That any member of this association, who by his refusal to accede to the demands of his employees for increase of price over that paid in 1889, becomes involved in a strike or other difficulty be sustained in every manner which the executive committee may determine.

That the association is general is shown by the following list of officers:

President,—J. Q. A. Field, Quincy, Mass.

Secretary,—Walter S. Lyons, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer,—W. S. White, Rockland, Maine.

Vice-Presidents,—Maine, Thomas Couch, Round Pond, J. F. Dowell, Hallowell; New Hampshire, H. E. Sheldon, Concord; Vermont, James Ingram, Barre, George L. Munson, Barre; Massachusetts, W. A. Flint, Munson, Henry McGrath, Quincy; Rhode Island, O. R. Smith, Westerly, N. V. Stanton, Providence; Connecticut, William Booth, Millstone Point, Charles F. Stall, New London.

Hydrants and Fire Alarm Tested.

Chief Engineer Ripley was on a tour of inspection yesterday afternoon. The alarm at 3.30 was a test of the new box at Squantum, No. 68.

The hydrants on the main of the Boston water works on its route through Atlantic and Squantum were also tried. At Atlantic, a stream of 100 feet was played through an inch and an eighth nozzle, but at Squantum the pressure was much less.

The hydrants on the Quincy mains at Atlantic and Wollaston all had a good pressure. On the whole the inspection was very satisfactory.

The Chief was accompanied by Engineers Packard and White, Lieut. Barry of the Steamer Company, and others.

Heard on the Street.

A little lot of five years while walking in front of the Durgin & Merrill block with her mamma passed a boy with bright red hair. Turning immediately to mamma she observed, "oh mamma see that boy's hair, it is all filled with iron rust."

Again from the same lot on seeing a Sheldahl pony go by she exclaimed, "oh see how ragged that horse's coat is."

RECONSIDERED.

Braintree Voters Decide Not to

Build an Armory

BY A VOTE OF 211 TO 246.

The Military Company Greatly Disappointed at the Action—Will the Company be Removed to Quincy Now?

The people of Braintree know more this morning than they did previous to the holding of the adjourned annual town meeting which took place last night at the Town Hall, Braintree. We are very sure that we are disappointed with the result, and we know that a good many more are. Hon. F. A. Hobart occupied the chair. There were present, we should say, 600 hundred people, not all voters of course, for there are always present, "citizens of the world," if they are not citizens of Braintree who are attracted to the town meetings, which are always lively and sometimes very much so.

The first business that came up for consideration was the disposal of a motion made by Mr. Daniel Potter of a reconsideration of the vote whereby the town of Braintree voted to borrow \$6000 for the purpose of building an armory for Co. K., 5th Reg't., M. V. M. After some discussion a vote on the question was called for. This was complied with and a ye and nay vote was taken with the use of the check list. The result was yes, 246; no 211. The result was hailed with the friends of "reconsideration" and the enemies of the armory with great satisfaction. This was disappointment No. 1.

The next business in order was the disposal of the motion made by Mr. John Kelley for reconsideration of the vote whereby the town voted an indefinite postponement of the whole question proposing the erection of a high school building. After discussion the motion was voted on and in the same way and manner as was done in the case of the other motion and with the following result:

Total vote, 402
No, 203
Yes, 199

The result was disappointment No. 2. For it was confidently believed that the proposition to erect a new high school building was a foregone conclusion and the project would have been endorsed had East and North Braintree stood shoulder to shoulder, but they did not and the result was as above.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next week at 7.45 o'clock.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

A Copy of the Resolutions Adopted by the Manufacturers.

President Field of the New England Granite Manufacturers Association has sent us the resolutions adopted at the meeting in Boston.

WHEREAS,—The sense of this association has been expressed by vote at previous meeting, that the granite business would not support an increased cost of work. Be it

Resolved,—That the Granite Manufacturers, comprising this association, decline to accede to the demand of their workmen for any material increase of price for work either by the piece, or by the hour, over that paid in 1889.

Resolved,—That any member of this association, who by his refusal to accede to the demands of his employees for increase of price over that paid in 1889, becomes involved in a strike or other difficulty be sustained in every manner which the executive committee may determine.

That the association is general is shown by the following list of officers:

President,—J. Q. A. Field, Quincy, Mass.

Secretary,—Walter S. Lyons, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer,—W. S. White, Rockland, Maine.

Vice-Presidents,—Maine, Thomas Couch, Round Pond, J. F. Dowell, Hallowell; New Hampshire, H. E. Sheldon, Concord; Vermont, James Ingram, Barre, George L. Munson, Barre; Massachusetts, W. A. Flint, Munson, Henry McGrath, Quincy; Rhode Island, O. R. Smith, Westerly, N. V. Stanton, Providence; Connecticut, William Booth, Millstone Point, Charles F. Stall, New London.

Hydrants and Fire Alarm Tested.

Chief Engineer Ripley was on a tour of inspection yesterday afternoon. The alarm at 3.30 was a test of the new box at Squantum, No. 68.

The hydrants on the main of the Boston water works on its route through Atlantic and Squantum were also tried. At Atlantic, a stream of 100 feet was played through an inch and an eighth nozzle, but at Squantum the pressure was much less.

The hydrants on the Quincy mains at Atlantic and Wollaston all had a good pressure. On the whole the inspection was very satisfactory.

The Chief was accompanied by Engineers Packard and White, Lieut. Barry of the Steamer Company, and others.

Heard on the Street.

A little lot of five years while walking in front of the Durgin & Merrill block with her mamma passed a boy with bright red hair. Turning immediately to mamma she observed, "oh mamma see that boy's hair, it is all filled with iron rust."

Again from the same lot on seeing a Sheldahl pony go by she exclaimed, "oh see how ragged that horse's coat is."

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,

NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in the Cemetery before Memorial Day.

Quincy, April 8. 1-1f

SPRING GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK ! LOW PRICES !

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

By J. W. LOMBARD, Auctioneer,

Office Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF

Personal Property.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, April 18th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the stable of William Croso on Adams Street, corner of Granite P. ace, the following articles of Personal Property: 1 Bay Horse, 6 years old; 1 Gray Horse, 6 years old; 1 Chestnut Horse, 7 years old; 1 two-horse Stone Wagon; 1 set of Double Harness, (heavy); 1 Tip Cart; 2 sets of Cart Harness; 1 Open Express Wagon; 1 set of Light Harness for Express; 1 Top Buggy; 1 Light Buggy; 1 Cellar Derrick; 1 Cow and 1 Heifer; 1 Open Beach Wagon. All in good order and will be sold to the highest bidder on APRIL 18th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

LAWRENCE WHITE, Mortgagee.

April 16. 8-2f

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. Estate in Quincy Centre, furnace, hot and cold water, 6000 feet of land. Easy terms.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield Street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,200 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House 12 rooms, stable, and three acres of land, in Quincy Point.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc., 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. Modern house, 8 rooms, on Botolph street, Atlantic.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.

For Sale. House and land, on Hancock street, Atlantic.

For Sale or Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 1,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, stable and sheds. Low price.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Point.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St., Quincy.

To Let. House, 8 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Tenement of six rooms, within three minutes' walk from Quincy depot. Possession May 1st.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., on Hancock Street, Quincy.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Wednesday, April 16, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,
and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Lodge Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Southern Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plummer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Quincy Point
Henry B. Vinton, Atlantic
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 8 and 11.30 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of the Ledger. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

THE DAY BOOK.

Brief Items of News in the Granite City.

W. T. Shea is moving his engine and derricks, to his new quarry.

Councilman Shea of Ward Four, has been laid up for a few days with rheumatism.

Manet Assembly, No. 211, R. S. G. F. meet to-night at eight o'clock in Dr. French's Hall.

A large three-story tenement house is being erected by Boston parties, on the Jenkins' estate in Atlantic.

The men's sociable committee of the Congregational church, Wollaston, will meet Saturday evening, to perfect arrangements for the May sociable.

The polishing machine at the Mitchell Granite Works was started up this morning. They have some work to do for Frederick & Field. This looks encouraging.

Rev. Luther Freeman, who has so acceptably filled the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Wollaston, the past year, has been re-appointed by the conference.

The committee of Mt. Wollaston Lodge, I. O. O. F., having in charge the preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the order, are: Messrs. Thomas Clare, Nathan Ames, C. L. Hammond, P. G. A. W. Stetson, P. G., and C. F. Pettengill.

At the parish meeting at Unitarian chapel last night, a committee on finance was appointed. Voted to appoint a committee to consist of five ladies and four gentlemen, to canvass the town and endeavor to awaken new interest in church matters. Adjourned to meet in two weeks.

District Court Today.

John McCormick of West Quincy, for drunk, paid \$3 and costs.

John Matthews of Weymouth, for drunk, committed in default.

He Has Struck It Rich.

There is one workman in Quincy who presumably is not much disturbed over the prospect of a long strike. He is a granite polisher who has just fallen heir to \$50,000 and got an "Esq." printed after his name in the Ledger.—*Brockton Enterprise*.

Death of Mrs. Charles Whittemore.

It was announced a few days ago that Mrs. Charles Whittemore, of Neponset, for many years a resident of Wollaston, had been stricken with paralysis. A despatch was received last evening stating that she had expired.

Awarded to a Quincy Man.

The sub-contract for the brick work for the new Willard school was this morning awarded to H. O. Southern of this city. Work will be commenced about May 1. Nearly three-quarters of a million brick will be needed.

New Methodist Pastor.

Bishop Ninde of the New England Methodist Conference yesterday, appointed Rev. W. F. Lawford to be pastor of the West Quincy Methodist church. Rev. Luther Freeman is returned to Wollaston. Rev. W. J. Pomfret was appointed to West Medford.

Farmers' Meeting.

The next farmers' meeting will be held at Ploughman Hall, 45 Milk street, Boston, Saturday morning April 19th, at 10 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Col. Daniel Needham, Secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, on the subject of Mexico, its agricultural and industrial outlook. As this is the last meeting of the season a large number will be present. Ladies are especially invited to be present. Admission free.

Popular with the Knights.

The Grand Lodge, K. of H., is to be congratulated on its selection of Judge Pratt of Quincy, for grand reporter. His handsome lead on each of the three ballots attested the thorough appreciation of his work while grand dictator. He is not only one of the most popular members of the order, but is thoroughly acquainted with the duties and requirements of the office.—*Boston Globe*.

MILTON.

Mrs. Fred Nourse of East Milton, who has been seriously ill for some time, died this morning at three o'clock.

REHEARSAL OF EMANUEL.

Those Who will Compose the Chorus—Date Soon to be Announced.

The first rehearsal of J. Eliot Trowbridge's Oratorio of "Emanuel" was held last evening at the Quincy Musical Club rooms. The music is under the direction of Mr. Sumner Coolidge, and Mr. Dudley Hall, organist at St. Paul's Church, Boston, kindly acted as accompanist. The following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen who compose the chorus:

Sopranos.
Miss A. Chamberlin, Miss Lizzie Brewer, Miss Inez L. Dunbar, Miss H. L. Burrell, Miss Hastings, Miss Belle Cannon, Miss D. C. Higgins, Miss Fannie Cannon, Miss Grace Isaac, Miss Jennie L. Draper, Miss L. B. Kittredge, Miss May Fellows, Miss M. Litchfield, Mrs. Chas. W. Garey, Miss May McPhail, Miss Jackson, Miss Maude Perry, Miss Lizzie Newcomb, Miss M. L. Pollock, Mrs. W. M. Packard, Mrs. E. W. Sheppard, Miss Minnie Rodgers, Miss Maria Whitney, Miss C. G. Southern, Miss Sophia Whitney, Miss Lillian Taber.

Tenors.
Mr. F. Badger, Mr. Geo. H. Brown, Mr. A. P. Benson, Mr. H. S. Brown, Mr. C. F. Brown, Dr. Edwin E. Davis, Mr. William Earle, Mr. H. P. Farnald, Mr. Geo. C. Ela, Mr. P. B. Gomez, Mr. W. M. Packard, Mr. Wm T. Isaac, Mr. E. B. Prescott, Mr. A. L. Merritt, Mr. T. B. Pollard, Mr. A. F. Macleod, Mr. Fred H. Smith, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. Wm. P. Tanner, Mr. F. S. Pollock, Mr. H. T. Whitman, Mr. A. C. Sampson, Mr. A. H. Waite.

The Ledger will probably be able to announce the date of the concert and give the names of the soloists in a few days. The Club intend to make this concert the event of the season, and tickets should be secured early as the number of seats are limited to 300.

HYDE PARK.

The Historical Society was incorporated Monday. It will have permanent quarters in the Everett block. C. F. Jenney is corresponding secretary.

The Selectmen have appointed Cyrus Gorman superintendent of streets.

RANDOLPH.

Thursday evening a calico ball will be given under the auspices of the N. E. O. P. But four liquor licenses can be granted in Randolph this year, and \$1000 is the price.

Clark & Goodrich have dissolved, Mr. Walter E. Goodrich to continue the business.

HOLBROOK.

A concert and ball, complimentary to Miss Katie Boyle, to be given May 2 will be the event of the season. The following talent has been secured: Porter's full orchestra; Mace Gay, cornet soloist; Miss Jeanne Bradford, leading soprano at the 1st Unitarian church, Cambridge; Dudley Prescott, humorist; Jasas Littlefield, tenor; and W. F. Burrell, pianist and accompanist.

The Lucier Comedy Company play at the Town Hall to-night.

COHASSET.

Miss Anna Bates Ellms, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Ellms of Cohasset, was married Tuesday to Mr. Nathan Manasse of Chicago. The service was performed by the Rev. Joseph Osgood. The floral decorations were beautiful and elaborate. The presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Manasse started immediately on their wedding tour, which will include a three months' tour of Europe. On their return they will make their permanent residence in Chicago.

DORCHESTER.

The appointments of the Methodist conference yesterday were: Dorchester church, Rev. R. F. Holway; Mattapan, Rev. S. C. Carey.

Plans are out for a new club house for the Savin Hill Yacht Club. The site now occupied by the club quarters has been selected for the new one. The building will be two stories high, 60x70 feet on the ground, and on the lower floor about twenty spacious lockers will be built. The club-rooms on the second floor will comprise a hall about 40x50 feet, with large dressing and toilet rooms, kitchen and dining room. Work will be commenced at once, and it is thought that the building can be opened by July 1.

The old Dorchester club inspected the club house in a body Monday evening. The next meeting May 12 will be in the club house.

WEYMOUTH.

Mr. Samuel Curtis of Weymouth celebrated his 80th birthday at his residence on Washington street, on Monday evening. Many friends were present from Boston, Quincy, Chelsea, and other places, and he was the recipient of many fine presents. Mr. Curtis is father of Mr. William T. Curtis of this city, and is quite well and smart, and bids fair to live to be as aged as his father, who was over one hundred years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Samuel Curtis has been a constant reader of the PATRIOT for about fifty years, and what is still more creditable he has always been a good, prompt, paying subscriber.

Monday evening the Improvement Association elected these officers: President, J. W. Armington; vice-presidents, J. H. Flint, C. P. Hunt; secretary, E. T. Jordan; treasurer, E. C. Porter; directors, J. W. Hart, Darius Smith, C. P. Hunt, A. W. Blanchard, J. F. Dwight, Fred Cate, W. L. Roberts, W. H. Clapp, D. Pierce, A. W. Clapp, Dr. Hathaway, Miss H. E. Ward, Mrs. Virgin, Mrs. W. E. Sterling, Mrs. E. R. Holmes, Mrs. C. F. Vaughan.

THE CLOSING SESSION

Of the New England Conference of Methodists.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Presentation and Adoption of the Statistical Secretary's Report—Figures Showing the Financial Standing of the Conference Revised.

Boston, April 16.—The Methodist conference reconvened in the People's church. Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. N. Brodbeck of the Tremont street church, Boston, were held, after which the regular business session was resumed. Rev. Dr. William R. Clark of Newton Centre, presiding. Rev. George W. Coon, president of the tract committee, submitted its report, which was adopted.

The report of the statistical secretary, Rev. Jonathan Neal, was presented and adopted. From it the following statistics of the conference are gleaned: Probationers 499, an increase of 24; full members 26,068, an increase of 824; local preachers 160, a decrease of 6; deaths 538, an increase of 9; children baptized 942, an increase of 48; adults baptized 1314, an increase of 93; churches 227; probable value \$3,753,975, an increase of \$20,765; parsonages 129, an increase of 46; probable value \$437,400, an increase of \$30,700; paid for building and improving churches and parsonages, \$105,772, a decrease of \$16,340; paid on old indebtedness on church property, \$97,533, an increase of \$33,009; present indebtedness on church property, \$465,949, a decrease of \$56,001; current expenses, \$112,695, an increase of \$15,347.

Benevolent collections for missions, from churches, \$18,638, a decrease of \$431; from Sunday schools, \$7556, an increase of \$810; total, \$26,217, an increase of \$379; for board of church extension, \$8470, a decrease of \$104; for Woman's Foreign Missionary Education society, \$370, an increase of \$195; for education, \$187, an increase of \$104; for American Bible society, \$441, a decrease of \$39; for Woman's Foreign Missionary society, \$9115, a decrease of \$354; for Woman's Home Missionary society (cash), \$9749, an increase of \$4485; for Women's Home Missionary society (supplies) \$5605, an increase of \$2875; church aid \$7063, an increase of \$2234; sustentation fund \$1408, an increase of \$104; other benevolent collections \$20,674, an increase of \$2287. On ministerial support the following figures were reported: Pastors' claims, including house rent, or rental value of parsonages, \$254,080, an increase of \$14,900; receipts, \$253,671, an increase of \$946; presiding elders have been apportioned \$9256, and have been paid \$9244; bishops have been apportioned \$3593, and have been paid \$3589; conference claimants have been apportioned \$7378, and have been paid \$6661.

The number of Sunday schools in the conference is 242, an increase of 8. There are 5390 officers and teachers of Sunday schools, 42,420 scholars (increase of 1074) and 8107 in the infant classes. The Sunday school libraries contain 97,756 books. The schools have cost the past year \$29,081, of which \$10,056 has been spent in the Boston district.

The report was accepted and adopted, and then Rev. Dr. Brodbeck addressed the conference in eulogy of Brother Neal, who had so faithfully performed the laborious duties of statistical secretary for fourteen years. Never but once had the conference given him tangible expression of their gratitude. He understood that Brother Neal made his own figures. The conference desired to put a check upon that. [Laughter.] Dr. Brodbeck closed by handing a check to Mr. Neal. Votes of thanks were tendered Bishop Ninde for the very satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the conference, and to the secretaries for the efficient manner in which they had performed their duties. A collection was taken for the sexton of the People's church. A vote of thanks was also tendered Bishop Foster, the local bishop, for the interest he had manifested in attending the sessions of the conference. After two verses of "Jesus Lover of My Soul" the first of the sessions of the conference, April 16.—The Press says that a syndicate has been formed, with a capital of \$300,000,000, to buy up all the lithographic plants in the United States, and form a great lithographic trust that will control all the business of small and large firms. This scheme, if successful, means that all forms of advertising outside of the newspapers will be placed in control of a rich trust. American capitalists only are said to be back of this scheme.

'Twill Be a Big One.
PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The Press says that a syndicate has been formed, with a capital of \$300,000,000, to buy up all the lithographic plants in the United States, and form a great lithographic trust that will control all the business of small and large firms. This scheme, if successful, means that all forms of advertising outside of the newspapers will be placed in control of a rich trust. American capitalists only are said to be back of this scheme.

Land Owners' Proposed Amendment.

DUBLIN, April 16.—A convention of Waterford land owners was held, at which the Marquis of Waterford presided. The convention adopted resolutions proposing these amendments to the land purchase bill: First, the elimination of the purchase limit of twenty years; second, tenants shall not be entitled to pay an installment beyond 4 per cent. of the purchase money; third, owners shall be paid in stock at par value.

Debris Will All Be Paid.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., April 16.—Bank Examiner F. H. Cahill, who has been examining the affairs of the Long Island City Savings bank, has concluded his labors. He congratulates the officers of the institution upon their careful and economical management, and assures them that there is not the slightest danger of the institution failing to meet its obligations.

Smashup on the Chicago and Alton.
St. Louis, April 16.—The vestibule train on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago and Alton railroad collided with a freight train near Lacomia, Mo. The fireman of the freight engine was killed. The engines, baggage and express cars were badly smashed. No passengers were injured. The accident was caused by the engineer of the freight train.

Fixed Up by Strikers.
CHICAGO, April 16.—When the carpenters' strike began, work on the Brotherhood Association park was stopped with that elsewhere. The contractors yesterday secured the services of fifteen non-union men. The strikers sent out a committee, and in a short time they returned to headquarters with the non-union men and enrolled them as members.

Trip to Siberia in Prospect.
St. Petersburg, April 16.—A young and beautiful girl has been arrested here for an attempt to bribe a general staff clerk to obtain a copy of the new mobilization scheme. The parents also have been arrested. They are charged with being agents of a foreign power.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Forecast for New England: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; cooler; northerly winds.

G. W. Mansfield, A. W. Baird; Swedish mission to be supplied.
Savory—C. H. Bragg.
East Boston—L. B. Bates, J. W. Hamilton.
Chelsea—D. H. Ela, T. C. Watkins.
Cliftondale—C. H. Walters.
East Boston—F. K. Stratton.
Essex and Hamilton—G. O. Crosby.
Everett—Charles Young.
Ipswich—J. F. Allen.
Lawrence—John H. Mansfield.
Lynn—T. W. Bishop, J. D. Pickles, Fayette Nichols, C. W. Blackett, L. W. Staples, J. W. Higgins, L. P. Cushman, J. W. Ward, Walden—W. Hutchinson, W. P. Odell, J. W. Fulton.
Marblehead—J. F. Meers.
Medford—E. T. Curlick.
Melrose—Samuel Jackson.
Newburyport—R. A. Howan, Albert Gould.
North Andover—Elias Dodge.
Peabody—W. P. Ray.
Reading—F. N. Upham.
Rockport—J. H. Humphrey, F. O. B. Wallin.
Salem—G. A. Phinney, J. M. Leonard.
Saugus—F. H. Taylor.
Stonham—W. H. Meredith.
Swampscott—L. W. Adams.
Wakefield—W. P. Cook.
Wilmington—W. I. Wheat.
Winthrop—C. T. Johnson.
W. O. Holway, chaplain in the United States navy, member of Billingham street, Chelsea, quarterly conference.
J. F. Barnes, chaplain in Massachusetts state prison, member of the Malien quarterly conference.
North Boston District—J. W. Lindsay, Presiding Elder.
Boston—G. M. Sailer, E. M. Taylor.
Cambridge—S. E. Breen, C. S. Rogers, G. H. Davis, W. T. Farrin.
Clinton—W. B. Toulmin.
Concord—Eliot Hanson.
Fitchburg—Jesse Wagner, Edward Higginson.
Hudson—N. B. Fisk.
Leominster—C. F. Rice.
Lowell—J. W. Short, Alexander Dight, C. E. Davis, W. T. Farrin.
Marlboro—E. P. Herrick.
Somerville—A. M. Osgood, C. M. Melden, Henry Matthews, George Skeene.
Waltham—Charles Tilton, Immanuel to be supplied.
Watertown—W. G. Richardson.
West Medford—W. J. Pomfret.
Weston—E. H. Thurston.
Winchendon—W. W. Baldwin.
Winchester—G. H. Perkins.
Woburn—Hugh Montgomery.
\$385 for Sunday School union, in Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., member of Leominster quarterly conference.
Daniel Richards, agent of the American Protective Union society of the Union square (Somerville) quarterly conference.
George Whitaker, president of Wiley university, Marshall, Tex., member of Union quarterly conference.
J. F. Clyner, transferred to Maine conference.
Springfield District—George F. Eaton, Presiding Elder.
Amherst—S. A. Bragg.
Belvidere—D. B. Bridge.
Chicopee—C. H. Clark.
Chicopee Falls—Garrett Beckman.
Easthampton—David Sherman.
Greenfield—Elin H. Hook.
Holyoke—G. C. Osgood.
Holyoke Highlands—W. S. Fritch.
Monson—T. C. Martin.
Northampton—F. T. Pomeroy.
North Brookfield—G. W. Simonsen.
Orange—N. M. Caton.
Shelburne Falls—W. M. Cassidy.
Southampton—J. S. Townsend.
Springfield—C. A. Littlefield, W. J. Heath, L. H. Dorchester, W. R. Newhall, Wallace McMillen.
West Brookfield—F. M. Miller.
Westfield—Frederick Woods.
West Springfield—W. H. Marble.
Williamstown—N. H. Martin.
George M. Steele, principal of Wesleyan academy, member of Wilbraham quarterly conference.
Benjamin Gill, professor in Wilbraham academy, member of Wilbraham quarterly conference.
Joseph Scott, chaplain of Springfield almshouse, member of Trinity, Springfield, quarterly conference.
J. H. Pillsbury, professor of Smith college, Northampton, member of Northampton quarterly conference.
William Tallon, Andrew M. Milne, Juan C. Correa, Francisco Portizotti, Robert Schneider, Joao Villanova, Francisco Jo de Lemos, Juan Robles, William S. Robinson, Joaquin Dominguez, missionaries in South America.
Albert Hollen and W. C. Gordon, left without appointment, to attend to some one of our schools.
At the conclusion of the reading, the benediction was pronounced, and the conference stood adjourned.

LAD AT REST.

Large Funeral This Morning Over the Remains of

THE LATE PATRICK F. LACY.

The Fire Alarm Tolls His Age—City Officials, Firemen and Foresters Pay their Respects to the Departed.

The funeral of ex-Councilman Lacy was held this morning from his late residence on Willard street at 8.30. St. Francis Court, M. C. O. F., of which he was a member acted as escort, and the procession proceeded to St. Mary's church where mass for the dead was said at nine o'clock. Four priests, Rev. F. A. Friguglietti, Rev. A. F. Roche, Rev. J. P. Cuffe and Rev. D. Reardon officiated in the ceremonies, which were the most solemn ever held in the church. The church was filled with friends of the deceased including members of the City Council, Fire Department and members of the political committees of the city.

After the services the body was carried to the cemetery and prayers were said, during which time the fire alarm struck his age and the bell on Hose 3 house was tolled. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in West Quincy, and the floral tributes very fine, among which were two pillars, one inscribed "Our Brother," from the Foresters, a standing crescent, and a number of bouquets.

The casket was opened in the cemetery and large numbers passed and viewed the remains. The body was then lowered into the grave, and all that was mortal of a man loved by all that had the pleasure of being acquainted with him during life was shut out from sight.

WOLLASTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

A Good Financial Showing for the First Year.

The first annual report of the Wollaston Co-operative Bank, issued Tuesday evening, shows that the earnings for the year have been six per cent. The report in detail of the first series is as follows:

Date of issue,	April, 1889
Months,	12
Borrowers,	15
Shares,	931
Pledged shares,	40
Free shares,	891
Real estate loans,	6
Amount of loans,	\$7,850
Total dues paid per share,	\$12
Total profit per share,	36 cts.
Dues paid during year,	\$12
Gain during year,	36 cts.
Present value per share,	\$12.36
Withdrawing value per share,	\$12.27

The report of the second series, issued in October, 1889, is as follows:

Shares,	521
Pledged shares,	26
Free shares,	495
Real estate loans,	4
Amount of real estate loans,	\$4,350
Total dues paid, per share,	\$6
Total profits, per share,	9 cts.
Dues paid during year,	\$6
Gains during year,	9 cts.
Present value, per share,	\$6.09
Withdrawing value, per share,	\$6.07

CASH ACCOUNT.

Total amount received,	\$15,226.28
Total amount paid,	\$13,305.24
Balance on hand,	\$1,921.04
*Sold subject to call.	

ASSETS.

Loans on real estate,	\$12,200.00
Cash,	1,921.04
All other assets,	191.68
	\$14,312.72

LIABILITIES.

Dues, capital,	\$13,902.00
Profits,	382.05
Guarantee fund,	10.00
Forfeited share account,	7.90
Surplus,	10.77
	\$14,312.72

The only change in the list of officers the coming year is in the board of auditors.—Mr. Charles T. Barker succeeds Mr. Frank P. Waterhouse, who declined a reelection. There are at present 208 members on the books. The officers are: President,—Wendell G. Cortell. Vice-President,—Smith B. Harrington. Secretary and Treasurer,—Herbert W. Pinkham.

Directors,—Q. A. Faunce, H. T. Whitman, C. R. Sherman, William Fenton, A. L. Baker, N. G. Nickerson, I. W. Faunce, H. W. Marshall, W. H. Brasse, E. Hewison, F. W. White, W. E. Simmons, Chandler W. Smith, G. A. Littlefield, Charles L. Coe, A. G. Olney, C. F. Wilde, Auditors,—Roger H. Wilde, W. Record, Charles T. Baker.

Attorney,—Francis L. Hayes.

At Tuesday night meeting the third series of 400 was sold. \$1800 was bid in at 40 cents premium.

Land League Meeting.

The weekly meeting of the Quincy Branch of the National Land League was made unusually interesting. The programme included a twenty minutes' address by Mr. George Cahill; songs by Mr. James Parker and Mr. Frank Rafferty; recitation, "Boatman of Kinsale," by Mr. James Collins; duet by Messrs. John Sullivan and Daniel Russell; an original song, "Crucifix of the Erin," by Mr. Peter McConarty; and recitation, "Fontenoy," by Master Timothy Collins.

STOUGHTON.

The School Committee are opposed to hiring a Superintendent, and a special town meeting is to be called, when the voters will be asked to appropriate \$500 for such an officer.

From a Quincy Boy.
WEST NEWTON, April 15, 1890.
To the Editors of the Ledger.
Dear Friends and Former Employers.—It was with a great deal of pleasure that I received from a friend on Saturday evening last, three copies of the new daily sheet called the Quincy LEDGER. It was all with pleasure that I realized the time had come when the good old town, (or I should say) city, could and would maintain such a medium, not only for the news contained therein, but for the opportunities offered her business men to place their bargains before the people.

In looking over the past twenty-five years, I am reminded of the many changes which have taken place in and around the office of the good old weekly paper, the "PATRIOT." My first thought was, when a boy, I used to deliver on Saturday, through all kinds of weather to the citizens of the centre of the town, this weekly. Then to the time when I consented to become the editor of your Sanctum, (and such I was no doubt you well remember.) Then on through the various changes during the next three years and four months.

During these long weary years you have both earnestly strived to please, and you are now reaping your just reward, and as one of your old apprentices, and one of Quincy's boys who takes a great deal of interest in all that concerns her future welfare, I extend to you my best wishes for the success of your new venture "THE QUINCY DAILY LEDGER."

WM. E. GLOVER.

J. W. LOMBARD,

Panton's Block, Quincy.

Has the Largest Line of Woolen Carpets and Straw Mattings in the City of Quincy, and the Prices are way below Boston Prices—that hundreds can testify to who are judges. They are going fast.

COME EARLY!

Quincy, April 16. 8-4t

I STILL LIVE

And am prepared to do Paper Hanging and Whiting. Also Paper Hangings for sale. THOMAS J. SNELL, 62 Water St., near Depot. April 15. 7-6t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 9.

QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

SURVEYING

AND
WORK OF ALL KINDS.
and Estimates

For the Laying out and Improving
Private Grounds and Real Estate,
one and Pile Bridges, etc.

in & Mackay,
Engineers and Surveyors.

BUILDING, QUINCY.
DEVILIN, QUINCY.
MACKAY, East Milton.
7-6t

cy Daily Ledger

er to the boys selling the
most Daily Ledgers

Gold Prizes.

PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be
the newboy who shall sell the
number of LEDGERS for the month
—20 days,—beginning April 8th
—April 30th, inclusive.

PRIZE—\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To
the newboy who shall sell the
number of LEDGERS for the month
—20 days,—beginning April 8th
—April 30th, inclusive.

PRIZE—\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be
the newboy selling the third
number.

CONDITIONS:
Competing newboys must have
names registered at the PATENT
office a record will be kept of each
and certificates issued to com-
petitors. Boys can start in at
any time, but the sooner the better, of

boys in the employ of local news-
papers will be entitled to enter the contest
they present a certificate from
employer each day at the PATENT
office showing how many papers they have

who will be allowed to count pa-
pers inside the store of his employer.
That every newboy will enter
with good feelings toward his
competitors and make a hard struggle for
the gold coins.

Prizes are given in addition to the
commission which the boys get for
papers sold. Each boy gets his pay-
ment, anyway, and may get one of
the gold coins. Now, boys, go to work
and secure one of these prizes.
The contest is open to all.

ifications

the

ard

oolhouse

be

tinued

rsday's

ger

TO LETS.

ET.—Stable with two stalls and
a carriage room, on estate of
Jamin Curtis, on School street. For
particulars only. Apply to JOHN H.
TAX.

MARRIED.

ESSE—ELMS—In Cohasset, April
Rev. Joseph Osgood, Mr. Nathan
of Chicago to Miss Anna Bates
of Cohasset.

DIED.

—In East Milton, April 16, Mr.
wife of Mr. Frederick E.
aged 28 years and 11 months.
Private.

—In Braintree, April 14, Mrs.
Rev. Joseph Osgood, Mr. Nathan
of Chicago to Miss Anna Bates
of Cohasset.

—In Norwell, April 14, Elder
wife of Mr. E. P. Phipps, aged
63.

—In Norwell, April 14, Elder
wife of Mr. E. P. Phipps, aged
63.

We Guarantee

To give you the best quality goods
for the same price that other dealers
ask for inferior quality.
Call and give us a trial and you will
be sure and come again.
We have in stock a full assort-
ment of

Groceries and Provisions,

all the Early

VEGETABLES,

such as

Cucumbers, Lettuce, Spinach,

Dandelions, Radishes.

Also

New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

FRUIT of all kinds in their season.

Order Team will call on any
family wishing.

Rogers Bros.,

Adams Building.

April 8. 1-tf

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wol-
laston, from six to twelve thousand feet
each, situated on high, dry land, near station,
and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric
Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount
Public Park, and within a few minutes'
walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable
prices to close an estate. For plans and
prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302. p-4w
April 8-1-29t

FOR SALE.

RASPBERRY

—AND—

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILLIAM G. PRESCOTT.

46-Ht April 19-4w

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide.

25 Cents Per Box.

—MADE BY—

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DUBLE, South Quincy

FRANK & CURTIS, South Quincy

JAMES R. WILD, South Quincy

BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy

JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1-tf

WHY

Should you take your Children to Saville &
Jones' for

Boots and Shoes?

Because SAVILLE & JONES make a spe-
cialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a
large and complete stock made up from
the best and most popular lines to be ob-
tained in the market.

Because it does not pay to take the children
to Boston for the same shoes that you can
get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

Because the "MONITOR" School Shoe for
Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School
Shoe for Boys are equal to any school
shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special
lines, made on their orders, which you can-
not obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these
facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8. 1-tf

By J. W. LOMBARD, - - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF

Personal Property.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on
FRIDAY, April 18th, at 2 o'clock,
P. M., at the stables of William Cro-
sson Adams Street, corner of Granite P. ace,
the following articles of Personal Property:
1 Bay Horse, 6 years old; 1 Gray Horse,
6 years old; 1 Chestnut Horse, 7 years old;
1 two-horse Stone Wagon; 1 set of Double
Harness, (heavy); 1 Tip Cart; 2 sets of Cart
Harness; 1 Open Express Wagon; 1 set of
Light Harness for Express; 1 Top Buggy; 1
Light Buggy Harness; 1 Collar Berries; 1
Cow and 1 Heifer; 1 Open Beach Wagon.
All in good order and will be sold to the
highest bidder on APRIL 18th, at 2 o'clock,
P. M.

LAWRENCE WHITE,
Mortgagee.

April 16. 8-2t

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in
Stock.

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches,
Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins,
Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is
Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we
sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales
are Large because we give the Best at Low
Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9-1t

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

—BY USING—

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully
compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9-20t

LAND SURVEYING

—AND—

GENERAL WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Plans and Estimates

Furnished for the Laying out and Improve-
ment of Private Grounds and Real Estate,
Streets, Stone and Pile Bridges, etc.

Devlin & Mackay,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors.

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

GEO. A. DEVLIN, Quincy.

HENRY MACKAY, East Milton.

April 16. 7-6t

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New

Schoolhouse.

SITUATED IN WARD FOUR.

The Brick Work—Furnace Rooms to be
Paved—Interior Finish—Plastering—
Chimneys—North River Stone—White
Brick.

The second instalment of the specifica-
tions for the new Willard schoolhouse is
given in this issue. The brick work will
be done by H. O. Souther of this city.

Brick Work.

DIMENSIONS:—The walls will be of the
dimensions shown on the plans, exterior
walls 16 inches from underpinning up to
the eaves, the gables 12 inches.

The interior brick walls throughout will
be 12 inches, with the exception of the
staircase well walls from third floor to
roof, which will be 8 inches.

Where brick walls and stud partitions
are carried on piers in the basement, semi-
circular arches of three rings will be turned
to carry such walls. All piers and arches
will be laid in cement.

Turn three rings at least over all arched
or door openings.

Form openings for all cold air supplies
with square reveals, and provide wire net-
ting for covering the same.

The walls of the vent shafts will be 8
inches thick, and all the brick work as
shown by the Smead Heating Company
will be of the sizes shown on their draw-
ings, and called for by their specifications.

EXTERIOR WALLS:—Eastern brick.

The exterior brick walls will be faced with
selected Eastern brick bonded with lead-
ers every seven courses, and five of the
gables where shown will have diaper pat-
tern in brick work formed with Perth
Amboy brick like sample. Joints are to be
3-8 inches, joints struck, but not pointed.

**THE ROADS:—The contractor is to furnish
and set wrought-iron tie rods with orna-
mental anchors as shown on the elevations,
one to each beam, for tying in the floor
joists, and these are to be painted one good
coat before they are laid.**

**INTERIOR WALL, WHITE BRICK:—The
walls of the two main staircase wells, and
of the vent shafts contained in them, from
the level of the first floor up to the roof,
will be of white brick, to be approved by
the architects, to cost not more than \$55
per thousand, laid with large white mortar
joints.**

The arches connecting the staircase hall
with the corridor will be of white brick full
thickness of wall to plaster on corridor
side, showing only 4 inches of brick.

The corners of the ventilating shaft and
of the piers and arches to corridor will be
bull nose.

The contractor's attention is called to
the 4-inch slots that are to be left for slid-
ing doors on the first and second floors in
one of the division walls.

**COMMON BRICK:—The remainder of the
brick work will be common brick.**

No soft brick will be allowed in the
building, and the best are to be selected
for the exposed brick work in the base-
ment.

Turn brick arches when shown on first
and second floors in the corridor in the
center of common brick, 12 inches thick,
to be afterwards furred out to the size
shown on plans, the whole to be plastered.

Where floors come up against chimneys,
corbels are to be built out to receive fram-
ing timbers for carrying the ends, of 3-inch
plank.

**CHIMNEYS:—The two vent shafts at
either end of the building will be topped
out as chimneys after the designs on our
drawings and with diaper and moulded
brick, and will be laid in extra hard brick
in two-thirds cement mortar, capped with
granite, and plastered down 10 feet from
top on inside with best Portland cement
mortar.**

The main vent shaft will be carried up to
the height of 11 feet above the third floor,
and from that point the ventilating shaft
will be carried over to the centre of the
building in a galvanized iron duct, but the
two smoke flues will be carried straight up
and topped out as shown on our drawings,
to be laid as the other shafts already speci-
fied.

**PAVING FURNACE ROOMS:—The fur-
nace rooms, as shown in the plans, will be
paved with extra hard paving bricks laid
flat in cement.**

**FLUES AND CHIMNEYS:—Particular
care is to be taken with all the heating
flues and shafts to build them thoroughly
in accord with the specifications of the
Smead Heating Company.**

The mason is to do all brick work neces-
sary for setting the furnaces, and all other
masonry in connection with the heating
plans.

**NORTH RIVER STONE:—North River
stone will be required in the foul air
chambers and over the various ducts below
on the basement floor, as shown by the
Smead Heating Company's plans. These
are to be provided and set by the mason.
Also covers for lead chutes as previously
specified.**

**WHITE WASHING:—The whole of the
basement walls both brick and stone, and
also the exposed planking of the first floor
where not plastered, and all the tin or
galvanized iron work, are to be blue sized
and whitewashed cream white.**

**CEMENT:—Lay one inch Portland
Cement over the concrete where specified**

in the basement to be five inches thick,
that is, in two playrooms and privys, care-
fully finished true and level.

**TILING:—Lay three inches cement on
top of rough floor of porch, vestibule and
entrance hall on both sides, and on this lay
carefully in cement, unglazed red tiles, pro-
viding red slate thresholds for the four
sets of doors.**

Drains.

Build drains of four inch iron pipe from
each end of privy vaults and from the
bottom of main vent shaft in centre of
building, run a four inch iron pipe to con-
nect with one of the above drains; see
plans.

The above piping to be carried through
foundation walls with running traps at
ends; from thence five inch glazed tile will
be used to the large cesspools for sewage,
to be situated not more than seventy feet
from the building, and to be located by the
architect.

The mason will also lay a drain of three
inch heavy iron pipe from janitor's sink
to connect with four inch drain from foot
of central vent shaft, the above to be below
the concrete of cellar as will also be the
case with all other drains within the
building.

The mason will dig all trenches for water
supply from street to building, great care
being taken that this trench shall be not
less than four feet in depth at any part.
At the completion of this work the
trenches will be filled with earth, and not
rubbish, in such a manner as to prevent
settling after the work is done.

Provide and set six inch heavy cast iron
leaders for all conductors from blind drain
to three feet ten inches above grade.

Plastering.

The plasterer is to examine and try the
ceilings, partitions and furring, and is to
notify the carpenter of all that are not
square, true, plumb and level, and see that
they are corrected before lathing, and that
all are firm and secure.

NOTE: There is a supply of city water
on the ground, but the contractor will pay
for its use.

**MATERIALS:—Wire lathing to be ap-
proved by the architects.**

Laths to be best seasoned pine free from
knots, bark or stains, all laid 3-8 inch apart
breaking joints every six courses, and over
all door and window heads.

The first coat of plaster to be No. 1 Rock-
land lime or equally good brand approved
in writing by the architect, and clean sharp
sand well mixed with half bushel of best
loam cattle or goat's hair to each cask of
lime, thoroughly worked and stacked at
least one week before using, in some
sheltered place, but not in the building.
All to be well trowelled, straightened with
a straight-edge, made perfectly true, and
brought well up to the grounds.

Skim coat on all the walls where called
for to be soapstone finish with color, as
directed by the architects, a light green,
manufactured by the American Soapstone
Finish Co., Chester Depot, Vermont.

Where stud partitions are filled with fire-
proof blocks, they are to be Jackson plaster
blocks, or N. E. terra cotta lumber.

**BASEMENT:—The basement ceilings of
the rooms used for furnace rooms will be
wire lathed, following the outline of the
beams and planking of the first floor joists,
and plastered two good coats.**

The remainder of the ceilings throughout
will be exposed timber, no plaster.

**EXTERIOR WALLS:—The exterior walls
of first and second floors will be wire
lathed on furrings furnished by the car-
penter.**

**INTERIOR WALLS:—The interior walls,
flues and shafts when not previously speci-
fied to be exposed brick, will be plastered
directly on the brick work.**

The stud partitions will be plastered on
the plaster blocks. This also applies to
vent shafts, the plaster to finish flush with
that on hot air flues next to them.

**VESTIBULES:—The ceilings of the vesti-
bules will be wire lathed and plastered two
coats.**

**FINISH:—The walls of the first and
second floors, school rooms, coat rooms,
corridors, will have three coats, the last to
be soap stone finish.**

**FINISH:—The walls of staircases are ex-
posed brick.**

**HALL:—The hall will be furred, lathed
and plastered two good coats on the roof
planking, all the main trusses and rafters
being left exposed. This will be from the
ceaves up to the ridge-pole, but does not in-
clude the six spaces marked "Unfinished,"
in which there will be no plastering what-
soever.**

The 4 feet 0 inches upright wall under
eaves, will be 4 inch fire proof blocks
plastered two coats.

**FIRE BLOCK PARTITIONS:—Provide
and set 4 inch fire proof blocks between
the studs of the corridor walls 1st and
2d floors, and wherever marked "Fire
Block Partitions," and between studs of
4 feet 0 inches upright wall in attic.**

For constructions of vent shafts, see
page 19, under head of "Construction of
Vent Shafts."

The contractor will supply all cotton
screens for the windows, and is to be re-
sponsible for closing in all openings, and for
protecting the building against the weather,
during the plastering etc., until the win-
dows are in place.

(To be continued Monday.)

The subscription list of the LEDGER
grows in length daily.

ATLANTIC CONCERT.

The Close of the Second Year's

Work of Prof. Manning.

MUSICAL TASTE CULTIVATED.

The Programme at the Memorial Congre-
gational Church last Evening—The Club
Assisted by Popular Soloists.

The second concert of the Atlantic Mu-
sical Society was given at the Memorial
church last evening to a large and select
audience. The concert was under the di-
rection of Mr. U. H. Manning of Boston,
assisted by Mrs. L. J. Child, contralto,
Mrs. N. G. Nickerson, contralto, Miss Clara
Houghton, soprano, Miss E. H. Chatfield,
pianist, and Mrs. L. A. Bassett, accom-
panist.

The Programme:

PART I.

Part Song, "Ballad of the Weaver," Hatton
Musical Society.

Duet, "Farewell to Home," Emerson
Mrs. Ramsdell and Mr. Manning.

Piano Solo, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, Liszt
a. Lento a capriccio.

b. Andante.

c. Frisca.

d. Vivace.

e. Prestissima.

Quartette, "Sunset," White
Miss Coombs, Mrs. Carver,
Mr. Merrick, Mr. Thomas.

Song, "The Bugler," Piusanti
Mr. Brodick.

Chorus, "Chorus of Bacchantes," Gnomod
Musical Society.

PART II.

</

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00
CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

We believe that the place to inaugurate the short hour movement in the legislative halls, and the passage by an emphatic vote by the house of representatives of the bill providing that nine hours shall constitute a legal day's work for state and municipal labor, marks the progress of the movement to secure generally a less number of hours per day for mechanics and laboring men; the tendency of the times, is unmistakably in this direction, and while the demand threatened in certain trades for eight hours, makes too radical a reduction to promise success, the indications are unquestionably in the direction of shorter working days, and we look to see nine hours the rule within a few years instead of ten.

As the Newburyport News aptly remarks, there is nothing so helpful to a city as a buoyant spirit among its business men and a desire to magnify its advantages rather than its disadvantages. "A poor mouth" never yet made a cent for a man or a town. Activity and enthusiasm, coupled with honest hard work, will accomplish wonders. This will be a great year for Quincy if everybody puts his shoulder to the wheel and lifts with all his might. Get a move on, everybody! The DAILY LEDGER will do its part for our business men, real estate agents, and others interested in Quincy's prosperity will do theirs.

The decision of the Greenleaf Land Associates to give to the citizens of Quincy, and their friends the first choice of lots is highly commendable. It is possible that a brass band might hasten the settlement of the Greenleaf estate but we are inclined to believe that the citizens of Quincy would much prefer to invite their non-resident friends and thus be sure of the character of their neighbors. The immediate future of Quincy means the most desirable residence suburb of Boston. Let us choose our fellow citizens while we have an opportunity.

There is a Home of Rest for old horses in London. Did it ever occur to you, reader, that worn out horses have earned their right to rest and support in their old days much more faithfully than a good many of the people who are thus taken care of by charity? Some of these people never did and never would work in their lives. The horse has always toiled faithfully for man, and deserves a better fate than being shot when he cannot work any more. Especially there ought to be in every state a farm where decrepit horses may be turned out to grass, if it be true that horses have no souls, and when they die that is the end of them. They deserve a little taste of a horse heaven here, with oats and green pastures and water brooks.

For fifty years meteorologists have been studying and noting weather conditions, and yet no one can predict the coming of a tornado. Snow, rain or fair weather can be foretold and the prediction will hit generally two out of three times, but never a tornado or cyclone. Will the time ever come when meteorology is sufficiently understood for information of such furious storms to be telegraphed over the country twenty-four hours beforehand?

So far as the sheriff's office went in New York city, the corruption before the recent explosion was as bad as in the worst days of Tweedism. But there is one thing that public thieves can rely on as surely as death. Stealing, like every other evil, carries the seed of its own ruin. When the thieves feel secure, just then, dead sure, comes the earthquake.

The success of the Salem News is almost unparalleled among the dailies of New England cities. Founded in 1880 it has gained rapidly, enlarging its sheet several times, and now the publishers have ordered a modernized Web press and will further enlarge and improve.

SPOILING A RANCHER'S FUN.

He Had Been Anxiously Awaiting Those Indians for Two Years.

On one occasion, when with the government survey party in Texas, a man rode into our camp on a mule and gave us the news that a band of Indians had attacked a rancher about seven miles away. We made up a party of twelve soldiers and civilians and covered the distance as fast as our horses could go. Sure enough, there were fifteen or twenty Indians besieging a cabin, and they were just getting ready to set fire to it by backing up a wagon loaded with hay. We got two of them and captured six ponies, and the others were not yet out of sight when the settler opened his door and stepped out, followed by his wife. He had a rifle and she a shotgun, and the first words the man said were:

"Now, you log-rollers, snore up, but what does this mean? Who are you, and, and what brought you here?"

"Why, man?" said our captain. "We come from our camp, seven miles away, to save you."

"Save nothing!" roared the man. "Who axed fur any of your help?"

"Yes, pint him out!" added his wife.

"Why a settler rode in on a mule and said you were attacked, and, of course, we came to your help."

"Well, did not you, you hev split all the fun! We've been waitin' right yere for years to hev them Indians show up, and we'd just got 'em red hot fur fun, when you had to cum chargin' up an' scatter 'em off! It was dead wrong on me and Nance."

"You bet, Sam, dead wrong!" she added.

"Why, you'd have been burned out in ten minutes more!" exclaimed the amazed captain.

"We would, eh? In the first place that day I drew out the axle pins, and every wheel would hev run off 'n backing ten feet."

In the last place, we jist wanted to git the crowd in range, and then sweep 'em with the old swivel I've had mounted back yere fur over two years. I reckon you meant right 'nuff, but it was dead wrong on me and Nance, and after this I'll thank ye to mind yer business. Then Injuns is gone, and the Lord only knows when another gang will cum along."

And the pair picked up their horses and went to work in the corn patch without giving us another word or look.—New York Sun.

Cause and Effect.

A lady friend of mine was trying the other day to explain to her younger brother what faith was.

The little fellow was somewhat obtuse to her explanation, and, as a last resort, the lady decided to make a practical illustration.

She accordingly took a knife out of her pocket and, without letting the youngster see the proceeding, placed it under a book on the floor.

"Now," said she, triumphantly, "that knife is under the book. Do you believe it?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well you haven't seen it under there, but still you believe it is there. Now, that is faith."

To test her pupil, later on the lady asked him what faith was.

"Why, it's a knife under a book," was the crushing reply.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Well Merited Misfortune.

QUINCY DRESS SHIRT FOR 99¢

CUT PRICES TO ALL POINTS WEST

BAZOO BROS.

SANDWICH MAN—Those Bazoo brothers wouldn't notice an old acquaintance the other day just because they were doing a little better thing than the usual sandwich man. They must be hard up if they've got to sell their dress shirt—the only one they had between 'em, I'll bet.—Munsey's Weekly.

Their Little Joke.

The boys at a certain college not far from New York have got what they call a "careful down on Professor X." Consequently, they make his life a howling failure. He was woke up at 1 in the morning the other day by a violent ringing at his bell. Drawing on his dressing gown he threw up his window and inquired what was the matter.

"Burglars are around, and we wanted to tell you that one of your windows is open."

"Which one?" he asked anxiously.

"The one you have got your head stuck out of," replied the students in chorus.—Chat-ter.

He Knew It Was Wrong.

"These newspaper chaps are always getting things wrong," exclaimed Dolley.

"What's wrong now?" asked Goslin.

"Here's a paragraph which says: 'Nothing will so soon make a person hot as cold treatment.'"

"Well, isn't that right?"

"No! I treated Miss Larkin to ice cream last night, and it didn't make her at all unfriendly!"—Yenowine's News.

She Was Mistaken.

"I suppose you understand that your board bill is payable in advance?" said Billy Bliven's landlady, whose patience had for some time gone unrequited.

"No, ma'am," said Billy, "I can't say that I do. Under the present circumstances it is entirely un-payable. It's only owe-able!"—Washington Post.

Good Evidence.

Cousin Lottie (to bashful youth): I'm sure that new suit of yours must be all wool, Louie.

Alonzo—Why!

Cousin Lottie—Because you look so sheepish in it.—Clothes and Furnisher.

A Natural Consequence.

First Reporter—Don't you think that Quill-pen's style is too inflated?

Second Reporter—Yes, but what could you expect of a man when the managing editor gives him a blowing up every day?—Burlington Free Press.

Finis Coronat Opus.

"Poor old Fiquent is dead."

"Then his ambition is attained."

"What was his ambition?"

"To become a finished artist."—New York Sun.

Lacaille.

Gabby—Well, how do you find yourself?

Crusty—Don't have to find myself—I never got lost!—Lawrence American.

BABIES OF WASHINGTON.

TINY LADS AND LASSIES WHO ARE PRETTY, RICH AND HAPPY.

The Franks and Charms of Nana Wam-maker—The White House Trio at Lanchon—A Stranger from South America—A Sentimental Group.

(Copyright, 1890.)



FERNANDA WAMMAKER.

A youngster who was born with a golden spoon in her mouth is Fernanda Henry Wam-maker, the postmaster's general's only grandchild. She was only 2 years old last December, and an airier, sprightlier, naughtier baby cannot be found in the two continents. When she comes over to Washington from her father's house in Jenkintown, as she does once or twice a month, the big house on I street becomes a nursery for her, and she rules every one, from her dignified grandfather to her little Aunt Lily.

She is more French than English, as the biggest part of her two years has been spent in Paris and Nice. Her mother, although an American girl, was reared and educated in Paris, where her father's business kept him. Little Miss Fernanda's talk is a polyglot mixture of French and English.

The postmaster general is "grandpapa," her mother "maman," her oldest aunt she always calls "Minnie," while to the youngest she gives the name "Aunt Lily."

The family never think of giving her her stately name Fernanda, but have made the pretty, diminutive "Nana" from it. Next to her father and mother "Nana" loves her best.

Mrs. Cameron is accounted one of the most beautiful women in Washington, and the baby daughter inherits her beauty.

Much of the money that Gardiner Hubbard has made from electricity will one day go to the brightest baby boy in Washington—his only grandson, Gardiner Hubbard Bell.

His two daughters married brothers, Alexander Graham Bell—telephone Bell—and Charles J. Bell, the banker.

The first named has three daughters, Elsie, Marion and Alice, who are pretty, happy children, and seem not to mind it in the least that they are like their mother, deaf and dumb.

The second—the banker—has three children, two daughters and this little 16-months old boy, who is the idol of the whole family, his young mother and sedate nurse being his devoted worshippers. He was only 5 months old when the picture was here taken.

Mrs. Rosita Saenz-Pena has the honor of being the only little Pan Secretary Bialine's Pan-American congress brought to this country.

Her father is the delegate from the Argentine Republic, and her mother is the most beautiful of all the dark-eyed ladies from South America. Rosita was born two years ago in Buenos Ayres and has been five months in Washington. She is named for her mother, who was Senorita Rosa Gonzalez, and Rosita is the sweet diminutive of Rosa.

Little Rosita is arch and mischievous, and she is honored in a way that few American babies are. Her pretty mother goes every day with her and her nurse to the park. Rosita wears rich white frocks and is loaded with jewelry in the Spanish fashion. She wears jeweled bracelets around her fat wrists, tiny rings on her chubby fingers and amulets set with diamonds. The richest American baby has not as many diamonds, for Senora Saenz-Pena has a jewel case filled with rare gems, and she loves to put them on her baby.

CAROLINE SIFTON PEPPER.

The "costume album" is one of the present fads of fashion. The lady who forms it must have herself photographed in all her hand-some gowns, and the pictures are arranged together in the most artistic manner, and on every toilet the date when it was first worn is noted. In this manner a society woman can keep a record of the triumphs associated with each dress.

The alarmists have announced recently that peril lurks in silk or linen handkerchiefs from the possibility of absorbing dangerous germs once discolored. They propose that squares of paper be employed in place of cloth, thus following the example set by the Chinese and Japanese.

At least two-thirds of the dignified senators are grandfathers to toddling babies; three, Senators Cameron, Cockerill and Hawley, have wee baby daughters, but only one, and that Senator Philletus Sawyer, has the honor of being great-grandfather to a plump bit of humanity. The baby who stands in this relationship to the Wisconsin senator is Jewell Sawyer Chase, scarcely one year old. She has spent a part of her short life in the big brown stone castle Senator Hawley has lately erected on Connecticut avenue, and a dainty nursery is kept there for her.

Master Mitchell Handy, Senator Mitchell's grandson, is pretty, rotund youngster, hardly a baby longer, for he is past three. His mother is Senator Mitchell's oldest daughter. Master Mitchell has always had every want satisfied since he was born. He lives with his grandfather and has a brother, Harold, who is nearly two years older.

"That Hawley baby" is a phrase that every mother in Washington has used, for "that Hawley baby" ever since she was born, eighteen months ago, has been a model for all other Washington babies, all because her English mother brought her up in the Spartan English fashion. When young mothers would carefully carry their bundled up darlings into the close corners where they were to have their daily outing they would see "that Hawley baby" pass without even a veil over its fat face and clapping pink fists devoid of mittens. So "that Hawley baby" is well known, partly because it persists in going out every day in the year and enjoying it, and partly because it is the only child of Senator Hawley, who was 62 when the baby was born.

Senator Donald Cameron has half a dozen grown children, but he also has a sweet baby daughter, who is scarcely 3 years old. She is the child of his second wife, who was the

daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Cameron is accounted one of the most beautiful women in Washington, and the baby daughter inherits her beauty.

Much of the money that Gardiner Hubbard has made from electricity will one day go to the brightest baby boy in Washington—his only grandson, Gardiner Hubbard Bell.

His two daughters married brothers, Alexander Graham Bell—telephone Bell—and Charles J. Bell, the banker.

The first named has three daughters, Elsie, Marion and Alice, who are pretty, happy children, and seem not to mind it in the least that they are like their mother, deaf and dumb.

The second—the banker—has three children, two daughters and this little 16-months old boy, who is the idol of the whole family, his young mother and sedate nurse being his devoted worshippers. He was only 5 months old when the picture was here taken.

Mrs. Rosita Saenz-Pena has the honor of being the only little Pan Secretary Bialine's Pan-American congress brought to this

country. Her father is the delegate from the Argentine Republic, and her mother is the most beautiful of all the dark-eyed ladies from South America. Rosita was born two years ago in Buenos Ayres and has been five months in Washington. She is named for her mother, who was Senorita Rosa Gonzalez, and Rosita is the sweet diminutive of Rosa.

Little Rosita is arch and mischievous, and she is honored in a way that few American babies are. Her pretty mother goes every day with her and her nurse to the park. Rosita wears rich white frocks and is loaded with jewelry in the Spanish fashion. She wears jeweled bracelets around her fat wrists, tiny rings on her chubby fingers and amulets set with diamonds. The richest American baby has not as many diamonds, for Senora Saenz-Pena has a jewel case filled with rare gems, and she loves to put them on her baby.

CAROLINE SIFTON PEPPER.

The "costume album" is one of the present fads of fashion. The lady who forms it must have herself photographed in all her hand-some gowns, and the pictures are arranged together in the most artistic manner, and on every toilet the date when it was first worn is noted. In this manner a society woman can keep a record of the triumphs associated with each dress.

The alarmists have announced recently that peril lurks in silk or linen handkerchiefs from the possibility of absorbing dangerous germs once discolored. They propose that squares of paper be employed in place of cloth, thus following the example set by the Chinese and Japanese.

At least two-thirds of the dignified senators are grandfathers to toddling babies; three, Senators Cameron, Cockerill and Hawley, have wee baby daughters, but only one, and that Senator Philletus Sawyer, has the honor of being great-grandfather to a plump bit of humanity. The baby who stands in this relationship to the Wisconsin senator is Jewell Sawyer Chase, scarcely one year old. She has spent a part of her short life in the big brown stone castle Senator Hawley has lately erected on Connecticut avenue, and a dainty nursery is kept there for her.

Master Mitchell Handy, Senator Mitchell's grandson, is pretty, rotund youngster, hardly a baby longer, for he is past three. His mother is Senator Mitchell's oldest daughter. Master Mitchell has always had every want satisfied since he was born. He lives with his grandfather and has a brother, Harold, who is nearly two years older.

"That Hawley baby" is a phrase that every mother in Washington has used, for "that Hawley baby" ever since she was born, eighteen months ago, has been a model for all other Washington babies, all because her English mother brought her up in the Spartan English fashion. When young mothers would carefully carry their bundled up darlings into the close corners where they were to have their daily outing they would see "that Hawley baby" pass without even a veil over its fat face and clapping pink fists devoid of mittens. So "that Hawley baby" is well known, partly because it persists in going out every day in the year and enjoying it, and partly because it is the only child of Senator Hawley, who was 62 when the baby was born.

Senator Donald Cameron has half a dozen grown children, but he also has a sweet baby daughter, who is scarcely 3 years old. She is the child of his second wife, who was the

daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Cameron is accounted one of the most beautiful women in Washington, and the baby daughter inherits her beauty.

Much of the money that Gardiner Hubbard has made from electricity will one day go to the brightest baby boy in Washington—his only grandson, Gardiner Hubbard Bell.

His two daughters married brothers, Alexander Graham Bell—telephone Bell—and Charles J. Bell, the banker.

The first named has three daughters, Elsie, Marion and Alice, who are pretty, happy children, and seem not to mind it in the least that they are like their mother, deaf and dumb.

The second—the banker—has three children, two daughters and this little 16-months old boy, who is the idol of the whole family, his young mother and sedate nurse being his devoted worshippers. He was only 5 months old when the picture was here taken.

Mrs. Rosita Saenz-Pena has the honor of being the only little Pan Secretary Bialine's Pan-American congress brought to this

country. Her father is the delegate from the Argentine Republic, and her mother is the most beautiful of all the dark-eyed ladies from South America. Rosita was born two years ago in Buenos Ayres and has been five months in Washington. She is named for her mother, who was Senorita Rosa Gonzalez, and Rosita is the sweet diminutive of Rosa.

Little Rosita is arch and mischievous, and she is honored in a way that few American babies are. Her pretty mother goes every day with her and her nurse to the park. Rosita wears rich white frocks and is loaded with jewelry in the Spanish fashion. She wears jeweled bracelets around her fat wrists, tiny rings on her chubby fingers and amulets set with diamonds. The richest American baby has not as many diamonds, for Senora Saenz-Pena has a jewel case filled with rare gems, and she loves to put them on her baby.

CAROLINE SIFTON PEPPER.

The "costume album" is one of the present fads of fashion. The lady who forms it must have herself photographed in all her hand-some gowns, and the pictures are arranged together in the most artistic manner, and on every toilet the date when it was first worn is noted. In this manner a society woman can keep a record of the triumphs associated with each dress.

The alarmists have announced recently that peril lurks in silk or linen handkerchiefs from the possibility of absorbing dangerous germs once discolored. They propose that squares of paper be employed in place of cloth, thus following the example set by the Chinese and Japanese.

ing acknowledged the omnipotence of God. At least two-thirds of the dignified senators are grandfathers to toddling babies; three, Senators Cameron, Cockerill and Hawley, have wee baby daughters, but only one, and that Senator Philletus Sawyer, has the honor of being great-grandfather to a plump bit of humanity. The baby who stands in this relationship to the Wisconsin senator is Jewell Sawyer Chase, scarcely one year old. She has spent a part of her short life in the big brown stone castle Senator Hawley has lately erected on Connecticut avenue, and a dainty nursery is kept there for her.

Master Mitchell Handy, Senator Mitchell's grandson, is pretty, rotund youngster, hardly a baby longer, for he is past three. His mother is Senator Mitchell's oldest daughter. Master Mitchell has always had every want satisfied since he was born. He lives with his grandfather and has a brother, Harold, who is nearly two years older.

"That Hawley baby" is a phrase that every mother in Washington has used, for "that Hawley baby" ever since she was born, eighteen months ago, has been a model for all other Washington babies, all because her English mother brought her up in the Spartan English fashion. When young mothers would carefully carry their bundled up darlings into the close corners where they were to have their daily outing they would see "that Hawley baby" pass without even a veil over its fat face and clapping pink fists devoid of mittens. So "that Hawley baby" is well known, partly because it persists in going out every day in the year and enjoying it, and partly because it is the only child of Senator Hawley, who was 62 when the baby was born.

Senator Donald Cameron has half a dozen grown children, but he also has a sweet baby daughter, who is scarcely 3 years old. She is the child of his second wife, who was the

daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Cameron is accounted one of the most beautiful women in Washington, and the baby daughter inherits her beauty.

Much of the money that Gardiner Hubbard has made from electricity will one day go to the brightest baby boy in Washington—his only grandson, Gardiner Hubbard Bell.

His two daughters married brothers, Alexander Graham Bell—telephone Bell—and Charles J. Bell, the banker.

The first named has three daughters, Elsie, Marion and Alice, who are pretty, happy children, and seem not to mind it in the least that they are like their mother, deaf and dumb.

The second—the banker—has three children, two daughters and this little 16-months old boy, who is the idol of the whole family, his young mother and sedate nurse being his devoted worshippers. He was only 5 months old when the picture was here taken.

Mrs. Rosita Saenz-Pena has the honor of being the only little Pan Secretary Bialine's Pan-American congress brought to this

country. Her father is the delegate from the Argentine Republic, and her mother is the most beautiful of all the dark-eyed ladies from South America. Rosita was born two years ago in Buenos Ayres and has been five months in Washington. She is named for her mother, who was Senorita Rosa Gonzalez, and Rosita is the sweet diminutive of Rosa.

Little Rosita is arch and mischievous, and she is honored in a way that few American babies are. Her pretty mother goes every day with her and her nurse to the park. Rosita wears rich white frocks and is loaded with jewelry in the Spanish fashion. She wears jeweled bracelets around her fat wrists, tiny rings on her chubby fingers and amulets set with diamonds. The richest American baby has not as many diamonds, for Senora Saenz-Pena has a jewel case filled with rare gems, and she loves to put them on her baby.

CAROLINE SIFTON PEPPER.

The "costume album" is one of the present fads of fashion. The lady who forms it must have herself photographed in all her hand-some gowns, and the pictures are arranged together in the most artistic manner, and on every toilet the date when it was first worn is noted. In this manner a society woman can keep a record of the triumphs associated with each dress.

The alarmists have announced recently that peril lurks in silk or linen handkerchiefs from the possibility of absorbing dangerous germs once discolored. They propose that squares of paper be employed in place of cloth, thus following the example set by the Chinese and Japanese.

At least two-thirds of the dignified senators are grandfathers to toddling babies; three, Senators Cameron, Cockerill and Hawley, have wee baby daughters, but only one, and that Senator Philletus Sawyer, has the honor of being great-grandfather to a plump bit of humanity. The baby who stands in this relationship to the Wisconsin senator is Jewell Sawyer Chase, scarcely one year old. She has spent a part of her short life in the big brown stone castle Senator Hawley has lately erected on Connecticut avenue, and a dainty nursery is kept there for her.

Master Mitchell Handy, Senator Mitchell's grandson, is pretty, rotund youngster, hardly a baby longer, for he is past three. His mother is Senator Mitchell's oldest daughter. Master Mitchell has always had every want satisfied since he was born. He lives with his grandfather and has a brother, Harold, who is nearly two years older.

"That Hawley baby" is a phrase that every mother in Washington has used, for "that Hawley baby" ever since she was born, eighteen months ago, has been a model for all other Washington babies, all because her English mother brought her up in the Spartan English fashion. When young mothers would carefully carry their bundled up darlings into the close corners where they were to have their daily outing they would see "that Hawley baby" pass without even a veil over its fat face and clapping pink fists devoid of mittens. So "that Hawley baby" is well known, partly because it persists in going out every day in the year and enjoying it, and partly because it is the only child of Senator Hawley, who was 62 when the baby was born.

Senator Donald Cameron has half a dozen grown children, but he also has a sweet baby daughter, who is scarcely 3 years old. She is the child of his second wife, who was the

daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Cameron is accounted one of the most beautiful women in Washington, and the baby daughter inherits her beauty.

Much of the money that Gardiner Hubbard has made from electricity will one day go to the brightest baby boy in Washington—his only grandson, Gardiner Hubbard Bell.

His two daughters married brothers, Alexander Graham Bell—telephone Bell—and Charles J. Bell, the banker.

The first named has three daughters, Elsie, Marion and Alice, who are pretty, happy children, and seem not to mind it in the least that they are like their mother, deaf and dumb.

The second—the banker—has three children, two daughters and this little 16-months old boy, who is the idol of the whole family, his young mother and sedate nurse being his devoted worshippers. He was only 5 months old when the picture was here taken.

Mrs. Rosita Saenz-Pena has the honor of being the only little Pan Secretary Bialine's Pan-American congress brought to this

country. Her father is the delegate from the Argentine Republic, and her mother is the most beautiful of all the dark-eyed ladies from South America. Rosita was born two years ago in Buenos Ayres and has been five months in Washington. She is named for her mother, who was Senorita Rosa Gonzalez, and Rosita is the sweet diminutive of Rosa.

Little Rosita is arch and mischievous, and she is honored in a way that few American babies are. Her pretty mother goes every day with her and her nurse to the park. Rosita wears rich white frocks and is loaded with jewelry in the Spanish fashion. She wears jeweled bracelets around her fat wrists, tiny rings on her chubby fingers and amulets set with diamonds. The richest American baby has not as many diamonds, for Senora Saenz-Pena has a jewel case filled with rare gems, and she loves to put them on her baby.

CAROLINE SIFTON PEPPER.

The "costume album" is one of the present fads of fashion. The lady who forms it must have herself photographed in all her hand-some gowns, and the pictures are arranged together in the most artistic manner, and on every toilet the date when it was first worn is noted. In this manner a society woman can keep a record of the triumphs associated with each dress.

The alarmists have announced recently that peril lurks in silk or linen handkerchiefs from the possibility of absorbing dangerous germs once discolored. They propose that squares of paper be employed in place of cloth, thus following the example set by the Chinese and Japanese.

At least two-thirds of the dignified senators are grandfathers to toddling babies; three, Senators Cameron, Cockerill and Hawley, have wee baby daughters, but only one, and that Senator Philletus Sawyer, has the honor of being great-grandfather to a plump bit of humanity. The baby who stands in this relationship to the Wisconsin senator is Jewell Sawyer Chase, scarcely one year old. She has spent a part of her short life in the big brown stone castle Senator Hawley

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 10.

QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN,

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON DEPOT, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18.

10-11

SPRING GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK! LOW PRICES!

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,
NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in the Cemetery before Memorial Day.

Quincy, April 8.

1-11

I STILL LIVE

And am prepared to do Paper Hanging and Whitening. Also Paper Hangings for sale.

THOMAS J. SNELL,

62 Water St., near Depot.
April 15. 7-6t

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1-26t

Miniature

PHOTOGRAPHS

Send 50 Cents and a Cabinet Photograph, and we will make One Dozen Miniature Photographs.

A. F. BUSSELL,

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street,

April 15.

7-3t

A BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Quorum Met Last Evening and Organized.

WANTED—A FIFTH MEMBER.

Regulations Adopted by the Board will Soon be made Public—Appointments to Minor Positions—Ward One and Two Not Represented.

A quorum has finally been obtained for a Board of Health, Dr. J. H. Sheahan of Ward Three, Dr. G. B. Rice of Ward Five, Frank Thomas of Ward Six and Charles C. Hearn of Ward Four. These gentlemen met last evening and organized with the choice of Dr. Sheahan as chairman, and Dr. Rice as secretary.

Regulations practically the same as last year were adopted.

Joseph W. Hayden was reappointed as agent of the board, and Peter McConary as scavenger.

INCANDESCENT OR ARC?

The Committee on Street Lights Visit Weymouth and Hingham.

The Committee on Streets of the City Council, composed of Councilmen Faunce, Shea, Hall, Graham, Sherman, Souther, Jones, and Commissioner Alexander, accompanied by Superintendent Voorhees of the Electric Light Co., paid a visit to Hingham and Weymouth last night, to inspect the incandescent lighting of the streets in those towns.

These are small lights placed at intervals along the street, between the arc-lights, and raised about twelve feet above the level of the street. They are very convenient for persons walking or driving on streets which are not very well lighted.

The members of the party were very favorably impressed with the system and all seemed in favor of having them used in this city. After business was over, the party went to the Weymouth house, where a supper was served.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

By the Wollaston Young People's Christian Endeavor Society.

The annual meeting of the Wollaston Young People's Christian Endeavor Society was held in the Congregational vestry, Tuesday evening, President Thompson in the chair. The proposed new constitution was discussed at some length and then laid on the table. The old constitution will be in use until the new one is formally adopted. The officers for the ensuing year are:

President.—Rev. Edward A. Robinson.
Vice-President.—Miss May Lincoln.
Secretary.—Miss Lizzie E. Jones.
Prayer Meeting Committee.—Mrs. W. M. Wright, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Eva Dickey.

Rev. Edward A. Robinson has not formally accepted the presidency of the society, but has the matter under consideration, and will announce his decision at a future meeting. After the election, ice cream and cake were served.

THE CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

Nothing New Relative to the Labor Situation, but Settlement Anticipated.

Committees of the granite manufacturers and cutters met again last evening in secret session to further consider the new bill of prices. They have not yet come to a full agreement, but are working toward it, and until that time, the public must wait for the news.

The quarrymen held a mass meeting in Robertson hall. The manufacturers are said to be willing to pay 22 cents per hour for ten hours work, while the men want 22½ cents per hour for a nine-hours day. The membership of the union is on the increase.

The Favorable Outlook.

How much more welcome peace is than war to our people is easily seen this morning. Even the rumors of peace fill their hearts with gladness. Labor difficulties concern all deeply. They mean deprivation and sacrifice to the working man's wife and children. The home comforts must be fewer, the advantages for the children will be less; and the fear of losing the little that they have struggled to get together toward their home comes on apace. Through industry and perseverance the home is made beautiful and attractive.

Plenty of work means a good business for the store keepers. It is a fact that the stone cutters' money does more toward the support of the stores than any other. They earn good wages and spend their money liberally. The South part of the city, which was only a small place twelve years ago, shows what the granite industry has done for it. "The New Plains" has the look of prosperity, and is still on the increase.

Wollaston Park.

Crowds of people, a "free buss" and a lively "agent" with his "plans," made Wollaston Park good ground for "missionary work" last Sunday.

We might get used to such scenes in time, but it will be when the village has lost its reputation it has guarded so carefully in the past—of being a desirable place to live in.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.

Forty-One Names Omitted from the List Published Tuesday.

Through an oversight on the part of the secretary the following names were omitted from the list of yacht club members published in Tuesday's LEDGER. The total membership is 265, of whom 179 are new.

New Members.

Bussell, A. F.	Quincy
Brown, W. E.	Wollaston
Brackett, A. A.	East Milton
Davis, Dr. Edwin E.	Quincy
Federhen, Herbert M.	Quincy Point
Field, J. Wellington	Quincy
Feltis, Charles A.	"
Fox, Walter S.	Dorchester
Glover, Walter S.	Philadelphia
Hardwick, C. H.	Quincy
Horton, Edward M.	Boston
King, Theophilus	Quincy
Rourke, Joseph E.	Harrison Sq.
Tirrell, Fred W.	Quincy
Tilston, C. E.	Dorchester
Whicher, John T.	Quincy
Waterhouse, Israel	Wollaston
Whittemore, W. E.	East Milton

Old Members.

Babcock, Walter T.	Quincy
Cavanagh, L. J.	"
Colby, Charles F.	"
Dean, W. Henry	Quincy Point
Danielson, S. E.	Boston
Dunne, Frank	"
Emery, J. Henry	Quincy
Foster, Thomas E.	"
Faxon, J. Franklin	"
Howland, Charles A.	"
King, Samuel G.	Boston
Lelois, Ambrose B.	Quincy Point
Murray, John S.	Boston
McFarland, James	Quincy
Porter, Charles H.	"
Perkins, Seth	Houghs Neck
Redding, Charles W.	Quincy Point
Rowe, A. H.	Boston
Rogers, Osborne	Quincy
Souther, E. B.	"
Tupper, L. E.	"
Whiton, Joseph L.	Quincy Point
Whitten, Charles	Boston

Church Notes.

On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Benedict will occupy the pulpit at the "Corner church" at both services. In the morning the subject will be, "How a little man became great." In the evening, "No Christ, no kin."

The Norfolk Conference of Congregational churches will hold its 64th annual meeting at Quincy Point on Tuesday, May 16, from 9 o'clock until 4. The programme will be announced later.

Rev. Mr. Freeman, the newly appointed pastor of the M. E. church, Wollaston, will preach next Sunday at the usual hours. Praise service at 7 o'clock.

The vesper service at the Congregational church at Wollaston, was a very delightful one. Mr. S. M. King sang the "Swan Song," from "Lohengrin" in a very artistic manner, that was appreciated by the large audience present.

There will be a meeting of the King's daughters, on Monday afternoon next, in the vestry of the Congregational church. The ladies will sew for the poor as before. Sewing meeting begins at 2:30 and business meeting at 3 o'clock. All ladies cordially invited.

Shipping at Quincy Point.

Arrived April 10, Schooner Fannie and Fay, Capt. Mehaffey, in ballast to load granite for McKenzie and others, for New York.

11th, Schooner Maggie S. Hart, Capt. Chaney, from Philadelphia, with 1121 tons soft coal for Sheppard & Son.

14th, Schooner Harry L. Whiton, Capt. Rich, from New York, with 752 tons coal for Patch & Son.

15th, Schooner E. W. Raitt, Capt. Coleman, from Portsmouth, N. H., with 52,000 bricks for Cushing.

17th, Schooner William Cobb, Capt. Chase, from Philadelphia, with 625 tons soft coal for Patch & Son.

Lecture.

Rev. Eben Muse will deliver his exceedingly popular lecture on "The late war from the standpoint of a private soldier, and a Southern Unionist," in the Methodist Church, Wollaston, next Wednesday evening at 7.45, under the auspices of the ladies' circle.

This lecture is very highly spoken of by those who have been fortunate enough to hear it, while the press is loud in its praise. It is expected that several patriotic songs will be sung during the evening.

Saugus Soldiers' Monument.

Saugus has accepted a design and awarded the contract for a \$10,000 soldiers' monument. The measurements are:

Length of base on ground,	20	Feet.
Width of base,	16	Inches.
Entire height of monument,	37	"
Height of statue,	7	"
Height of surmounting statue,	8	"

The sculptor, M. M. Mosman of Chicago, has chosen for his design a modified kind of Greek architecture.

Happy Bride.

Mr. Gould Rockwell, of Bridgefield, Ct., ninety-one years old and worth \$125,000, was married on Wednesday to Minnie L. Denman, a maiden of twenty-two, to whom he signed over \$22,000 as a present to his bride.

THE DEBT LIMIT.

Chapter 312 of the Acts of the Year 1885 Places it at

TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Probabilities are that the Percentage Will be Decreased Rather than Increased—The Bill Applicable to all Cities Except Boston.

Considerable is heard now-a-days about the city debt limit. Some have an idea it is fixed by our "model" charter, and that when the percentage is exhausted the city has but to petition the Legislature and it will be increased. At first Quincy's charter did set the debt limit low, but last year it was changed to conform to other cities and there it must stay. In case of an emergency, such as the replacing of a schoolhouse or a public building burned, the Legislature might authorize a special loan, but don't count on an increased percentage for the debt limit.

It is evident that Quincy will at the rate she is going soon exhaust her borrowing capacity, and live "from hand to mouth." Would it not be better for the citizens to accustom themselves to the situation, and not be brought to a sudden halt?

The Act in Full.

SECTION 1. The taxes assessed on property in any city, except the city of Boston, exclusive of State tax, county tax and sums required by law to be raised on account of the city debt, shall not exceed in any year twelve dollars on every one thousand dollars of the average of the assessors' valuations of the taxable property therein for the preceding three years, the valuation for each year being first reduced by the amount of all abatements allowed thereon previous to the thirty-first day of December in the year preceding said assessment, and any order or appropriation requiring a larger assessment than is herein limited shall be void.

SECTION 2. The limit of indebtedness of cities shall hereafter be two and one-half per cent. on the average valuation prescribed in section one of this act, instead of three per cent. on the last preceding valuation as provided in section four of chapter twenty-nine of the Public Statutes. The cities of Worcester, Lynn, Gloucester and Brockton are exempted from the operation of sections one and two until the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

SECTION 3. When an ordinance, order, resolution or vote of a city council, or of either branch thereof, involving the appropriation or expenditure of money, or the raising of a tax, and including several items or sums, is presented to the mayor of a city for his approval, he may approve some of the items or sums, and disapprove others; and in case of such disapproval the portion of the ordinance, order, resolution or vote so approved shall be in force, in like manner as if the items or sums disapproved had never been a part thereof; and the mayor shall return a statement of the items or sums disapproved, with his objections in writing, to that branch of the city council in which the ordinance, order, resolution or vote originated. The items or sums so disapproved shall not be in force unless passed by the city council, or by that branch thereof by which the ordinance, order, resolution or vote was passed, if passed by one branch only, in the manner provided in section six, chapter twenty-eight of the Public Statutes.

SECTION 4. Section six of chapter twenty-nine of the Public Statutes is amended by striking out the words "and of the year next ensuing," in the third line, so as to read as follows:—Section 6. Cities and towns may, by ordinary vote, incur debts for temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes of the year in which such debts are incurred and expressly made payable therefrom by vote of the city or town.

SECTION 5. A court of justice having equity jurisdiction, sitting in any county, shall upon the application of the mayor, or of ten taxable inhabitants of any city, at all times, whether in term time or vacation, have power to issue injunctions, mandatory or otherwise, decrees or other process, against the city council or otherwise, which such court or justice may think needful to enforce the provisions of this act, or to prevent the violation thereof.

SECTION 6. This act except as hereinbefore provided shall take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six. [Approved June 11, 1885.]

—Mrs. John F. Heckman, of Newton Highlands, addressed the ladies of Brockton Wednesday evening on the work of the ladies in connection with the Newton Hospital. An aid association was formed with the following officers: President, Mrs. Charlotte Bradford; vice-presidents, Mrs. George Cobb, Mrs. F. E. White; treasurer, Mrs. Lou Weston; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Blake, and a board of directors.

—The new Elliot hospital of Manchester, N. H., was dedicated Thursday. It is an imposing structure of brick, and the Mirror prints a fine engraving of it.

The Village Improvement Society of Atlantic will hold a meeting tonight at the residence of William D. Glover.

A TWO-FIFTY HORSE.

W. H. Doble Wins a Bet of \$100 at Readville.

During the sleighing carnival the past winter considerable controversy was held on the ability of a certain horse in this city to trot in 2:50. After some talk \$100 was bet that the horse could not do it, which was immediately taken up by W. H. Doble the owner of the trotter. Ransom D. Wentworth of Wollaston taking the other side. The race was to be held before the first of May. Mr. Doble put his horse in training for about a week and yesterday the trial was held. The half mile track at Readville, carried on by John H. Nay was used. Mr. Nay having jogged the mare for the past few days was put up behind her as driver and accompanied by running mate Lady Taber was sent the first heat. She did very well and Nay landed her in 2:52, which was two seconds late to win the money.

Then the crowd thought they would like to see John Williams, Mr. Doble's driver, send her a mile, and after some argument she was hitched up and put on the track. She was sent a mile with the same running mate, and passed the wire in 2:52, the same time as the first heat. Jack was not satisfied with that, and started her right off on the next mile, and coaxed her past the judges in fine shape, in 2:49½, winning the money by one-half second.

It was a very pretty race, and all left well satisfied. C. L. Farnsworth was stakeholder. Mr. Small was judge for Doble, a gentleman from Boston judge for Wentworth, and J. W. Field final judge.

Among the horsemen who attended from Quincy were A. Taber, R. Townsend, H. F. Doble, George Safford, Adam Vogel, L. Timberlake, J. R. Wild, John Hall, Mr. Voorhees and a number of others.

BASE BALL.

The Adams Academy nine played the Quincy High School on the Greenleaf street grounds on Thursday. The score being 7 to 1 in favor of the High School boys. The game was well played on both sides. The score:

Quincy High School.

	A. B. R.	I. B.	T. B.	P. O.	A. E.
McKay, c.	5	0	0	1	2
Crowly, 1b.	5	1	2	0	4
Hobart, 3b.	5	2	1	0	0
Reardon, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Perry, c.f.	5	1	1	0	1
Sullivan, 2b.	4	0	0	1	5
Simmons, s.s.	3	1	0	0	2
Hall, p.	2	1	0	0	0
Hersey, l.f.	3	1	0	0	0
Thompson, r.f.	3	1	0	0	0
Total.	35	7	5	3	27

Adams Academy.

	A. B. R.	I. B.	T. B.	P. O.	A. E.
Whicher, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0
Bailey, s.s.	4	0	0	1	1
Bates, l.f.	2	0	0	2	0
Kittredge, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0
McAuliffe, c.	4	1	0	0	7
Hall, p.	4	0	0	3	10
Mitchell, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Kane, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0
Howard, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Total.	30	1	0	0	26

Base on balls.—Hall, 7; Reardon, 6. Wild throws.—Kittredge, 1; McAuliffe, 1; Hall, 1. Base hits.—Crowly, 2; Hobart, 1; Reardon, 1; Sullivan, 1. Two-baggers.—McKay, 1; Hobart, 1; Sullivan, 1. Official scorers.—Wallace Guilford. Umpires.—Mr. Charles Warren and Mr. Geo. M. Sawyer.

APPORTIONMENT OF WARDS.

The Board of Assessors Divide into Two Boards for Assessing.

The Board of Assessors at its weekly meeting this morning divided the city into two parts for the purpose of assessing, viz: Wards One, Two and Three to be assessed by Messrs. Perkins, Federhen and Mitchell; Wards Three, Four and Five by Messrs. Kimball, Waterhouse and Pope. Last year Wards One, Three and Four constituted one district. Assessor Federhen will be secretary of the first board, and Assessor Pope of the second. The annual notice of the Assessors will appear in Saturday's PATRIOT.

The Boston Advertiser commenting upon the book which the Rev. Mr. Wilson has edited for First church, has the following: "Treating first of that which is of secondary importance, yet well worth all it cost, we remark that this memorial volume is characterized by a sumptuous simplicity that is admirable from an artistic as well as from a mechanical point of view. The paper is thick, soft and opaque. The margins are broad, the binding tasteful, the print large and clear, the lines double leaded. There are thirty-five engravings, all excellent and some exquisite." The book can be purchased at Souther's periodical store; price \$2.25.

The Rev. W. H. Lyon, one of Boston's capable preachers, is to deliver a practical discourse in Stone Temple Sunday evening. The public are cordially invited.

A firm in Paris has just made an Easter egg for a wealthy Spanish lady at a cost of \$4000. It is made entirely of pure white enamel, and is provided with doors and slides, the inside being engraved with Easter gospels. The opening of a door sets a tiny bird singing, and a musical apparatus going, which is capable of playing twelve airs.

M. Chauteloup, the well-known brass founder in Canada, has left his fortune of \$500,000 to his former employes.

A Yankee genius has invented and patented a machine for buttering bread. The machine cuts and butters 750 loaves of bread in an hour.

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,
ALL SIZES,
at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.
We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at 25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black. We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at 17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.
We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

SEASONABLE GOODS

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 17. 9-11

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

—MADE BY—

A. G. D

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAID, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.
Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by
carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one
week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found,
Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceed-
ing four lines in length, 25 cents first inser-
tion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary
and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Representatives Quincy and Cook of
this district, spoke in the House yester-
day in favor of the female suffrage
bill, but they were in the minority, the
vote being 117 to 49 against.

What the South Needs.

Ex-Governor Robert Lowry, of Missis-
sippi, writing in The North American
Review, and speaking for his own state
and for the south generally, says that
three things are generally needed, name-
ly: systematized labor, less legislation,
and capital; and the greatest of these is
capital.

From 1874, since the people of the
south took things into their own
hands and claimed for themselves home
rule, the section has grown rapidly in
wealth and prosperity, the governor
says. As an instance of this he mentions
that in 1889 Mississippi spent \$1,000,000
for public schools. This is a large sum
certainly to one who has not lived in an
atmosphere of public schools; but it must
be remembered that some large cities of
the Union spend each as much as that
for education every year.

Contrary to the opinion of many, Mr.
Lowry declares that negro labor is and
always will be the cheapest and best
that can be obtained for raising cotton.
It might be mentioned that the negro has
been raising something else than cotton
in the south now for a number of years.
Both natural adaptability to the climate
and natural inclination fit the colored
man for cotton culture, in the judgment
of Governor Lowry.

Too much legislation has been the bane
of the south, says the governor. He is
a wise man to have discovered that.
Prophets and sages alike agree in the
dictum that we have far too many laws
and that the higher the civilization the
fewer laws will be needed. The govern-
ment longs to hear from one end of the
far south to the other the busy hum of
factories, particularly cotton factories.
Mississippi is especially adapted to them,
with cheap labor, cheap fuel, cheap land,
no end of water, and the raw material
raised in profusion.

Finally, 1890 finds the southern states
more prosperous than they have been
any time in the last twenty-five years.
Mines, factories, farming and all voca-
tions are reasonably remunerative. Capital
is greatly needed to develop the re-
sources of the country, and money in-
vested in the south, we are to infer, would
pay handsomely.

Penitentiary Poets.

The penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., has as-
ways been a noted institution. Convicts
of remarkable character seem to gather
there. Some of them are well educated
men intellectually, and give the lie to the
old superstition that education of the
brain alone, without corresponding de-
velopment of the moral, spiritual and
affectional nature, would keep a man
from crime.

It is said there is never a time when
there is not in the prison at least one
convict who can write fair, often even
good, poetry. At present the chief poet
of the stripes is a young man who can
write a piece of verse every day and not
feel it. His poetry is humorous.

But some time ago a poor young fellow
named William Desmond was brought
to Joliet for horse stealing in Wyoming.
Nobody knew much about the boy, and
he never talked of himself. By and by,
in not a long time, William died of con-
sumption. They buried him with a con-
vict guard, with a board at his head.
After he had been carried out of his cell
they found there in his writing some
verses, of which the following are the
first and last stanzas:

It is night, and I sit at peace with myself
In my easy chair in the cozy room,
With the red light melting the shadows grim
Into dancing figures that laugh at the gloom.

My little girl sits at my feet,
And I stoop to pat her golden head,
And I listen and hear her mother, dear soul,
Murmuring a song over baby's bed.

And we'll sit together, my hand in hers,
And both of us watching the rosy glow
Of the days of courtship, past long ago,
And our early home and the friends we knew.

Most of them happy, and rich, and well,
And—'Old man, get up,' says my new cell mate,
'For God's sake don't sprawl all over the cell.'

A Feline Ghost Story.

A large sized cat, long the pet of the
branch custom house at Castle Garden,
disappeared some time ago. "Charlotte"
was her name, and she returned after an
absence of several days, but she didn't
seem herself. She was not sociable, and
when the inspectors tried to approach
her she bit at them and glared. Round-
man Martin Conlin, of the Garden squad,
was sent for to end her once happy ex-
istence. Before he arrived Charlotte
darted out of the office, ran madly to the
dock and leaped overboard. She never
came to the surface. She was mourned
for a few days and then forgotten.

A few weeks later several of the in-
spectors were seated on the stringpiece,
close by their office, when they were
startled by a cat's cry coming from be-
neath them.

They waited until low water, when
they searched under the pier, but could
find no cat. They gave up the search,
but no sooner had they returned to the
office than the cry was repeated. From
that day the cry has been kept up at in-
tervals of half an hour. Persons whose
business called them to the dock were
annoyed by it. At last heroic measures
were determined upon, and the whole
end of the pier was torn out and several
of the men made a search. While they
were looking the cries continued, but no
cat was seen. Every place where a cat
might be was searched without avail.

The boards were put in their places
again, but the cries still continue at
regular intervals. The custom house
men are of the opinion that it is the
ghost of the unfortunate Charlotte who
is haunting the place.—New York Star.

Thirteen Times Locked Up.

An incorrigible gourmand has for the
thirtieth time been before the correc-
tional tribunal of Paris for swindling res-
taurateurs out of dinners. Our Paris
correspondent says that he has been thir-
teen times locked up in asylums as a
kleptomaniac, and as often escaped.
His last offense was ordering a copious
dinner at a cafe, and when he had dis-
patched it asserting that he had not a
farthing in the world. A week previously
the cost of a dinner which he ate at the
Maison d'Or could not pay for came
to fifty-three francs. Some years ago he
squandered a fortune of £1,400 a year.
According to Dr. Motol, who was asked
to examine him, he is a hopeless case,
wholly deficient in moral sense, and dan-
gerous. He has, however, a genius for
getting away from asylums. The pris-
oner was remanded. A letter was found
on him to the Duc d'Orleans, hailing him
as a fellow trencherman, who knew how
to do honor to the skill of the French
chef.—London News.

The Cost of Chinese Sailors.

Not long ago the British bark Omega
arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on a voyage
from Shanghai with a crew made up
exclusively of Chinese. Her command-
er, Capt. Brown, wrote home to her
owners that the total expenses of the
trip were some 60 per cent. less than
they would have been had the craft been
manned by an English crew. Capt.
Brown said he paid \$5 per month to each
of his Chinese seamen. Instead of eat-
ing thirty cents' worth of food a day, as
does the average English sailor, the Mon-
golian pulled through on five cents'
worth a day.

Shipping men down town say that if
the Chinese continue to spread them-
selves on the sea, the English, Scandi-
navian, and even the cheap Italian sail-
or, will have no chance against them. No
European sailor can live on a mess of
five cents a day and take his trick at
everything that comes along in the way
of work.—New York Mail and Express.

M. de Lesseps' Interesting Family.

M. and Mme. de Lesseps held a recep-
tion a few evenings ago, where the chief
attraction was the presence of all the old
man's children, the two by his first mar-
riage and the eleven by his second. His
eldest "boy" is about 55 years of age and
his youngest child, a daughter, Gisele, is
4 years old. The age of the eldest of the
eleven children is 67. Comte de Lesseps
himself is now in his eighty-fifth year;
he is rapidly breaking up—or down—but
still retains a good flow of animation for
a gentleman never at any time mercurial.
They say the failure of the Panama canal
has never affected him; he believes that
his scheme is being victimized by a con-
spiracy.—Paris Letter in Chicago Jour-
nal.

Snow in the Yosemite.

There is now more snow in the Yose-
mite and on the surrounding mountains
than has been the case since 1859. Last
year stages were running into the valley
in April, though the travel began in
March. This year it is expected stages
will not be able to get into the valley be-
fore May. This will be the season of all
seasons to visit the valley, as the falls
will be of remarkable volume.—Chicago
Herald.

Winter & Co., coal merchants of
Swancombe, England, have sent the
owner of a menagerie for \$250, the value
of a horse alleged to have died from
fright at the sight of one of the menag-
erie elephants. The horse was being
driven along the road, when it saw the
elephant; it gave one spring into the air
and dropped dead.

Mrs. Lowrie, wife of an Ohio farmer,
has just given birth to four children,
making nine that she has had at three
births. All are living, and the last ar-
rivals are both well developed and
healthy.

One of the prisoners at the peniten-
tiary in Albany, N. Y., whose sentence
expired April 6, asked permission to re-
main for a year and care for the flower
beds.

Paris cab drivers, driven to despair by
the increasing popularity of the omni-
buses, have established a new rate of one
cent a minute fare for short distance
riders.

In Utica, N. Y., tradesmen of all sorts
not only sell their delinquent accounts
at a public sale, but advertise them at
full length in the papers.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

The Late Mr. Randall Laid in His
Last Resting Place.

PHILADELPHIA IN MOUENING.

An Immense Crowd Present to Witness
the Last Sad Rites—A Notable Absence
of Public Demonstration.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The funeral of
Samuel Jackson Randall was one of the
most silently imposing events witnessed in
this city for many a day. There was an
absence of all outward demonstration, but
the faces of thousands who had gathered
as witnesses of the last sad rites, plainly showed
their grief. The funeral train from Wash-
ington reached the Ridge Avenue station of
the Pennsylvania Railroad company's New
York line a few minutes after 3. There
were awaiting it, drawn up in military
style, large delegations from the municipal
council of the Irish National league, Meade
post 1, Grand Army, the Samuel J. Randall
association, the James Page Library associa-
tion, the Young Men's Democratic association,
and many friends of the deceased.

Leading the line, which alighted from the
train were Congressmen O'Neill, Carlisle
and Harmer, ex-Governor Curtis, Postmaster
General Wainmaker, George W. Childs,
Anthony J. Drexel, William M. McKean,
Alexander K. McClure and others of the
honorary pall-bearers. There came the con-
gressional delegation consisting, on the part
of the house, in addition to those named
above, of Messrs. Holman, Cannon, McKim-
ley, Buckalew, Springer, Forney and Reilly.
The senate was represented by Messrs. Quay,
Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eastie. Be-
sides these were abreast the entire con-
gressional delegation from Pennsylvania,
Senator Edmunds of Vermont, ex-Governor
Wallace of Pennsylvania and Sergeant-at-
arms Kavanaugh.

The cortege moved at once toward West
Lancaster Hill cemetery, located by the house
containing the casket, which was literally
covered with floral emblems of exquisite de-
sign. The procession marched from the rail-
way station to the burial place, led by the
Samuel J. Randall association and to the
sound of muffled drums. At the grave, when
all fifty-three fringes, some years ago he
squandered a fortune of £1,400 a year.
According to Dr. Motol, who was asked
to examine him, he is a hopeless case,
wholly deficient in moral sense, and dan-
gerous. He has, however, a genius for
getting away from asylums. The pris-
oner was remanded. A letter was found
on him to the Duc d'Orleans, hailing him
as a fellow trencherman, who knew how
to do honor to the skill of the French
chef.—London News.

The stone masons are also a refractory or-
ganization. The union met last evening and
rescinded its vote to strike passed Monday
evening.

RAILROAD RATE WAR.

Combination to Keep Down Rates Dur-
ing the Season of Lake Navigation.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The western rail-
road situation seemingly grows more com-
plicated by the day. A combination, it is
learned, has been formed for the transporta-
tion of through freight between the sea-
board and the Missouri river by way of
Duluth, that in all probability will prevent
a restoration of rates west of Chicago dur-
ing the season of lake navigation. By this
combination a lake and rail line has been
established from Boston to Sioux City, com-
posed of the Fitchburg and the West Shore
roads to Buffalo, the Northern steamship
line to Duluth, and the Sioux City and
Northern Sioux City. By agreement the
rate of this line will be reduced whenever they
are met by any other lines, each of the four
companies standing its share of the reduction.
The author of the scheme is President
Hill of the Great Northern, who controls
the new line from Buffalo to the Missouri
river.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION.
Rapid Rising of the Mississippi Causing
Serious Apprehension.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The Times-
Democrat's Bay of Sara special says: Threat-
ening clouds and showers of rain have made
the outlook very critical. Capt. Kingman
certainly deserves great credit for his un-
flinching persistence and is doing all that
science and common sense can do to avoid the
threatened calamity. The river continues
to rise, and the combined efforts of the
United States, the state and parochial
authorities, with the aid of our distressed
citizens, seem inadequate to keep the levees
above the flood, and the conditions are that
the levees must give way at some point be-
fore many hours unless we have a fall. The
river at this point is now one mile and 139
feet wide.

Brazilian Disturbances.

LISBON, April 18.—A letter from Rio
Janeiro dated March 27, says that the dis-
content among the military is growing. The
government did not dare to enforce the order
that was issued to three battalions of in-
fantry to enter for southern provinces. The
mutinous battalions rest-led the order,
and during the nights of March 22 and 23,
the barracks were guarded. Finally the
authorities yielded. On the 26th placards
bearing the words "Down with the dicta-
torship" were posted throughout the city. It
is reported that the government has decided to
submit the constitution to a plebiscite in-
stead of to the constituent assembly.

Railroad Station Burned.

EXETER, N. H., April 18.—Fire broke out
in a sleeping room occupied by some of the
help in the cafe at the Boston and Maine
passenger station. The building is of brick,
200 feet long and 50 feet wide. One-half of
it was occupied by the restaurant. The re-
mainder contains the railroad waiting room
and ticket and telegraph offices. The in-
terior was completely burned out and the
roof nearly all burned off. The company's
loss is \$15,000. The restaurant proprietors
lose everything, including personal property.
Their loss will reach \$8000 to \$10,000. The
help in their employ lost all their wearing
apparel.

Boston's Small-Pox Cases.

BOSTON, April 18.—The physicians of the
board of health have found five additional
cases of small-pox among the steerage pas-
sengers of the boat Sarah, and they ordered
the afflicted persons removed to the hospital
on Galloupe Island, where the other pa-
tients were taken. It is quite likely that
the six cabin passengers, who are all
vaccinated, will be released in a day or two
and allowed to come to the city, but the 150
steerage passengers will be detained for at
least a week.

Strike at Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., April 18.—A strike of the
employees of the Jackson company's mills
has occurred, the weavers, spinners and help
all going out. The mills are shut down, but for
how long it is impossible to predict. Eight
hundred hands are out of employment and
will be paid off Saturday. A demand for an
increase of wages caused the trouble.

Union carpenters in Portland, Ore., have
been discharged in anticipation of a strike.

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Chinaman on Suspension Bridge Reflect-
ing Upon the Benefits of Christianity.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 18.—Three
Chinamen, two of whom had attempted to
cross the frontier with Mun Lee a couple of
weeks ago, presented themselves for ad-
mission to Canada yesterday, all having been
hunted over to this side by United States
customs officers. The two men belonging to
Mun Lee's party were granted admission,
having Canadian customs certificates in their
possession. The other man, not having the
necessary document and only \$10 to pay the
Canadian tax of \$40, was denied the pri-
vilege given to his companions and was sent
back to the American side of the bridge, but
was stopped there and the gates of the bridge
were closed against him. The only thing
the Chinaman could do under the circum-
stances was to remain on the bridge, where
he has since lingered and is likely to stay for
some time.

Collector of Customs Flynn communicated
with the commissioner of customs at Ottawa
for instructions. The commissioner's reply
was to have the Chinaman sent back where
he came. Further communication has been
held, and no doubt the matter will be brought
to the attention of the Washington authori-
ties. Meanwhile the Celestial remains on
the middle of the bridge. He can speak very
little, if any, English, and it was with a
great deal of trouble that it was learned that
he had been in Toronto for seven years. The
other two Chinamen left for parts unknown
shortly after they were admitted.

THE BOSTON "STRIKE."

Bricklayers Will Refuse to Recognize
the Order of the Council.

BOSTON, April 18.—The Amalgamated
Building Trades council last evening called
at Wells Memorial hall to consider the strike
ordered for the employees of Norcross Bros.
last Monday, but which failed for lack of
support by the carpenters and bricklayers.
There was a large attendance, a long ses-
sion, as usual—and a heated discussion,
sides these were abreast the entire con-
gressional delegation from Pennsylvania,
Senator Edmunds of Vermont, ex-Governor
Wallace of Pennsylvania and Sergeant-at-
arms Kavanaugh.

The strike committee presented a report with recom-
mendations which caused most of the debate.
It is not believed that the council will ac-
cend action on way or another, preferring
to await action by several of the trades at
meetings to be held to-night. It is not be-
lieved, either, that the strike, even if or-
dered continued, will be so, owing to the
attitude of the bricklayers who have re-
fused, and still do refuse, to recognize the
council as the body to order a strike with-
out the consent of the union.

The stone masons are also a refractory or-
ganization. The union met last evening and
rescinded its vote to strike passed Monday
evening.

RAILROAD RATE WAR.

Combination to Keep Down Rates Dur-
ing the Season of Lake Navigation.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The western rail-
road situation seemingly grows more com-
plicated by the day. A combination, it is
learned, has been formed for the transporta-
tion of through freight between the sea-
board and the Missouri river by way of
Duluth, that in all probability will prevent
a restoration of rates west of Chicago dur-
ing the season of lake navigation. By this
combination a lake and rail line has been
established from Boston to Sioux City, com-
posed of the Fitchburg and the West Shore
roads to Buffalo, the Northern steamship
line to Duluth, and the Sioux City and
Northern Sioux City. By agreement the
rate of this line will be reduced whenever they
are met by any other lines, each of the four
companies standing its share of the reduction.
The author of the scheme is President
Hill of the Great Northern, who controls
the new line from Buffalo to the Missouri
river.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION.

Rapid Rising of the Mississippi Causing
Serious Apprehension.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The Times-
Democrat's Bay of Sara special says: Threat-
ening clouds and showers of rain have made
the outlook very critical. Capt. Kingman
certainly deserves great credit for his un-
flinching persistence and is doing all that
science and common sense can do to avoid the
threatened calamity. The river continues
to rise, and the combined efforts of the
United States, the state and parochial
authorities, with the aid of our distressed
citizens, seem inadequate to keep the levees
above the flood, and the conditions are that
the levees must give way at some point be-
fore many hours unless we have a fall. The
river at this point is now one mile and 139
feet wide.

Brazilian Disturbances.

LISBON, April 18.—A letter from Rio
Janeiro dated March 27, says that the dis-
content among the military is growing. The
government did not dare to enforce the order
that was issued to three battalions of in-
fantry to enter for southern provinces. The
mutinous battalions rest-led the order,
and during the nights of March 22 and 23,
the barracks were guarded. Finally the
authorities yielded. On the 26th placards
bearing the words "Down with the dicta-
torship" were posted throughout the city. It
is reported that the government has decided to
submit the constitution to a plebiscite in-
stead of to the constituent assembly.

Railroad Station Burned.

EXETER, N. H., April 18.—Fire broke out
in a sleeping room occupied by some of the
help in the cafe at the Boston and Maine
passenger station. The building is of brick,
200 feet long and 50 feet wide. One-half of
it was occupied by the restaurant. The re-
mainder contains the railroad waiting room
and ticket and telegraph offices. The in-
terior was completely burned out and the
roof nearly all burned off. The company's
loss is \$15,000. The restaurant proprietors
lose everything, including personal property.
Their loss will reach \$8000 to \$10,000. The
help in their employ lost all their wearing
apparel.

Boston's Small-Pox Cases.

BOSTON, April 18.—The physicians of the
board of health have found five additional
cases of small-pox among the steerage pas-
sengers of the boat Sarah, and they ordered
the afflicted persons removed to the hospital
on Galloupe Island, where the other pa-
tients were taken. It is quite likely that
the six cabin passengers, who are all
vaccinated, will be released in a day or two
and allowed to come to the city, but the 150
steerage passengers will be detained for at
least a week.

Strike at Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., April 18.—A strike of the
employees of the Jackson company's mills
has occurred, the weavers, spinners and help
all going out. The mills are shut down, but for
how long it is impossible to predict. Eight
hundred hands are out of employment and
will be paid off Saturday. A demand for an
increase of wages caused the trouble.

Union carpenters in Portland, Ore., have
been discharged in anticipation of a strike.

TIED TO A MURDERER

Laura Cutler Gould Weds J. Sher-
man Caswell,

THE SLAYER OF HER HUSBAND.

The Ceremony Performed at the Jail at
Montpelier—Both Parties Appear to
Be Happy Over the Event.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 13.—The final act
in the life of J. Sherman Caswell has
been performed in his marriage Wednesday
forenoon with Laura Cutler Gould, the
widow of George J. Gould, for whose murder
Caswell now stands convicted, and his coun-
sel has been waived—exceptions taken on the
trial, will in a few days be sentenced to life
imprisonment.

This is not a surprise to people here who
knew the parties. She has expressed more
concern for Caswell than sorrow at the fate
of Gould, and she has repeatedly stated that
she was ready to marry Caswell if he re-
gained his liberty.

Last Friday she applied to Sheriff Atherton
for an interview with Caswell in the jail,
and her request was granted. What was
said at that interview will probably never
be known, but the next day when
Hiram H. Huse and J. A. Lord, called on
him, Caswell asked them if they had
any objection to his marriage with Laura.

They did not give him an answer then,
but asked him who had proposed such a
step, and he replied that the proposition
came from her during the interview the day
before. They afterward, on Tuesday, with
Laura present, agreed that the two might
be married, and that they would interpose
no objection. Wednesday she visited the
office of Mr. Huse, and in company with
him and Frank Martin, his clerk, went to
the jail, where, with Mr. Caswell on one side
and the warden on the other, they had the
Mr. Huse, as a justice of the peace, per-
formed the ceremony.

The theory that there was any sinister or
pecuniary motive back of the proceeding is
entirely without foundation. It was simply
an expression of the desire that for more
than a score of years has been the ruling
passion in the lives of both. Caswell has all
the time seemed more concerned about her
than about himself, and immediately after
the verdict that he knew meant imprison-
ment for life he expressed his fear that
Laura would fare badly, instead of bewail-
ing his own fate.

The plan of attempting to obtain a new
trial had been abandoned before the mar-
riage was spoken of to the counsel, and so
the silencing of Laura as a witness was not
an object. The pension of \$24 per month
which Caswell will draw during life would
have been paid by his motion just as readily
without the marriage as with it, so that was
not an inducement to the step.

The real fact, as gleaned from interviews
with the counsel and those most intimately
interested, is that the marriage is simply to
satisfy both parties. If in the course of time
Caswell is a witness for executive clemency,
he will certainly return at once to Laura,
and if he dies under sentence his last thought
will be of her.

She has been seen since the marriage, and
appears happy over the event, and appar-
ently all that is needed to make her life a
kind of paradise is the liberation of Caswell,
for which she may be trusted to work un-
tiringly as long as they both live, or until
she accomplishes the one aim of her life.

"DENVER, SIX DOLLARS."

A Joke Creates Considerable Excitement
Among Railroad Agents.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—The cut in the
Denver passenger rate made yesterday by
the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific
was all on account of a Santa Fe man's joke.
He saw the Rock Island's agent was about
to visit the Santa Fe office, and he posted
in the window a card reading "Denver, \$6."
The sight of the notice sent the Rock Island
man back to his office. The notice was then
taken down, but the mischief had been done.
Before night the Rock Island had named a
\$6 rate to Denver, and the Missouri Pacific
had done the same. The Chicago, Burling-
ton & Quincy, and the Union Pacific fol-
lowed suit. Now the agents here have come
together, explanations followed, and rates
are again restored to \$7.50.

Roasted Grain.

CHELSEA, Mass., April 18.—A fire oc-
curred in the grain elevator at the foot of
Gerrius avenue. The building was burned
despite the efforts of the firemen. The cost
of the structure was about \$25,000. The
building contained machinery valued at
\$10,000, grain valued at \$4000, hay at \$1500,
all of which were destroyed. The building
and contents are a total loss, the only in-
surance on them being \$30,000 in favor of
the mortgagee.

Alcoholic Beverages in Great Britain.

LONDON, April 18.—In presenting the
budget to the house of commons last night
Mr. Goschen made some suggestive allu-
sions as to the drinking customs of Great Britain,
from which it appears that increased pro-
perity means increased consumption of al-
coholic beverages.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and
Boston Stock Markets—April 17.

Sugar Trust and Lackawanna were the leading
features in the Wall street market. Boston
Lauzon Store Service.

The New York Market.

Atchafalca... 30% Northern Pacific... 30%
Central Pacific... 31% do pref... 71%
Del & Northwest... 111 Oregon Nav... 101%
Del & Hudson... 132% Pacific Mail... 47%
Chicago & North... 152% Reading... 41%
Lauzon Central... 115 Texas Pacific... 19%
Lauzon Shore... 107% Union Pacific... 68%
Missouri Pacific... 71% Wabash St. L. & P... 12%
New York Central... 107% do pref... 2%
N. Y. & N. E. West... 35% Wheel & Lake Erie... 35%
do pref... 90% Western Union... 82%

The Boston Market.

Asphaltum Land... 7% Fitchburg pref... 90%

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 18.

In Quincy and vicinity--On the Battle Field--Births and Deaths of the Presidents--Incorporation of Massachusetts Cities and Norfolk County Towns--Foreign Matters.

1792--Committees of the towns of Braintree and Quincy met and divided the town (Coddington) lands.

1844--Town Treasurer of Quincy authorized to purchase Daniel French lot for Town House.

1861--George L. Gill appointed postmaster of Quincy.

1887--Marketmen's train put on by the Old Colony Railroad.

World Wide.

1596--First death of St. Peter's, Rome, laid.

1587--Death of John Fox, author of "Book of Martyrs," born 1517.

1749--Sir Francis Baring, founder of famous banking house, born; died 1830.

1788--William R. King, Alabama, vice president United States, born; died 1833.

1823--Death of Dr. John Abernethy, English surgeon, aged 67.

1846--Battle of Cerro Gordo; Mexicans routed.

1862--Federal fleet commanded by Commodore D. G. Farragut and mortar boats commanded by Commodore D. D. Porter, attack Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La. Operations including capture of New Orleans closed ten days.

1888--Death of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, aged 60.

A TELEGRAPHIC DECLARATION.

Twice last summer, when vacation brought a blissful breathing spell, and the townsmen sought the pleasures of the rural hill and dell, I saw her at the station as her fingers white and small. Morel with dextrous grace in answer to the telegraphic call. And now, down in my pocketbook, amongst papers worn and dry, I find a fragment upon which I often look with fond eyes. I found it on the floor one day, when all her work was through, and upon it there was written simply:--

How many times I've wondered who the happy soul could be. Whose name was lingering in her thoughts and wished that I were he? She had a smile as winsome as the daisies that were bright. In the moonlight by the roadside when I saw her home one night. I had talked to her quite often as the days went swiftly by. And when I took the train at last I did it with a sigh. I like to gaze upon it when I've nothing else to do.

That little scrap of paper with its--

Washington Post.

She Wanted to Price Tickets.

There was a line ten feet long at the ticket window in the Hudson River railroad waiting room, and the policeman on duty was busy reminding the slower travelers to be brisk with their change, when a tall, thin, elderly woman, with spectacles and with a complexion like a halibut, peered in at the ticket clerk and said:

"What do you ask for a ticket to Poughkeepsie?"

"One dollar forty-seven."

"Is that the lowest price?"

"Only one rate."

"Eliza Smith went up last month and only paid one dollar and thirty cents."

"There's been no change, madam. Do you want a ticket?"

"Would I save anything if I went to Peekskill, got off and bought another ticket there?"

"Costs more. Hurry, madam, there are others waiting."

"Well, I only wanted to price tickets. I never knowed. Eliza Smith to tell the truth before, and I just wanted to be sure that she hadn't broke a record."--New York Tribune.

Profit in Bottled Woodchucks.

Unusually pays ten cents for a woodchuck's tail with a view of exterminating these animals, which at certain seasons of the year do the farmers much damage. The boys, however, set traps, catch the woodchucks, cut off their tails, and let the animals go that they may rear their young. Some of the farmers say that unless the bounty business is stopped the town will be overrun with "chucks." An effort will be made at the next meeting of the town board to repeal the ordinance granting the bounty.--Albany Journal.

Popular Roses.

Jacqueminot roses continue to be first in popular esteem, despite the new varieties which have been put upon the market and which reigned for awhile, so as to threaten the supremacy of the jacks. Nothing, however, can equal the latter for brilliancy of color, fragrance, and elegance of foliage, and they are regarded by florists and connoisseurs in rose culture as the finest blossoms that can be produced from a rose tree.--Washington Post.

The south Russian papers state that during the month of April an attempt will be made by the Russian government to lift up the two English steamers which sank in Balacava bay at the time of the Crimean war. On one of these vessels, the Prince, is supposed to be a chest containing \$40,000, with which the English government had intended their soldiers should be paid.

Dudley Foster of Billerica, Mass., hale, hearty and in his eighty-first year, was elected for his thirty-sixth year as clerk and his forty-first year as treasurer at the town meeting in that place a few days ago. He declined to be a candidate, but was elected to both offices by a handsome majority.

Sheep grow to an immense size in southern California. One was recently killed in the mountain region of San Bernardino county which, it is reported, dressed 410 pounds of good mutton.

The Duke of Bedford has spent \$100,000 in trying to make croquet popular in England, but thus far without good success.

MR. NORSEMAN.

"Good looking, distinguished and very fond of me--really, why not?" said Mrs. Vanderpool. "Of course he is not young," she continued; "but, after all, I'm a widow of 40."

She folded the note she had just received and placed it in its envelope. "I think I'll say yes," she mused. "I am lonely sometimes, and that dear little girl he speaks of may be a very pleasant companion."

The note that had set Mrs. Vanderpool into this train of thought was from the most devoted of her admirers, Mr. Norseman.

A widow with two hundred thousand dollars safely invested is sure to have admirers, and Mrs. Vanderpool was a handsome woman as well as a woman of means.

Mr. Norseman had iron gray hair and rather an elderly look about the throat and shoulders, but he was a man of elegant manners. He spoke of his "little place on the Hudson" in a way that made people understand that it was a very fine one, and that the prefix was the outgrowth of modesty. The general opinion was that he had retired from business. He seldom spoke of the matter. He had, however, told the widow that he was still connected with certain mercantile enterprises "as a sort of sleeping partner." For the rest, he dressed well, walked well, made offerings of roses at their most expensive seasons, and professed himself to be madly in love with Mrs. Vanderpool.

The fear of being married from motives of interest had often intervened to prevent the widow from accepting the pointed attentions of men younger than herself. They did not arise in thinking of Mr. Norseman, settled and solid as he was.

"I'll do it!" the widow said to herself. "A woman is so much happier with a protector, and I'm sure I should be proud of Mr. Norseman; and after awhile one fades a little, and it is a great deal more comfortable to occupy a matron's position--a widow who has no family is always a sort of elderly girl."

Then Mrs. Vanderpool sat down to her desk and, without her most delicate pen, indited on her finest paper the following epistle:

"DEAR MR. NORSEMAN--I have received your note and read it very carefully. Without actually giving you a positive answer at this moment, I will say that its contents do not displease me. I am going into the country to pay a visit to-morrow and will remain away three days. On Thursday I shall be at home all the afternoon and should be glad to see you. Yours sincerely,

ADELAIDE VANDERPOOL."

Having sent this billet-doux to the lamp post box by a servant, Mrs. Vanderpool prepared for her visit to an old aunt at, and, shortly left New York behind her.

This visit was, I regret to say, a sort of penance which Mrs. Vanderpool imposed upon herself every spring. The aunt was one of those ancient females who, having outlived vanity and the desire to dodge Time, delight in unpleasant reminiscences and in recording the passage of years.

Mrs. Vanderpool knew that her age would be mentioned within the first ten minutes; that she would be forced to remember things she desired to forget; that all those skeletons which the most respectable people desire to lock away in cupboards would be trotted out, and that she would return to the city with a large collection of ancient goods to match--silks of obsolete colors, woolsens of a sort no longer woven, cottons of patterns at least twenty-five years old.

She would sleep in a sort of state bedroom, where she always expected to see a ghost, she would be obliged to read aloud from ancient devotional works printed with long s's, or from such novels as "Sir Charles Grandison" or "Amelia," she would be requested to sing and accompany herself on a little old piano of six octaves, which had not been tuned for thirty years, and to assist in the making of very coarse red flannel petticoats for the poor of the church. Sunday she would spend in a draughty little church, where a well meaning but inaudible old preacher would read one of his old sermons, and where much handshaking must be gone through in the vestibule. Moreover, there would be at least two wearisome tea drinkings--one at the residence of Col. Whackem, whose memory had grown weak, and who always took her for her own grandmother; the other at that of Mrs. Ledsy, who went to all the funerals she heard of and entertained her guests solely with accounts thereof. However, it was a superstition of Mrs. Vanderpool's that it was her duty to visit Aunt Tabitha, and she always performed it once a year.

On this occasion the old lady's reminiscences were more unpleasant than usual, the novels more wearisome, the sermons more inaudible and the tea drinkings more glastly, and it was with a sense of relief that she found her visit at an end and bid her aunt good-by. Her trunk had been sent to the depot in the morning, and, as she was fond of walking, she decided to follow it on foot.

"Take the road to the right, then, Adelaide," Aunt Tabitha had said. "It's better paved."

Accordingly Adelaide took the road to the right and found it much longer than she expected. As she entered the depot her train steamed out of it, and there was no other to New York for two long hours.

The little wooden building was close and unpleasant, and after pacing it nervously for awhile Mrs. Vanderpool sauntered out again, and turning down a well shaded road came to a little yellow house, the front of which seemed to be a general store, while across the back garden fence she read in black letters the legend: "Ice cream garden." Within the fence stood an arbor. In the arbor was a table flanked by two chairs. It seemed a desirable resting place, and Mrs. Vanderpool entered and sat down. As soon as she had done so a small dog came rushing out of the house and began to bark as furiously as though he had been look-

ing for his enemy all his life and has just found him, and a bony young woman with sharp features, who wore a dress, apron and sunbonnet, all made of the same blue checked gingham, stalked out of the house, kicked the dog furiously and entered the arbor in three long strides.

"Don't look at me," she said in salutation. "I haven't had time to wash my face today, let alone comb my hair. What'll you have--ice cream?"

Mrs. Vanderpool assented.

"Ginger snaps or lemon snaps is all the cake I've got," said the young woman. "Well, we have to take what we can get here. 'Tisn't like the city. You're from the city?"

Mrs. Vanderpool bowed.

The young woman vanished and shortly returned with a plate of vanilla ice cream and some ginger snaps, a napkin and a glass of water on a tray, and having placed them before her customer seated herself in the other chair and regarded her steadily.

"This is an awful place," said she. "But here I live year after year out. I mind the store and do the housework and plant the garden and see to the refreshments, while pa goes kiting around in New York. Did you ever hear such a case before?"

"I think not," said Mrs. Vanderpool, much amused. "A kind of prodigal father?"

"You've hit it," said the young woman. "And I have to kill the fatted chicken when he comes home, I tell you. He comes to collect all he can; then off again. As for me, I live principally on cold beans, and that is my best gown."

Mrs. Vanderpool looked sympathetic.

"Oh, pa is a case!" the young woman continued. "Ma was single and kept this store. She married pa for his beauty, and he never touched to do a thing afterward. Kited around like he does now. He broke her heart flirting; but the last thing she said to me was, 'Take care of poor pa.' Well, I slave and he enjoys himself. He's very stylish. You wouldn't believe he was kin to me in my gingham. Jefferson Norseman is the handsomest man hereabouts, and I am plain, and I know it. I take after poor ma in appearance."

"Jefferson Norseman," repeated Mrs. Vanderpool to herself. But she kept her eyes fixed upon the saucer before her and governed the corners of her mouth as only a society woman can.

"I guess you think I am unfeeling and cantankerous," said Miss Norseman, after a moment's pause, "but you don't know pa. When he is at home he is just the meanest and hatefulest--why, nobody dares come near the house to see me. I might have married when I was seventeen--even if you are plain, youth is taking--but he kicked my head out. You see he wanted to keep me here to keep shop while he kited about."

A remembrance of the passing mention of the sleeping partnership in a certain mercantile establishment here caused Mrs. Vanderpool's lips to curve a little. Miss Norseman said:

"I suppose it is funny to other folks," said she. "I almost have to laugh myself, and now he is going to be married."

"Are you sure?" asked Mrs. Vanderpool, smiling again.

"He says it is settled," said Miss Norseman. "He got all he could rake and scrape for new clothes last week, and sold the horse. She's a widow. Well, I don't wonder. Pa, with his company manners on, is taking. His private ways are different. When she sees him with his false teeth out and no padding in his coat she'll be astonished, I rather think; and what names he can call a body if things don't suit him!"

"Really, you ought to warn the lady," said Mrs. Vanderpool, smiling outright this time.

"Catch me," said Miss Norseman. "As soon as they are settled I'm going to break up here and go and live with 'em. He can't refuse his only daughter a home, and I guess the mortgage will be foreclosed pretty soon. I'm going to have ease and comfort after that, widow or no widow. I'm a match for pa's new wife. I've got a determined spirit of my own, and if she tries to triumph over me hair will fly. Pa will uphold me, for there are lots of things he'll be afraid of her finding out, and he'll want to keep her quiet. You see, I'm in his power down here, but it will be different then. Oh, wouldn't you like to see pa's photograph?"

"Yes, I would," replied the widow, finishing her cream. "And what do I owe you?"

"Twenty-five cents," said Miss Norseman. "Now, don't go until I bring the album."

Mrs. Vanderpool had no intention of doing so. She waited patiently for the return of her hostess with a rickety photograph album, and, when she saw representations of aunts and uncles, cousins and acquaintances, and in their midst a face she well knew. There was no possibility of a mistake.

"Now, ain't my pa handsome?" said Miss Norseman, as she spread the book upon the table, open at this place, and showing a certain pride in the exhibition. "Handsome and stylish. Oh, dear! if he was as good as he is pretty he'd be a very nice father to have, wouldn't he?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Vanderpool, a little sadly. "It was a handsome face, and she had grown fond of it. Yes, I'm very glad I stopped here, Miss Norseman. Your conversation has interested me very much."

"We have had a real nice little visit, haven't we?" said Miss Norseman. "I wish I'd been more fixed up; but I guess I'll be more dressy when I go to New York to live with pa and his second wife."

"My dear Miss Norseman," said the widow, "never calculate too much on anything in this world. It is one of disappointments."

She smiled and walked away. A little further on she sighed.

"Goodness knows it is to me," she said, petulantly.

But on Thursday, when Mr. Norseman called in his new suit, armed with a fragrant bunch of hot house roses, Mrs. Vanderpool was simply not at home.--Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

BY MRS. BOWSER.

Instead of going down town after breakfast the other morning Mr. Bowser slipped up stairs, and when he came down again he had on his old clothes. Some changes had been made in the house by which he had gained a new bedroom, and it at once occurred to me that Mr. Bowser and his old clothes and that bedroom were in some way connected.

"You are not going to the office this morning?" I inquired.

"No, ma'am."

"You are not going to make garden?"

"Hardly. I propose to finish up that bedroom."

"How?"

"Well, I shall paper the walls, to begin with."

"Mr. Bowser, I wish you wouldn't. I telephoned for a paper hanger yesterday, and he will be here to-morrow."

"And I stopped last evening and told him not to come up. I propose to have that job done in style."

"But you can't hang paper."

"Oh, I can! Prepare yourself for a surprise party. Mrs. Bowser, I don't propose to have no wild eyed wall paper artist around here for ten days to do what I can accomplish in one."

"Mr. Bowser, I solemnly warn you not to attempt it. You will only make a failure of it and then blame me."

"The fault will be neither failure nor blame about it. I'll show you the paper."

He had it hidden in the barn. When he brought it in and displayed it I felt like crying. It was dark, cheap paper, of a pattern several years old, and I was prepared for his announcement that it was a job lot which he had secured at five cents a roll.

"Mr. Bowser, that room ought to have gilt paper."

"Had I rushed off as you do, Mrs. Bowser, I should have got gilt. Do you know what the most eminent chemists of the day declared? They say that gilt paper in a bedroom shortens life by many years."

"And this stuff will probably prolong it?"

"Very likely."

"Well, it ought to! Any one who would select such paper ought to live 500 years and be ashamed of himself every day!"

An hour later there was a crash up stairs which awoke the baby, frightened the cat, and caused the cook to fly into the sitting room and call out that a "sincelone" had struck the house and brought down every chimney. I hurried up stairs to Mr. Bowser. He sat in a chair trying to smile and look unconcerned, but one of the steps of the ladder was gone and I thought that he had come down like a load of stone.

"Did you call?" I asked.

"Me! Oh, no. I am studying on an idea."

There was paste on his hair and pieces of wall paper sticking to his back, but I withheld further remarks until he had come down at noon. I was in hopes he had abandoned the work. It was evident he had a lame back, and he dragged one leg as he walked, and I thought it a fitting opportunity to say:

"I wouldn't bother with that room any more if I were you. I presume you are wanted at the office."

Just before supper he came down and telephoned for two more rolls of paper and forty feet more of ordery; but he looked so pale and anxious that I thought he was ill. I hadn't the heart to say anything about the room. He fell asleep in his chair while reading the paper, and every few moments uttered a groan or sigh. He was pale and paper from down to head back again, and could hardly get up stairs from the harness in his legs and back. Next morning, as he seemed undecided whether to go to the office or up stairs, I asked if I shouldn't telephone for the paper hanger. That decided him and he replied:

"I wouldn't be as jealous minded as you are, Mrs. Bowser, for all the money in the world. You are shaking in your shoes for fear that I will do a really nice bit of work."

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before he would allow me to enter the room, and then he announced its completion.

"Just give me a fair and honest opinion of it, without reference to relationship," he said, as he stood in the center of the room and looked around.

"If he had been armed with a knife to cut my throat I should have been compelled to laugh. Seven of the strips were wrong end up. Four or five of them were on crooked. He had lapped the paper on to the base and wind castings and his border was up and down like the waves of the sea."

"Have you escaped from Kalamazoo?" he demanded, as I laughed until I had to sit down on the floor.

"Mr. Bowser, I have a request to make of you--perhaps a dying request. Let me bring in some of the neighbors to see this."

"Certainly, and if they don't say it is one of the neatest jobs they ever saw I'll give in."

I sent cook out and got three of the nearest ladies, and when they entered the menagerie Mr. Bowser retired to dress himself. He wouldn't come out until they had departed, but he must have heard all that was said. At supper time he came down and quietly remarked:

"I suppose you want the custody of the child Mrs. Bowser?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, after encouraging me to spend two days of my time in papering that room, that you might criticize my work, it will be best that we separate. During the evening you had better make out a list of the things you want to reserve."

Next day the paperhanger came up and put on other paper. Mr. Bowser bought a pint of liniment and four porous plasters, and said he was no happier housewife in Detroit than that of Bowser.--Detroit Free Press.

Asking Too Much.

Hotel Porter--Will you please to refrain from spitting on the floor, sir!

Western Granger--What, do you expect me to hit the wall from here!--Hotel Man.

He Wasn't "Mistook."

Junius Brutus Brown--Golly! 'I I didn't see sump'n movin' in dat yer log, I'm mistook.--Life.

Fair Exchange.

SHE.

Oh, sir, you stole a kiss without my knowing! For kindness an' my own sake, I don't want to stay; I ought to be a-going--

BUT--please, sir, will you give it back to me?

HE.

You stole away my heart, my little beauty! You stole it with your winsome, charming looks! To make good is now your only duty.

Exchange no robbery is--so give me yours!

—Rudolf MacKnight in Chatter.

FAMOUS, THOUGH BLIND.

THE SIGHTLESS FEW WHO HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER MISFORTUNE.

John Milton, Francois Huber, Governor William West, Homer, Sanderson, Dr. Blacklock, Professor Farwell, Blind Tom, Laura Bridgman and Others.

(Copyright, 1890.)

If asked to give their views as to the capacity of the blind nine persons out of ten would probably reply that the loss of sight of itself stimulated the other senses; that those born blind suffered much less than those blinded in middle life; that the blind have a special aptitude for music or mental arithmetic or some other pursuit, and that they learn



to distinguish colors by touch. Yet they would be wrong on every point. The error is like that of assuming that men who lost the right arm in the war learned to write with the left with comparatively little trouble. They did learn, many of them, but it was because they had to; there is every reason to believe, however, that it cost them more labor than it would have cost them when they had two good arms.

Similarly of the blind. They have, indeed, accomplished marvels--but only those who would have been equally capable and much more active with sight. It is carelessly assumed, for instance, that their musical ability is great. Well, there are (as near as can be determined now) something over 22,000 totally blind persons in the United States and about 32,000 in Great Britain; in all these 54,000 how many noted musicians are there? How many have even a state or provincial reputation? So very few that if you consider how powerfully the blind are impelled towards music as a means of livelihood you must conclude that their average ability is considerably below that of others. Yet America has produced one marvel in this line and England another.

Blind Tom is an idiot--the physiology or psychology of his achievements must forever remain a mystery--but Stanley, the English organist, was a man of marked ability in many directions. One of his achievements astonished musical circles all over the world, though it is now almost forgotten. At a public performance of one of Handel's "Te Deums" the organ was found to be a half note too sharp for the other instruments, whereupon, instead of requiring that the violin pitch, Stanley at once transposed the whole piece, to suit them, into a lower key. This was the more wonderful as the new key was the remote one of C sharp major.

His fine sense of voice was equally remarkable. To test it, a gentleman, who had not met him for twenty years, came up to him



in the midst of a great throng in Pall Mall, and in a feigned voice said, "How do you do, Mr. Stanley?" The musician hesitated an instant and said, "Why, God bless me, Mr. Rivers, when did you return from Jamaica?"

He could tell up his cane lightly on the floor of a room and tell how much furniture there was in it, strange, but many blind men have had this power. A blind porter employed in Edinburgh used to adopt this and other like methods of determining the furnishings and general condition of houses to which he was sent with packages, and often gave the dealers valuable hints as to certain people's capacity to pay.

"Aye, aye, sir," he would sometimes say, "ye'll get the siller. I'd put my life on her voice." In a similar way the learned Dr. Thomas Blacklock, being led by a dog, noted the pattering of the animals' feet on the boards which partially covered an old well, and was enabled from falling into it. Born blind, the noted genius was born in Annan, Scotland, in 1731, and at the age of 6 months became totally blind. By hearing others read he soon became a boyish expert in English history. He was then taught Latin, and at the age of 13 produced creditable verses in that language. He acquired a classical education, preached many years with marked success, and produced several philosophical and theological works. We are not, however, to conclude that he would not have done equally well, or even better, with sight.

At this point it is well to consider a fact often mentioned in the official reports, but still a puzzle to scientists--the great disproportion of the blind in different countries. They are fewer in the United States than in any other country in the world, never rising above 1 in 2,400, while in Nova Scotia they are about 1 in 1,800, the same in Prince Edward's Island, 1 in 960 in France, 1 in 2,000 in Bavaria, 1 in 1,400 in Sweden and 1 in 550 in Norway. In Great Britain recent statistics are not available, but the totally blind several years ago were about 1 in 1,100. Going southward and eastward the ratio increases to a point which, to English speaking people, seems horrible. Including Egypt and India, the ratio of the blind to the whole population in the zone from 30 deg. to 30 deg. north latitude is believed to be 1 in 100.

while in considerable sections the partially blind are one-fifth of the population. Two facts are self evident: the north temperate latitudes, say from 35 deg. to 55 degrees, are most favorable (or it is only because the people are more civilized), and the British-American race has the best eyes in the world. In Iceland, however, the ratio is nearly three times as great as in the United States, and the local medical authorities attribute it almost entirely to the comparative American exemption from smallpox. It should be added that the "1 in 2,500" above set down means native Americans; immigration has noticeably increased the ratio, though the immigrant lands with apparently good eyes, for, as has been well said, "Many not born blind are born to become blind." In China alone, on the other hand, there are at least 1,000,000 totally blind, and in India about 400,000. The number in the whole world is thought to fall but little short of 3,000,000.

The most wonderful blind man of modern times, probably, was Nicholas Saunders, born in Yorkshire in 1682. At 1 year old he lost his sight by smallpox, yet early in life he mastered Greek, Latin, algebra and geometry. He taught mathematics and optics at Cambridge and perfected a "Method of Fixations." His skill in antiquaries was great, and by touching a coin with his tongue he could declare its era and national coinage. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, Mass., who became blind while a young man, soon acquired a minute knowledge of his little farm and could gather his fruit, prune his trees and lay out and plant his garden even to the age of 84. The affecting story of Laura Bridgman is well known. As she was dumb, deaf and blind her friends might well have despaired; but Dr. Howe found means to communicate with her, and, if such a phrase could be used of man, one might say that he created an intellect in this isolated and unfortunate girl.

It was long the fashion to speak of Homer as the blind poet of classical antiquity, and Greek legends relate that he lost his sight in early manhood; but it is doubtful if "Homer" does not mean a title instead of a man. John Milton was among the greatest scholars of his time, and wrote many able treatises and elegant verses before passing middle life. He almost ruined his sight by excessive study in early manhood, but apparently recovered at the age of 42 his eyes began to fail, but he neglected the advice of his physicians and was soon totally blind. Ten or twelve years



later he began to write, or rather dictate, his great works, "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained." Mrs. Bowser, I don't propose to have no wild eyed wall paper artist around here for ten days to do what I can accomplish in one."

Francis Huber lost his sight in boyhood by excessive study, yet he became famous for his researches into the habits of bees. His wife is largely to be credited with his success, aided by Herr Burnens, his devoted friend. His son Pierre completed the father's work, and thus the name of the Swiss Hubers is ever famous in natural history.

Henry Fawcett, the English economist and statesman, lost his sight at the age of 25 by an accident while hunting; yet he has lived to serve in parliament, to be postmaster general and to produce several works of great value. "The Blind Preacher," William Henry Milburn, now chaplain of the United States house of representatives, as he was in 1850, is a conspicuous example of genius triumphing over misfortune. He also lost his sight in boyhood. The Hon. William West, a long noted as a popular political speaker, is an instance of resolution triumphing over loss of sight. He had fairly good use of his eyes during early manhood, but became totally blind in the prime of life.

The common idea that the affliction seems greater to those who could once see is not borne out by their testimony. They are emphatic in expressing satisfaction that they once could see and that they retain perfectly clear ideas of form and color. Even those who lost their sight at as early an age as 10 years insist that they remember distinctly what they once saw, declare that no treasure would induce them to part with such knowledge, and speak with unaffected pity of all who would be blind. And there is sound philosophy in it, for under the most favorable circumstances the minds of the latter can never have that breadth which even a few years of sight would give. Even Sanderson was able to give no better idea of sight than that it was "the light of little wheels running from the object to the eye."

The melancholy truth is also impressed on those who study it that blindness is an even greater misfortune than it seems to those who can see. The cloud under which the blind



MILTON DICTATING TO HIS DAUGHTER.

live is, indeed, deep and dark, and despite all that can be done for them they must dwell for the most part in a region of thought apart from others. Instead of thinking it strange that out of so many blind there should be so few who are eminent in any way, it is cause for amazement that there should have been so many.

J. R. BRADLE.

The dangers of the professional vocalist would seem to be as great as those of the virtuoso the reckless rider or the enthusiastic climber of a perilous mountain side. Sir Morell Mackenzie in a recent lecture dwelt upon this point, and the case of Signor Rubini, who was taken suddenly ill after unusual vocal exertion. An examination showed that the extraordinary respiration incident to reaching the high notes had fractured his collar bone.

J. W. LOMBARD,

Panton's Block, Quincy,

Has the Largest Line of Woolen Carpets and Straw Matings in the City of Quincy, and the Prices are way below Boston Prices--that hundreds can testify to who are judges. They are going fast.

COME EARLY!

Quincy, April 16. 8-4t

S GUY BROTHERS

ARE SELLING

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Friday, April 18, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS.

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledge Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Southern Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros' Store, Plummer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Wollaston
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.

High water at 10.30 A. M. and 10.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.58 A. M.; Sets at 6.29 P. M.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Grass and wood fires are reported in neighboring towns.

April is furnishing some very agreeable weather nowadays, but the winds are still chilly.

Mr. T. W. Lincoln, Jr., is making a business trip through Maine and New Brunswick.

Master Warren Coon spent a portion of this week with his aunt, Mrs. Geo. A. Sidelinger.

Miss Grace Blossom of North Adams, has been spending the week with her friend, Miss M. L. Phillips.

Mrs. John Carver entertained the artists after the concert of the Atlantic Musical Club, Wednesday evening.

The wife of Station Agent Safford, at Quincy Adams, is visiting her parents in Providence, R. I., this week.

The spring hat, overcoat, and to have the garden "fixed up" seem to be the topics of interest this morning.

The Hospital Aid Association will meet Thursday afternoon April 24, at 2 o'clock, in St. John's hall on School street. All are invited.

Mr. Elijah S. Brown, a former resident of the Point, has moved back to the pretty little cottage on Washington street, next the hose house.

There will be a public labor meeting in Hancock Hall, Saturday night. Speeches will be delivered by James H. Mellen of Worcester, and Henry Lemon of Boston.

There was a lively discussion of the Lodge bill at the last session of the Quincy Point Debating Society, and the subject will be continued next Wednesday evening.

Capt. W. C. Higgins and family who have been living at Nantasket on board the steamer Gov. Andrew this winter, have returned to their home on Washington Court, Quincy Point.

Railroad business at Quincy Adams station is booming at present, the agent informing us that during the past ten days he has shipped sixty cars of paving and forty cars of monumental work.

The cellar for H. Frank Thayer's new house on Cleverly's lane is completed. Mr. Thayer intended to build this spring, but he, in common with all Mr. Hayward's workmen, is so busy that he will be obliged to postpone the work until fall.

We are informed that Mr. Joseph Rogers of West Quincy, who has been in the employ of Dell & Co., for seven years, left on Thursday on account of wages. Another took his place at lower wages and our informant asks: How is that for high?

DEDHAM.

The jury disagreed yesterday in the case of Harvey S. Page of Weymouth, complained of for liquor violation. Michael Ryan of Foxboro, charged with illegal sale of cider, was acquitted. William H. Cowing of Weymouth, tried for a violation of the liquor law, was also acquitted. Edward H. Galligan of Canton pleaded guilty to illegally keeping liquor with intent to sell.

At the meeting of the Norfolk Ministerial Association yesterday at the residence of Rev. W. J. H. Hogan, West Dedham, Rev. James Huxtable read a paper on "A Social Problem." An interesting discussion followed.

AVON.

The Avon Improvement Society will have a grand May ball, Wednesday evening, April 30th. Porter's orchestra will furnish music for the concert from eight till nine o'clock, and for the dancing. Mr. H. H. Hobbs will be floor director, and will be assisted by the following aids: C. H. Felker, Alva Butler, John Conney, Robert Sheehan, William O'Hare, Robert White, Patrick McGonigle and William Geary.

The Avon Cemetery Association has organized with Dr. S. S. Gifford as president; A. Frank Bricker, superintendent; and William H. Tucker was elected trustee for three years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

Damaged by Fire to the Extent of \$25,000—Several Persons Injured.

CONCORD, N. H., April 18.—Fire broke out in the cupola of the main building of the New Hampshire state prison, two miles from the state house, soon after the prisoners had returned to their cells from dinner. It was caused by sparks from the chimney of the workshop. Although the prisoners were in their cells when the fire broke out, yet the confusion and excitement were so great that they readily comprehended the disaster.

The great volume of smoke that poured out of the main building was almost blinding. Chaplain Wilkins went quietly from cell to cell, assuring the convicts that there was no immediate danger, and that in case there should be, the arrangements were all completed to remove them quickly to a place of safety. The guards remained armed during all the excitement, and loaded rifles were stacked outside for use in case of an outbreak. The apparatus for extinguishing the fire at the prison was promptly put in operation, but the dangerous character of the fire was no sooner discovered than the departments in the city proper and at West Concord were notified by telephone and made a quick response. When the main roof fell in several firemen were on it, who narrowly escaped fatal injuries. Assistant Engineer McNulty had a hand badly injured. J. E. Morrison of the steamer Kearsarge sustained a badly fractured leg and other injuries which it is feared will cripple him for life. Several other firemen escaped with only bad bruises.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Of the Players' League Rules—The New Features—Other Base Ball Matters.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The official interpretation of the Players' league rules, as agreed upon at New York, April 2, has been put upon paper and sent to each umpire and team captain. The new features in it are special caution against home umpiring and balking. It also officially declares that the foul tip behind the bat, if legally held, retires the batsman, as under the rules of 1888. The balk is well defined, and pitchers must follow the association plan of throwing their feet out of the box preceding a throw. The umpires have also received a schedule of their work for the entire season.

The umpires will follow its directions without change, and the double system is expected to so relieve the staff that complaints will be few and far between. The eight men will be paired as follows: Gaffney and Barnes, Ferguson and Holbert, Mathews and Gunning, Knight and Jones. The former pair of teams opens in the east and the latter in the west. A second edition of 20,000 of the Players National League Guide is off the press. The club burgees have been sent to the various teams and will be flown from the flagstaffs of the home teams this morning.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS

For the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in New England.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The house committee on rivers and harbors has completed the river and harbor appropriation bill. The total appropriation is a little over \$3,000,000. The New England items of importance in the bill are as follows:

Harbors—Maine, Rockland, \$37,500; York, \$10,000; breakwater from Mt. Desert to Porcupine Island, \$40,000; Portland, \$40,000; Back Cove, Portland harbor, \$25,000; Moose-Bee Bar, \$15,000; Belfast, \$10,000. New Hampshire—Portsmouth harbor, removing pier rock, \$15,000; Harbor of Refuge, Little Harbor, \$30,000.

Rhode Island—Block Island, \$15,000; Newport, \$12,000. Connecticut—Bridgeport, \$20,000; breakwater at New Haven, \$100,000; New Haven harbor, \$15,000; Stonington, \$12,500; Duck Island harbor, harbor of refuge, \$10,000.

Rivers—Maine: Penobscot river, \$25,000; Kennebec river, \$50,000; Saco river, \$15,000; Merrimack river, \$10,000; St. Croix river, \$10,000. New Brunswick: Saguenay river, \$20,000; Saguenay bay, \$50,000; Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, \$12,000; Pawtucket river, \$16,000. Connecticut—Connecticut river, below Hartford, \$12,000; Housatonic river, \$35,000; Thames river, \$20,000; Mystic river, \$10,000.

PROPOSED MEDICAL EXAMINERS

For the Pension Bureau Leads to a Spicy Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The senate considered the house joint resolution for the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the bureau of pensions (with reference to the civil service law). Mr. Faulkner spoke against the provision and moved to strike out that provision of the joint resolution. After debate the vote resulted as follows: Yeas 18, nays 22—not a quorum. Three Republican senators—Aldrich, Hoar and Sanborn—voted in the affirmative with the Democrats. The roll was called and forty-four senators, a quorum, answered to their names.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "under regulations prescribed by the President of the United States."

Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Hoar the difference between the two proposed amendments. At the close of a very lengthy and spicy discussion Mr. Hoar (at Mr. Faulkner's suggestion) modified his amendment so as to make it read that "the examination for the appointment of these medical examiners shall be under regulations prescribed by the President of the United States." The amendment was agreed to: Yeas 38, nays 8.

Without finishing the bill, the senate adjourned.

Preparing for a Minority Silver Report.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Several members of the house Republican caucus committee, who are dissatisfied with the modified Windom silver bill as reported by the caucus committee, held a meeting for the purpose of coming to an agreement on some measure which will embody their views and which they can submit to the Republican caucus at its next meeting. Although no final action was taken, the minority will probably present the silver bill reported by the senate committee, with a few modifications.

In Respect to Mr. Randall.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the house, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Butterworth of Ohio arose and said that it was respectfully and properly a just tribute to the memory of the distinguished senator, Mr. Randall, that the house adjourn a motion to this effect was immediately adopted.

THE SUPREME BENCH

Bill Relative to the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts

NOT PLEASING TO JUSTICES.

Appropriations for New England Rivers and Harbors—A Debate Regarding Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The bill which has just passed the house of representatives relative to the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts will work a revolution in the practice of the United States supreme court. Experts who have examined it are of opinion that the effect would be to immediately relieve the justices of the supreme court of one-third of its present business. The bill is said not to meet with favor by the justices of the supreme court. The bill by creating additional circuit judges and increasing the duties and jurisdiction of the circuit courts will also relieve the justices of the supreme court of all circuit duty whatever.

The justices of the supreme court, should this bill become a law, will hereafter not have any authority to sit in circuit, and their duties will be wholly confined to the supreme court in Washington. At the first suggestion it might be thought that this change would be welcomed by the justices of the supreme court. They have very properly complained of an excess of work, but no one has heard any of them suggest that they be relieved of circuit duty. They do not relish being compelled to do circuit duty and to pay the expenses of traveling expenses; but those who are familiar with the justices say that the circuit duty is regarded by them as an oasis in their official life.

When on circuit they are able to assert their individuality more than as members of the body. In Washington a justice is simply one-ninth of the United States supreme court. When on the circuit each justice is a king in himself. He is the head of the circuit and is a very important social and legal personage. It is said that the justices appreciate the distinction which their circuit duties give them, and welcome it, notwithstanding it is arduous, and under the present system expensive.

It is possible that the bill may be changed somewhat in the senate in view of this fact. The justices, of course, are not very apt to make their wishes officially known in this regard, but there are abundant reasons for believing that the bill is in some respects unsatisfactory to them, and in this respect, there is good reason to believe, is one of them.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS

For the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in New England.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The house committee on rivers and harbors has completed the river and harbor appropriation bill. The total appropriation is a little over \$3,000,000. The New England items of importance in the bill are as follows:

Harbors—Maine, Rockland, \$37,500; York, \$10,000; breakwater from Mt. Desert to Porcupine Island, \$40,000; Portland, \$40,000; Back Cove, Portland harbor, \$25,000; Moose-Bee Bar, \$15,000; Belfast, \$10,000. New Hampshire—Portsmouth harbor, removing pier rock, \$15,000; Harbor of Refuge, Little Harbor, \$30,000.

Rhode Island—Block Island, \$15,000; Newport, \$12,000. Connecticut—Bridgeport, \$20,000; breakwater at New Haven, \$100,000; New Haven harbor, \$15,000; Stonington, \$12,500; Duck Island harbor, harbor of refuge, \$10,000.

Rivers—Maine: Penobscot river, \$25,000; Kennebec river, \$50,000; Saco river, \$15,000; Merrimack river, \$10,000; St. Croix river, \$10,000. New Brunswick: Saguenay river, \$20,000; Saguenay bay, \$50,000; Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, \$12,000; Pawtucket river, \$16,000. Connecticut—Connecticut river, below Hartford, \$12,000; Housatonic river, \$35,000; Thames river, \$20,000; Mystic river, \$10,000.

PROPOSED MEDICAL EXAMINERS

For the Pension Bureau Leads to a Spicy Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The senate considered the house joint resolution for the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the bureau of pensions (with reference to the civil service law). Mr. Faulkner spoke against the provision and moved to strike out that provision of the joint resolution. After debate the vote resulted as follows: Yeas 18, nays 22—not a quorum. Three Republican senators—Aldrich, Hoar and Sanborn—voted in the affirmative with the Democrats. The roll was called and forty-four senators, a quorum, answered to their names.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "under regulations prescribed by the President of the United States."

Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Hoar the difference between the two proposed amendments. At the close of a very lengthy and spicy discussion Mr. Hoar (at Mr. Faulkner's suggestion) modified his amendment so as to make it read that "the examination for the appointment of these medical examiners shall be under regulations prescribed by the President of the United States." The amendment was agreed to: Yeas 38, nays 8.

Without finishing the bill, the senate adjourned.

Preparing for a Minority Silver Report.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Several members of the house Republican caucus committee, who are dissatisfied with the modified Windom silver bill as reported by the caucus committee, held a meeting for the purpose of coming to an agreement on some measure which will embody their views and which they can submit to the Republican caucus at its next meeting. Although no final action was taken, the minority will probably present the silver bill reported by the senate committee, with a few modifications.

In Respect to Mr. Randall.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the house, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Butterworth of Ohio arose and said that it was respectfully and properly a just tribute to the memory of the distinguished senator, Mr. Randall, that the house adjourn a motion to this effect was immediately adopted.

CONCERNING KATE FIELD.

A Correspondent Writes of This Brilliant, Brainy Woman.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, April 17.—Kate Field, who is characterized by a prominent journalist as the very brainiest woman in the United States, is an easy woman to interview. She throws herself back in her steamer chair which has gone all over creation and a part of Canada with her, crosses her small feet and begins talking as slowly as if dictating to a typewriter, giving you plenty of time to jot some of her opinions. "I sympathize with the interviewer," she said to me, "for often as a journalistic relaxation I interview some one."



KATE FIELD.

This brilliant, audacious, aggressive woman talks much as she writes in clear, caustic style and with a smile on her lips even when dealing the most cutting blows. She is a curious mixture of diplomacy and fearlessness, now veiling her real sentiments under the most polite of utterances, anon flinging prudence to the winds. She is assertive, and sets forth her ideas with an air which seems to say: "That's what I, Kate Field, think. You can like it or not, as you please."

Katherine Van Arnhem, a very talented and beautiful Chicago singer, was present one day when Miss Field was laying down laws for using the voice, which the artist at once discovered to be absolutely worthless. Miss Van Arnhem is always ready to discuss the regulation of the voice, and although she was a comparative stranger to Miss Field, at once joined issue with her.

"How do you dare, Miss Field, to say thus and so about the manner in which one should use the voice in singing—you, who cannot use it properly in speaking, even?"

"And pray, who are you," sharply asked Miss Field, "to dispute me in this fashion?"

"Well," said Van Arnhem, "I may be very small potatoes compared to Miss Kate Field, but I know something of the voice, and I tell you you are all wrong."

After this tilt the two became great friends. Another woman who dares to differ from this distinguished feminine autocrat is Margaret Sullivan, of Chicago. She was breakfasting with Miss Field not long since in Washington, and was pouring milk in her tea when Kate cried:

"How can you drink milk in your tea? Don't you know that it's leather?"

"I like leather," was the calm reply of Mrs. Sullivan, as she proceeded to drink her tea.

Miss Field's signature is perfectly consonant with the character of the aggressive woman who penned it. Here it is:

Kate Field

There is a dash of business, a smack of conceit, a propensity to fight and a tendency to lay the law down pretty sharply visible in this signature. Any one who has ever come in contact with Kate Field would expect just such a fist from her.

A Girdle of Pies Round the Earth.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A president of one of the big pie baking establishments of this city who has a head for figures recently figured out that nearly 25,000,000 pies were eaten in New York every year.

"His sounds like a fairy yarn, but when figured out it allows just fifteen pies a year to every man, woman and child in the city. One pie will cut into four pieces, fifteen pies will make sixty pieces, and one piece eaten every six days will make fifteen pies a year. There are a great many in the city who eat ten times this amount of pie every year, and there are a great many who never eat it at all.

The average cost of a pie is ten cents, and thus the average amount of money spent in this city for pie each year is \$2,500,000. There is a pie for every season of the year—mince pie for winter, apple pie for fall, winter and spring, huckleberry pie for summer, and peach pie, plum pie, cherry pie, cranberry pie, pumpkin pie, custard pie, pineapple pie, lemon pie, rhubarb pie and every other kind of pie for almost every week in the year. Mince pie is said to have the biggest sale, and in one bakery alone tons of mince meat are made every year, and forty barrels of apples are chopped up every day.

The average pie is a foot in diameter, so in a single year the citizens of this city eat more than 4,500 miles of pie, and in less than two years and a half they will have eaten enough pie to have formed a band of pie crust around the earth at the equator.

The average pie is two inches thick and if placed one on top of another the pie eaten in two and a half years would reach to the height of a thousand miles. Taking the average weight of a pie as one pound, the total weight consumed in one year would be 12,500 tons. If all this pie were put in one heap and the average weight carried away by pounds each, it would take the entire population of the city of New York to remove it, if no one took a second load.

CHARLES WILLIS.

Chinese Ladies at the Theatre.

There was a box party at the National theatre the other afternoon which attracted fully as much attention as Herrmann himself. In the box at the right of the stage sat the Chinese minister and the male members of his suite, and in the adjoining box were the ladies of the legation. It was the first time the latter have made their appearance at a place of amusement in this country, and their rich gowns and peculiar head-dresses were the admiration of all the fair sex at the maine. To add to the novelty of the occasion, in the boxes opposite were the members of the Korean embassy, including the minister and his wife. The feats of legerdemain were apparently very much appreciated. When a live duck was evolved from a mass of fluffy white paper, the Korean minister and the ladies of the Chinese legation could not remain in their chairs, but rose and followed the movements of the web footed comedian until it disappeared behind the wings.—Washington Letter.

A Mohammedan Wedding.

The Calcutta native papers lately gave a long and graphic account of the marriages of two young men, the sons of a local magnate. Nautches, illuminations, flags, furniture and decorations are duly described in the most minute details. But no mention is made of the brides, nor does a single feminine name appear in the lengthy list of guests who attended. Fifteen hundred turned up, including maharajahs, nawabs, mirzas and syuds galore, and the affair went off brilliantly in every way. But poor Nour-mahal did not get even a peep at it, unless surreptitiously through some chink in the zenana. It is further stated that all the guests made a point of offering felicitations to the bridegrooms, but no good wishes did they bring for the brides. Yet, odd to say, all seemed to have enjoyed themselves greatly, or the festivities would not have been prolonged until far into the night.—London World.

Gave the Prince a High Ball.

Reading in the newspapers about the carnival battle of the flowers at Nice reminded me that a year ago the American baseball tourists were in Nice and participated in the battle of the flowers. Crane, the pitcher, got hold of a beautiful, compact bouquet just as the Prince of Wales drove by in an open carriage.

"See me give his nibs a high ball," said Crane, and he shot that bouquet with one of his swift twisting incurves. Full in the nose, and it is fair to presume that his royal highness was vastly astonished; but he took the bombardment good naturedly, although for the next half mile he rubbed his nose continually, as though he feared it had been hopelessly disjuncted.—Chicago News.

A Fortune in One Season.

Many a snug fortune was made in the ice business in Maine last winter, but perhaps none have been luckier than two young men who have been operating on the Kennebec. A few years ago these youths hired out with a man who was engaged in the ice business winters and in farming summers. They proved faithful workers, and last fall their employer, who is growing old, proposed to sell out his ice business to them for \$6,500.

They had saved \$1,000, and after some consideration, they accepted the offer, giving security for the \$5,500 they could not pay. Last week they sold their ice to New York parties for \$46,000.—Lewiston Journal.

Thirty-two Barrels of Boots.

John C. Haynes died at the almshouse early Monday morning, aged 54 years, of bronchitis. He was a well known resident of Lawrence and famous for his eccentricities. He was at one time a shoe dealer and lived in an old barn in the rear of 21 Lowell street, where, surrounded by countless boxes of shoes, boots, hats, umbrellas and what not, he lived for a number of years. The board of health removed from the barn last week thirty-two barrels of boots and shoes and burned a good many others.—Lawrence American.

Great Speed.

There has been for some time in operation at Laurel, Md., a system of electric railway, originally designed by David G. Weems. When it was recently inspected by the writer, with his watch in hand he noted a speed of the electric locomotive of nearly 120 miles an hour. The electric car there employed is cigar shaped, pointed at both ends. The electric motors are constructed with a revolving armature which is mounted directly on the axle, so that no intermediate gearing whatever is employed.—Scribner's.

A Freak in Babies.

The physicians of Birmingham, Ala., are much interested in a child born there a few days ago. The child was only two inches long and weighed exactly two ounces. It died three hours after birth. It has been preserved in alcohol. It is the first instance known to medical science where a child of that size was born alive and lived any length of time.—Chicago Herald.

Two young farmers in Cornwall have

been bound over to keep the peace upon the complaint of an old woman whom they threatened to kill because they believed that she had bewitched their cattle. One of them testified under oath that he really believed in witchcraft.

The picture by Romney, which was sent to a recent London exhibition by an old maid who feared she was presumptuous in asking that it be insured for \$2,500, "because it was an old heirloom and much esteemed in the family," has just been sold, it is said, for \$40,000.

The accounts of the expenditures in defense of the Irish members before the commission have been made up and show a total of about \$185,000.

The table upon which Oliver Cromwell signed the death warrant of Charles I. was sold recently to a London antiquary for \$710.

CHARLES WILLIS.

A Gifted Artist.

The Boston Post, in alluding to artists, speaks thus flatteringly of a lady of this city:

I think one of the signs of the times in our artistic development is the excellent work done by amateurs, especially in painting, and in these days when they are able even more than the average of professional artists to avail themselves of the advantages of art education abroad, it is not surprising that some of them should attain desirable positions as instructors in educational institutions, and that their works should secure admission into the exhibitions of our great cities. These reflections occurred to me in looking at the spirited head in black and white at the present exhibition of the Art Club by Mrs. E. C. Bumpus, wife of Judge Bumpus of Quincy, who received her art education in Paris and was formerly instructor with Mr. Tryon of New York at the Art School at Smith College, Northampton. I am told that she has been represented in the American Water-Color Exhibition in New York this spring, where a rigid discrimination is exercised in the admission of pictures, and in the National Academy of Design in the same city; while a portrait in oil executed by her has been accepted for the exhibition of the American Decorative Art Association which is soon to be opened there.

PLYMOUTH.

A fire started in the woods about five miles from Plymouth, on Thursday, and before it was extinguished it burned over a territory a mile and a half in length; the little village of South Pond was in great danger, the fire being stopped within a few yards of it.

New Tennis Club at Wollaston.

Several well known young ladies and gentlemen of Wollaston, are to organize a tennis club.

A South Bend, Ind., correspondent writes

to the Chicago Tribune: "Frank Middleton of Michigan City, who recently gained considerable notoriety by being one of the principals in an alleged marriage by telephone, is here by agreement to see for the first time Miss Minnie Worley, the other party to the romantic proceeding. They will try to come to some conclusion as to whether or not they consider themselves bound by that 'hello' contract."

One of the best if not the very best high art-enamellers in this country, is a New York woman, whose wages are \$100 a week. She has constant employment and is a proof that women of special capacities are always in demand.

At a baby show in Beverly, Wednesday,

seventy-three little ones were entered.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00, 20 different manufacturers' goods constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1-1y

LAND SURVEYING

AND

GENERAL WORK OF ALL KINDS.

WHY

take your Children to Saville & Jones' for

s and Shoes?

SAVILLE & JONES make a specialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a complete stock made up from the best and most popular lines to be obtained in the market.

It does not pay to take the children to Boston for the same shoes that you can get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

the "MONITOR" School Shoe for Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School Shoe for Boys are equal to any school shoe offered for sale.

SAVILLE & JONES carry special made on their orders, which you can get elsewhere.

and assure yourselves of these facts.

Saville & Jones,
ADAMS BUILDING.

1-tf

Quincy Daily Ledger

er to the boys selling the most Daily Ledgers

Gold Prizes.

PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the number of LEDGERS for the month of April, beginning April 8th and ending April 30th, inclusive.

PRIZE—\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the largest number during the same time, and under conditions given.

PRIZE—\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy selling the third number.

CONDITIONS:

competing newsboys must have names registered at the PATRIOT where a record will be kept of each and certificates issued to correct records. Boys can start in at any time, but the sooner the better, of

boys in the employ of local news-boys will be entitled to enter the contest and they present a certificate from employer each day at the PATRIOT stating how many papers they have

boy will be allowed to count papers inside the store of his employer. Just that every newsboy will enter with good feelings toward his employers and make a hard struggle for gold coins.

prizes are given in addition to the commission which the boys get for papers sold. Each boy gets his pay, anyway, and may get one of these besides. Now, boys, go to work and secure one of these prizes. It is open to all.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully

Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

9-20t

FOR SALE.

OR SALE.—Inquire of EDWARD A. SPEAR, South Quincy.

TO LETS.

TT.—Stable with two stalls and carriage room, on estate of the late Curtis, on School street. For rent only. Apply to JOHN H. N.

BIRTHS.

OR.—In South Quincy April 13, Mr. and Mrs. A. McGregor.

DEATHS.

At Stoughton, April 17, Mrs. F. Brown.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 11.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

SPRING GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK! LOW PRICES!

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,

NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in the Cemetery before Memorial Day.

Quincy, April 8.

1-tf

We Guarantee

To give you the best quality goods for the same price that other dealers ask for inferior quality.

Call and give us a trial and you will be sure and come again.

We have in stock a full assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

all the Early

VEGETABLES,

such as

Cucumbers, Lettuce, Spinach,

Dandelion, Radishes.

Also

New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

FRUIT of all kinds in their season.

Order Team will call on any family wishing.

Rogers Bros.,

Adams Building.

April 8.

1-tf

Quincy Daily Ledger

We offer to the boys selling the most Daily Ledgers

3 Gold Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the largest number of LEDGERS for the month of April, beginning April 8th and ending April 30th, inclusive.

SECOND PRIZE—\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the second largest number during the same period of time, and under conditions given below.

THIRD PRIZE—\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy selling the third largest number.

And am prepared to do Paper Hanging and Whiting. Also Paper Hangings for sale.

I STILL LIVE

THOMAS J. SNELL,

62 Water St., near Depot.

April 15.

PRIZE CONTEST.

Some of the Boys Dropping Out of the Race.

TEN DAYS YET REMAINING.

Yesterday's Sales are Not Included in the Summary Below—Only the Sales by Boys Starting from the Ledger Office are Considered.

The contest for the gold prizes offered by the publishers of the LEDGER grows more interesting every day. It has come to our knowledge that some boys have the assistance of other boys in selling, but as this is unfair in a competition we shall insist on each boy competing to sell personally all his papers, or debar him from the prizes.

Ten days yet remain, and it is yet possible, even for a new boy to win the first prize of \$5 in gold. The standing:

	Copies Sold
Joseph Merritt,	35
Richard Clark,	282
Willie Clare,	8
Charles Clare,	39
Charles Walsh,	17
Frank Walsh,	131
Alexander Marnock,	40
Thomas Bisson,	32
Joseph Nagle,	168
John Dacey,	33
Willie Spargo,	18
Andrew Carlson,	78
Walter McDonnell,	6
John Weir,	112
Peter Starr,	48
Alexander McIntosh,	60
Robert Craig,	129
Walter Burke,	100
Ernest Saunders,	246
Thomas Clark,	20
James Clare,	44
Alfred Pinel,	182
Walter Sampson,	344
Preston Davis,	148
Edward Donnelly,	57
Earle Johnson,	42
James Crowley,	90
William Wales,	88
Bert Emery,	49
Willie Callahan,	54

Sheet and Pillow-case Surprise.

A few of the families upon Edwards street, consisting of Mr. Albert Keating, George Draper, Herbert Rogers, W. W. Osborne and Mr. Ball, have during the winter held what they termed neighborhood parties. The last of these was by invitation held at W. W. Osborne's. Unlike former times, they assembled at Mr. Keating's and dressed themselves in sheet and pillow-case and proceeded to Mr. Osborne's and gave them not only a fright but a genuine surprise, every one being thoroughly disguised. After quite a while was spent in their endeavoring to find out the different ones and in dancing the "Shaker dance," the party unmasked. Great was the merriment and surprise at the mistakes of identification. After getting restored to quietness and indulging in a few games, the party were invited to a most beautifully laid table of Mrs. Osborne's best. The company found it very hard to find time between laughs to satisfy the inner man, but as assured they did not leave the table till they did. At a late hour they sang "Should old acquaintance be forgot," and retired with pleasant thoughts and expressions of the past winter parties, and will look forward to the time next winter when they will be renewed.

Not a Party Paper.

The LEDGER would like to make the public believe that Mr. Lacy resigned his position on account of his health. It was not a fact, however, but it was for the health of the Republican party that he was removed. Don't be ashamed of the actions of the party whose principles you advocate.—Advertiser.

We fail to see the point of the above paragraph, but it offers us an opportunity to state right here that the LEDGER is not a party paper, neither Republican or Democratic. At the same time it will not be neutral, but take an independent stand. It will not be a labor paper or a manufacturers paper, but will endeavor to give the news as it is, not colored by party ties.

Property Schedule.

The Assessors' notice published in today's PATRIOT gives notice that all "statements" must be filed at their office on or before June 16. It is probable that personal property holders and business men will give this a little more thought than last year. If they don't return a schedule they have but little chance for redress in case of an excessive valuation. The Assessors meet weekly on Friday morning, and every day in June to the 16.

Employees Done.

All the employees at Castle Garden, New York, were discharged Friday, the government having ceased to use the place as an immigrant landing station. The first immigrant was landed at the Garden August 5, 1885, and the last on Friday, April 18, 1890.

—Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury have united into one school district, and engaged the services of Prof. E. J. Watson as superintendent.

WEYMOUTH.

The Ladies' G. A. R. circle netted about \$200 at its two-days' fair.

The Weymouth Improvement Society has elected J. W. Armington president, James H. Flint and C. P. Hunt vice-presidents, E. T. Jordan secretary, and Edgar C. Porter treasurer.

Massachusetts State Reform Clubs will hold a convention in Temple of Honor hall, East Weymouth, next Tuesday. It will be the fourteenth anniversary of the East Weymouth club.

The South Shore Holiness Association will hold a convention in Temperance hall today and Sunday.

The Weymouth and East Braintree Business Association held another meeting Thursday evening which was productive of much good. The association is considering the feasibility of erecting a large factory, to be leased to a manufacturing company.

DORCHESTER.

The members of the new Dorchester Yacht Club are busy looking around for a clubhouse. It is quite probable that one will be secured at Harrison Square, where several sites have been looked at. Everything looks well for the new club, and it expects to open the season about June 1 with a fair-sized fleet. A series of races will be arranged so as not to conflict with any of the other clubs. A meeting of the club was held this week, at which club matters were talked over and the arrangements for the season were discussed. A number of yachts owned by members will be put over the coming week.

A proposition to close the stores at Dorchester Lower Mills and Milton, at six o'clock on every evening except Saturday, during the months of June, July and August, is being considered by the business men.

Three little girls, all under ten years of age, in Dorchester, held a fair at the residence of Mr. Alfred Tucker in that place, last Thursday afternoon in aid of the "Fresh air fund" and succeeded in raising \$50. This sum will help gladden the hearts of many poor children, who will enjoy a ride in the country.

BROCKTON.

Mr. Fred Pilling of Haverhill and Miss Pattie Rapp of Brockton were united in marriage on Tuesday, at the residence of the bride in Brockton. The services were conducted by Rev. F. A. Warfield. The parlor was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. The bride was becomingly attired in a costume of bronze and cream diagonal, combined with cream silk net and bronze velvet. The travelling suit was of myrtle brilliantine. The presents were numerous and costly, among them being a gift from the groom's father of a deed of property in Haverhill amounting to \$12,000.

ABINGTON.

The Union Athletic Club of Abington, held a grand ball at Franklin Hall, Abington, last evening. Thomas F. Giles had charge of the floor. About one hundred couples participated in the grand march. Edmund's band of Boston, furnished the music.

BRAINTREE.

The case of Walter Hayden of Braintree for incendiarism was given to the jury at Dedham yesterday, but an adjournment was made before an agreement was reached.

DEDHAM.

A flag was raised at the Colburn school, West Dedham, Friday afternoon. Rev. W. J. H. Hogan made the presentation, and Rev. O. P. Bessey received it.

Base Ball Scores.

The LEDGER will be pleased to publish the scores of all local games, and trusts the manager or scorer will forward the same promptly after the game. It should be deposited in the mail box on the office door, or in the collection boxes in the different wards on the evening of the game. Announcements of games published free.

Early in the winter a Saco, Penn., young man was strolling through a Florida orange grove and cut his initials in the peeling of a growing orange. He is now in Saco, and last Saturday night he found that identical orange in a dozen he bought of a local dealer.

—The committee of the town of Plymouth appointed to consider the question of the town appropriating \$40,000 toward the capital stock of the proposed Plymouth and Middleboro railroad reported adversely Friday. The town will vote on the question April 26.

—The auxiliary Woman's Relief Corps in connection with William B. Eaton Post 190, G. A. R. of Revere, was organized yesterday afternoon with 45 charter members; the officers were installed in the evening.

More than a million tons of ice have been harvested in Vermont during the season now closed.

—The league base ball season opens in Boston today.

Sunday Services.

Announcement of Sunday services forwarded to reach the LEDGER office on Friday, will be published in the Saturday edition free of charge. Pastors will please take notice.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M., and 7 P. M., by the pastor. Sabbath School at 11.45. Meeting of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor at 6 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Universalist Church.

Preaching at 10.30 A. M., by Mr. J. F. Albion of the Tufts Divinity school. Sunday school at 11.45. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 5.45 P. M.

First Church.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10.30 A. M.; subject, "Our responsibilities." Guild of the Great Teacher at 6.30 P. M.; topic, "Judging others." Evening service at 7.30, preaching by Rev. W. H. Lyons of Boston.

Probate Court.

Wednesday's session of the Probate court at Dedham, was held in the new court room prepared for the Supreme court, says the Transcript, and it was found to be in some respects better adapted for the purpose than the room on the first floor heretofore used. It is not definitely known whether the room will continue to be used for holding Probate court sessions or not, but it does seem as though it would be a relief for Judge White and the Register to have those in attendance sitting down in their seats rather than standing four or five deep around their desks, as has been the custom.

Quincy has probably the best Probate court room in Norfolk county.

Robbery at Middleboro.

On Wednesday, William Ryan of Middleboro, an employee at the shoe manufactory of Leonard & Barrows, called at the residence of Edward Gove, and represented that he had been given permission by Mr. Gove to take a colt out owned by him (Gove), for exercise. The animal was hitched into a buggy, and Ryan drove away, and nothing has since been heard from him or the team. He also carried away a new harness. The whole property was valued at \$500. Chief of Police Lovell is very desirous of ascertaining Ryan's whereabouts.—Herald.

An Untold Story of Mark Twain.

One day Mark Twain went to pay his respects to a wealthy Hartford lady. On his return home he was met by his wife who, after glancing at her husband a moment, exclaimed, "Where is your cravat, my dear?" "Oh, I forgot to put it on," he replied. Thereupon the little lady, who was a paragon of neatness herself, began to wonder what Mrs. K. would think of a man who could be so forgetful. Mark assured his wife he would make it all right, and begged her to set herself at ease. He then proceeded to his chamber and selected one of the best cravats he possessed, and enclosed it in an envelope and sent it without a word to Mrs. K.

Pleasantly Remembered.

Mr. Otis Edgerton of Beale street, Wollaston, was treated to a genuine surprise on Thursday evening by about thirty friends from Quincy and Boston, the occasion being in honor of his birthday. Music, dancing and games were indulged in and a pleasant time enjoyed by all. Mr. Edgerton was presented with a valuable gold ring by Mr. Elmer Monroe in behalf of the party.

Fraudulent Insurance Agent.

Deputy Sheriff Cobb of Whitman, assisted by Deputy Sheriff King of Bridgewater, arrested on Friday W. S. Church on a charge of procuring insurance without license from the insurance commissioners of the state. He claims to represent the People's Mutual Live Stock Society of Chicago, and has done quite an amount of business in Bridgewater, Whitman, Abington and Brockton. His case was up in the Second District Court today.

Arbor Day Suggestions.

Today's LEDGER has a very pretty programme for Arbor day. The school teachers would do well to glance over it, for even if they could not use the whole of it there are parts which could be very well used. The article is full of suggestions and hints to one about to prepare exercises on Arbor day and we had the Quincy schools in mind when we decided to print it.

Government Building.

Quincy is anxiously awaiting for a government post-office building, which is not very far off, as will be noticed by the Washington dispatch of today, printed on the second page.

City Register.

A register of the city officials has been prepared and published and will be ready for distribution at the Council meeting on Monday evening.

New Streets.

Merry Mount road, Butler and Hudson street, Putnam street and Park lane are the names of the new streets on the land of the Greenleaf Associates.

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE,
FRATT & CURTIS,
JAMES R. WILD,
BOSTON BRANCH,
JOHN W. NASH,

South Quincy
Quincy
Quincy
Quincy
Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8.

1-tf

WHY

Should you take your Children to Saville & Jones' for

Boots and Shoes?

Because SAVILLE & JONES make a specialty of Children's Shoes, and carry a large and complete stock made up from the best and most popular lines to be obtained in the market.

Because it does not pay to take the children to Boston for the same shoes that you can get at the same price of SAVILLE & JONES.

Because the "MONITOR" School Shoe for Girls and the "LITTLE HERO" School Shoe for Boys are equal to any school shoes offered for sale.

Because SAVILLE & JONES carry special lines, made on their orders, which you cannot obtain elsewhere.

Come and assure yourselves of these facts.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 8.

1-tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS, Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits, including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17.

9-tf

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8.

1-26t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

To Let. The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished. modern house of 12 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., stable and carriage house.

For Sale. Estate in Quincy Centre, furnace, hot and cold water, 6000 feet of land. Easy terms.

To Let. House of 5 rooms, city water, etc., on Washington street.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms and tower; bath, steam heat, stable and carriage shed, with 30,000 feet land, 1-8 acre under cultivation, and plenty of choice fruit trees.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield Street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House 12 rooms, stable, and three acres of land, in Quincy Point.

For Sale. House, 9

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAID, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$3.00.
Three months, \$8.00.
Six months, \$15.00.
One year, \$30.00.

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion, 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A False Policy.

The policy adopted by the City Council at its last meeting on motion of Mr. Green of Ward One, will if persistently followed, create a tax rate in Quincy that will be unbearable. Every year money must be raised by taxation to pay, not only what are known as ordinary expenses, but interest on debts and also maturing debts created in previous years. Mr. Green's plan if carried to its extreme point, would result in borrowing the whole amount of the debt limit each year, and assessing the people the next year for enough not only to pay the debt, but also the ordinary running expenses besides. Such a policy should be killed at its birth, for it gives promise of fatal financial difficulties in the future. It would result in a rate of taxation that would drive out of the city both the poor and the rich; those who hire and those who own real estate; nobody would come here to live, and all who could, would get away. The law creating a tax limit and debt limit was intended to prevent excessive taxation; it intended to curtail expenditures within a reasonable limit and to distribute the payment of debts over a period of ten years, so that the burden to the people might be as light as possible. Everything done in the nature of permanent improvements, should be paid for on the ten year limit basis, if for no other reason than that new property as it is developed year by year, may bear its proportion of such expenditures. Until the time shall arrive when we will be in condition to pay as we go, the ten-year division is the most equitable to follow, and it will show sound common sense on the part of the finance committee of the council if an amendment is reported Monday night making the loans payable in ten years.

Will They Ever Wear It?

Lady Florence Dixie, who, riding man fashion, galloped all through Patagonia, and has given the world charming sketches of her journeys, has begun an earnest crusade against the wearing of long skirts by women for a walking costume. She speaks of the changes that have taken place in woman's garments in the last few years, and then adds:

Yet still the bugbear skirt remains, hampering to the limbs, the spouse of mud and dirt, the tyrant which practically declares that a woman's lower limbs shall be motionless and weak for life-long inactivity.

She does not want women to adopt man's costume, because it is so ugly, but she says:

I know my remark will be received with shouts of horror or many of derision by a few—but I unhesitatingly declare that the day is fast approaching when the hideous and senseless long skirt will die a natural death. I am not an advocate of trousers for women—unless it be the zouave pattern—for I think trousers are hideous at any time; hideous on men, much more so on women. The difference in man's appearance in the suit to what he presents in trousers is very marked. The former is graceful and becoming, the latter neither one nor the other.

The ideal dress for women, such as Lady Florence wears in Scotland, she describes as follows:

It consists of a flannel shirt, knickerbockers, tall and loose jacket. In it I am free; in it I can walk twenty, thirty miles a day if I need be, over the roughest ground; but put me in the hated skirt and I am at once feeble and unable to move.

The curiosities of American divorce laws have had a new illustration. In 1862 a Mr. Smith was married in New York. It took the couple nineteen years to discover that they were not affinites. Mrs. Smith went to Dakota. After a time she obtained a divorce from Smith, with permission for both to heal their wounded affections by taking other partners. Smith in due time did this, and he died by taking a wife in New York, where he remained. But his second venture turned out no better than the first. Mrs. Smith No. 2 found out that he was not her affinity either. She then applied for a divorce on the ground that Smith had a wife living, and got it.

UNDER THE BIG ROTUNDA.

A PORTION OF THE CAPITOL WHERE ONE ALWAYS PAUSES.

Some of the Persons One May See Passing Through the Apartment It Shelters. Representatives and Senators, Officials, Pretty Women and Journalists.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There is one spot in the Capitol which never grows old to the veteran habitues of the big building. It is the great rotunda, where the most majestic architectural proportions, works of art of historic interest and a steady stream of pretty women and famous men combine to attract the eye and enlist the attention. There are benches here, and one may sit down and watch the kaleidoscope of human figures set in a beautiful frame of marble and fresco. Directly through the rotunda passes the walk which thousands take every day from senate to house, or house to senate. In one door and out the other all the famous Americans have passed during the last fifty years; each day that congress sits scores of men whose names are known all over the country may be seen strolling along singly, in pairs, or groups.

The senator or representative even the veriest stranger may know, for statesmen always pass here headed. Their hats are hung in the cloak rooms, and these they do not take the trouble to get on starting for a committee room or the other end of the Capitol. Not so with the newspaper men, who are almost as numerous as are well known here as senators and representatives. Journalists are never seen in the corridors of the Capitol with bare heads, though they have coat rooms as spacious as those used by the members of the two houses. No one can tell why one class of men who earn their living in the national state house habitually appear with hats, while another class are always bareheaded; but such is the fact.

As the men and women come and go we notice other peculiarities and eccentricities. No one appears to walk through this hall without pausing, or at least slowing his pace. There is so much to see, so many lines of beauty which one may never before have observed, that instinctively the eyes wander hither and yon.

Simply as an experiment in observation we sit down to note for a half hour the notable or known men and women who pass. This is always an interesting experiment, no matter where tried. It is doubly interesting here, for it is a spot that stands midway between the two houses of congress, a spot in which history is centered and where history is still being made. The very first couple to attract our attention are men whom one would hardly have expected to see together. They are Mills and Gear, of the ways and means committee, and a representative of Republicanism and the other of Democracy. Gear we observe to be a carelessly dressed man of 50 or more years, with a face thickly bearded, and a way of dropping his head down toward his breast which many thoughtful men have.

Mills looks older than his companion, but as a matter of fact is not so old. His complexion is as ruddy as that of a girl, and his eyes have the twinkle of kindness and good nature. Neither of these party warriors seems to care a rap about his dress, though both, thanks, most likely, to their good wives, are entirely presentable. At first sight one would say that neither was a genial man, yet this is but another illustration of the rule that appearances are deceitful, for two more companionable, informal, delightful men do not walk these marble floors. As we step up the two men are talking about Secretary Blaine and the scheme of international reciprocity which he is said to have devised.

"There is one thing I can say about Mr. Blaine," remarks Governor Gear. "He has the most phenomenal memory I have ever known. A few days ago I was calling on the secretary, when he asked me to sit down. 'Gear,' said he, 'you are the very man I wanted to see. For a long time I have been wanting to ask you about some families which left my old county in Pennsylvania thirty years ago and settled in the part of Iowa which you now represent in congress. How are the Smithsons getting along? And the Browns? And Mr. Blaine went on,' added Governor Gear, 'to make inquiries about no fewer than twenty-five families, a member of which he had not seen for more than a quarter of a century. He not only remembered the names, but characteristics and family histories, and when my own memory was at fault, though I have known nearly every family he made inquiry about, he described the heads to me with such particularity that I could not fail to recall them had I ever known them. A very remarkable thing was that he could remember the names of nearly all the girls whom these men had married and also the names of their children, and among the children whom he remembered are many of the best men in my state.'

At this point the group is enlarged by the addition of a figure which ten or fifteen years ago was well known in the capital and the press of the country. It is that of an old man, slightly stooped, with an enormous gray mustache and a pink complexion—J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky. "Here," said Mr. Mills, "is the man who has the greatest collection of canes and pipes in America. Knott, how many pipes and canes have you now?" "Well," says the old orator and raconteur, "when I left home I had ninety-eight pipes and 154 canes, but by this time there are probably many more there, for my friends all over the country are sending me in little presents of that sort all the time. They know I am in the pipe and cane business, and I suppose they won't stop till I have reached my ambition of possessing a different pipe and cane for each of the 365 days of the year."

"But you were talking of Mr. Blaine as came up," he adds, "and I want to tell you what I know about the secretary's memory. The last time I was in

Washington I called to see him, and we got to talking about Kentucky families. There is not a prominent family in Kentucky with whose history Mr. Blaine is unfamiliar. He told me things about my own family that I did not know. He knows the origin and history, intermarriages and connections of nearly all our best families, and rattled off to me such an entertaining lot of gossip about them that I was simply amazed. Finally I asked him where he had acquired all this information, and he replied: 'You forget that I once lived in Kentucky, and while there I made a study of Kentucky family history. All my life I have had a passion for that sort of thing, and I never forget anything which I learn about genealogy.' If Mr. Blaine had not become a statesman," continued Mr. Knott, "I am sure he would have been an eminent genealogist."

A woman next attracts our attention. She is richly dressed and has the carriage of a queen, of one who has known what it is to be admired, to receive homage. She has sparkling eyes—the sort of eyes which shine in the gloomy galleries which surround the senate and house halls. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague—for it is she—was twenty years ago the most beautiful woman known in this Capitol. Now, though still a handsome woman, few know her. She is on her way to the supreme court chamber to hear the argument there in a case involving the wreck of the great estate of her former husband.

The old justices know her, every one of them, and her eyes become brighter than ever as she pauses to tell, in that mellow voice which years ago made her one of the most fascinating conversationalists in Washington or Paris, of the attentions shown her by the members of the court of which her father was once the chief justice. Mrs. Chase's eldest daughter is just going on the stage, for which she has been carefully educated. She starts out, not to make a debut, but simply to get a little actual work behind the footlights. By the way, the historic Chase home, Edgewood, is likely to be soon broken up and covered by the buildings of this rapidly extending city.

A syndicate of wealthy senators, who have already made much money in Washington real estate, are contemplating the purchase and subdivision of the beautiful grounds, nearly fifty acres in extent, which overlook the city and Capitol.

"It will seem almost like sacrilege to me to break up the old home," said Mrs. Chase; "a bookful of memories cling around it. Only today, as I was riding toward the Capitol, my eye turned instinctively toward the window of the senate wing in which my father used to hang a piece of red curtain at 4 in the afternoon if more than two guests were coming out with him to dinner. You see, we could accommodate one or two guests without extra preparation, but if four or five were expected we had to increase the quantities. More often than not the red curtain hung in the window."

A dark bearded man, with the stooped shoulders of a student or a worker, comes along, arm in arm with a substantial, bright eyed, handsome friend. We may well say these men are friends. The first is Public Printer Palmer, a sterling fellow, who not only has control of the greatest printing office in the world, but who has behind him a record which any man might be proud of.

When his friend whom we see with him, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, went into Des Moines from his farm to become a newspaper man, his first employment was given him by Palmer. Afterward Clarkson bought Palmer's paper, and Palmer, against the advice of many of his friends, bought The Chicago Inter-Ocean, then a rattle for swallowing up money, and in it sunk \$240,000 in a few years. Later on Palmer's sterling honesty showed the stuff it was made of. As postmaster of the city he lived almost parsimoniously, on a mere clerk's income, and devoted the remainder of his salary to paying old debts. Each month, I am told, a certain part of his salary as public printer is set aside for the wiping out of old newspaper liabilities. Not every man one meets in the rotunda is honest enough to make such sacrifices for a dead horse.

Clarkson shall be first to look at the paintings in the rotunda. The chief headman of the postoffice department has a passion for pictures. His handsome home here is filled with rare works of art. It is said he has the second finest Corot in America, the postmaster general having the third finest. Clarkson narrowly escaped possessing the finest Corot this country can boast of. While in New York helping manage the national campaign of 1880 he wandered into Goupil's picture store on Broadway. A painting attracted his attention, roused his admiration. He yearned to possess it, as he yearns to possess every beautiful picture which he sees. He asked the price. It was \$1,440.

Clarkson was not then as rich a man as he is now, and \$1,440 was a large sum of money for him to invest in a picture. But he pulled out his check book and was about to make the purchase when a friend who knew his weakness for paintings tugged at his sleeve and begged him to at least think about the matter over night before buying. "You may be making a mistake," said the friend, "and, at any rate, the picture will be here to-morrow. Sleep on it, Clarkson." Thus rationally appealed to, the art lover put his check book back in his pocket.

Next day he called to buy the picture, and it was marked "sold." Mr. Clarkson did not see the painting again till the year 1884, when Mr. Jay Gould asked him to dine and to take a look through his picture gallery. In the Gould gallery Clarkson saw the picture he had had a check written for four years before. "And may I ask how long you have had this Corot, Mr. Gould?" he asked. "Only a few months."

"And if you have no objections I should like to know what you paid for it?" "Sixteen thousand dollars."

In this way one half hour passes. Dozens of other famous men come and go, and more gossip is talked than one letter can hold. Great is the rotunda!

WALTER WELLMAN.

RAILWAY LABORERS.

Difference Between Wages in America and England.

INTERNATIONAL LAW REPORT

Adopted by Pan-American—Erection of Postoffice Buildings—Eight-hour Work Day for Postoffice Clerks—"Leak" Investigation a Failure—The Oklahoma Bill Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The fifth annual report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor on railroad labor statistics, was sent to congress. The report presents a table giving the average daily rates of pay and the average yearly earnings for railroad employes in Great Britain and the United States as follows:

Class of Employes	Great Britain	U. S.
Engineers per day	\$1.46	\$2.25
Firemen	.91	1.70
Conductors	.97	1.63
Switchmen	.85	1.54
Flagmen	.81	1.14
Trainmen yearly earnings	457	1,107
Firemen	3.5	562
Conductors	3.4	521
Switchmen	3.0	464
Flagmen	2.5	354

Sixty railroads were investigated as operated in the United States 1880 railroad corporations, but the railroad business is performed by 600 operating roads. The railroads of the country have a mileage of 158,400 miles and employ 688,012 persons. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central. Of the operating roads, 377 are of the type of the Great Lakes and Erie, and the remainder are of the type of the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

building not exceeding \$15,000 in cost. The postmaster general is authorized to receive donations of ground as sites for the erection of such building, and when necessary, to purchase ground at a price not to exceed \$5000. The bill appropriates for the fiscal year 1891, \$2,000,000. There are nearly 2000 places in the country that will be affected by the passage of this bill.

POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES.

What It Will Cost for Reducing Their Hours of Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has communicated to the house committee on postoffices and post-roads his opinion on the bill introduced by Representative Ketchum, providing that eight consecutive hours of labor shall constitute a day's work for clerks and employes in all first, second and third-class postoffices, and that clerks and employes shall be paid for overtime. The postmaster general says it is estimated that the present clerks and employes attached to these offices are employed on an average, twelve hours per day. To limit the hours of labor to eight hours per day would therefore require the following additional amounts for each class, namely:

First-class, \$1,672,999; second-class, \$383,659; third-class, \$105,821; a total of \$2,162,479. If 10 per cent were added for additional clerks and employes, on account of the growth and expansion of the service, the total estimated amount would be \$2,378,527. "It seems proper to add," he says, "that I consulted with a number of the most practical and successful postmasters upon this subject, and the opinion is unanimous that it is impracticable to adjust the duties of the clerks so as to give each one a day of consecutive hours of labor, without a great waste of money. If your committee should determine to recommend this measure, it seems proper to suggest that some provision should be made to credit the government in all cases where clerks and employes, for any reason, perform less than eight hours labor in any one day."

SECRET SESSION LEAKS.

Nothing Has Come of the Investigation by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Hawley, who has charge of the World's fair bill, tried to get the measure up for consideration, but Senator Duffel antagonized it, with a motion to go into executive session for the purpose of considering the select committee's report on the leaks of executive sessions. He has been trying to dispose of this matter and has it closed for two weeks. All of the efforts of the committee to find out how the secrets of executive sessions were disclosed have proved total failures.

It was discussed for four hours and then rejected, with its recommendations, by a vote of 35 to 28. This is supposed to be the last of the farce.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

The President Will Probably Sign the Oklahoma Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The conferees committee on the Oklahoma bill have reached an agreement. The "house rule feature," to strike out the extension of the criminal jurisdiction to Indian territory, is stricken out and the educational appropriation is cut down from \$100,000 to \$50,000. President Harrison will probably sign the bill. He has determined, it is said, to appoint an Indiana man governor of the territory of Oklahoma. It will be, it is said, either ex-Senator George W. Steele, who wanted to be commission of pensions, or Moses McLean of Indianapolis.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The committee on river and harbor reported their bill to the house. The principal items of interest have been telegraphed. The bill is larger than usual, but it is to be remembered that there was no bill last year. There are some even who think that something may happen to prevent the passage of the bill this year. There are objections to some of the large appropriations in it. The possibility, therefore, is that the bill may break down with its own weight. Gen. Henderson, chairman of the committee, after fighting so many years, has succeeded in incorporating in the bill an appropriation for the Hennepin canal. He will have a hard fight in the house with it.

Of Interest to Massachusetts Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mr. Lodge appeared before the committee on military affairs, in behalf of two bills introduced by him, which are of great interest to the soldiers of Massachusetts. One was the bill which brings the Chelsea Soldiers' home within the provisions of the act passed in the last congress, allowing \$100 to every inmate of a home supported by any state. The other was the Porter Hudson Forlorn Hope bill, which has come over from the last congress, and has already passed the senate.

Presbyterians Favor Organic Union.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—The convention of delegates of the Reformed Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches, having under consideration the union of the two, adjourned shortly after midnight, after adopting resolutions favoring organic union and recommending the appointment of delegates to a convention or council with a view of framing a basis of union. It was decided to hold the next meeting in October. The convention just closed had representatives from all parts of the country.

An Editor's Trials.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Editor Godkin has been arrested for the third time in connection with The Post's biographies of Tammany leaders. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Martin was complainant. He charged Godkin with libel in having stated in his paper since Thursday's arrest that Martin had once been indicted for bribery, the fact being that the matter alleged in the indictment had been adjudged by the court not to constitute bribery. Godkin was held in \$500 bail.

The Highest on Record.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The Picanure's Baton Rouge special says: The river rose 7-14 inches during the past twenty-four hours, and is now 2-12 inches above the highest water ever known here. The water is now flooding a portion of Front street and is up to the store of Garig, Redy & Hart. A very little further rise will cause disaster at some point of the levees near here.

Murdered Body Identified.

ROUTLAND, Vt., April 19.—The body of the unknown man found Tuesday afternoon on the banks of Cold river, North Sirewsbury, has been identified by his parents as Henry Demille Lawrence. The man was undoubtedly murdered, but there is no clue.

BASE BALL.

Haven, 3.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 21; Dartmouth, 12.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 22; Syracuse, 21.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 12; Rochester, 10.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Toledo, 3.
At Louisville—St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 8.
At New Haven—Boston (N. L.), 7; New

AUSTRIAN STRIKES.

Spreading to Important Industrial Centers.

SOLDIERS CHARGE A MOB.

Much Damage Done by Strikers—Explorer Stanley Praises African Forest Dwarfs—Other Foreign News.

VIENNA, April 19.—The strike has extended to all the industrial centers in East Silesia. Sixty persons, who were arrested at Witkowitz yesterday, attacked and wounded twenty sentries during the night, and twenty of them escaped. The strikers are without leaders, and negotiations with them are impossible. Coal is becoming scarce, and there are fears of a famine.

The strikers in Ostrau are attacking the buildings and are compelling those at work to desert under threats of violence. In Polesische Ostrau a collision occurred between the strikers and the troops. The soldiers made a charge on the mob with fixed bayonets and eight of the strikers were wounded.

The Ostrau strike was intended to start on May 1, was precipitated by the parish priest denouncing May-day demonstrations. His denunciations caused a great deal of ill-feeling. All the windows in the priest's house were smashed.

Socialists are extending their boycott against Berlin shopkeepers. Much sympathy is shown in Berlin over possible trouble growing out of the May-day demonstration.

AFRICAN FOREST DWARFS.

Henry Stanley Has Considerable to Say in Their Favor.

LONDON, April 19.—At the Brussels anti-slavery conference in May, Henry M. Stanley will expatiate on the horrors of the Arab ivory hunter's manner of getting their goods, which is worse than that of the slave hunters, since the latter have an interest in the lives of their slaves, while the former kill and burn all before them.

Stanley says that the forest dwarfs are the oldest art-crafters in the world, tracing their lineage back for fifty centuries. They are olive complexioned, highly intelligent, and their queen is a striking little woman, who will make a charming figure in Stanley's forthcoming book. He wanted to bring her majesty to Europe with him, but she fell sick on the way, and all the other dwarfs died after leaving their forests, but he has photographs of all of them.

He asserts that these dwarf people are the most moral and the only monogamous race in Africa. Stanley says that the race troubles in the United States show that white men presume too much on their superiority and the black is too precipitate in assuming an equality with the white.

Alcohol and Tobacco Must Stand It.

VIENNA, April 19.—Dr. Dunajewski, minister of finance, stated in the lower house of the Austrian parliament, that the Austrian government would make extra expenditures without recourse to a loan, chiefly through increased receipts from the alcohol tax and tobacco monopoly. He sympathized with those who complained of the burden of military, but said that Austria must stand it, the armed alliance with Germany being the basis of European politics.

An Important Discovery.

PARIS, April 19.—A discovery of vital importance has just been made by Dr. Chamberland, Pasteur's assistant, and Drs. Menier and Calmette, which proves that the essence of cinchona, when sprinkled in the form of typhoid fever patients, kills the bacteria within twelve hours, and prevents the disease from spreading.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

PARIS, April 19.—President Carnot was received in Toulon with unbounded enthusiasm. While walking through the streets a great crowd gathered about him and a number of his most enthusiastic admirers lifted him to their shoulders and carried him in triumph to the prefecture.

Near His Journey's End.

PARIS, April 19.—Stanley left here for Brussels at 8 o'clock this morning. He will be on the Belgian frontier by the burgomaster and elderman of Brussels and escorted to the capital by special train. He will be received at the railroad station by King Leopold.

Quotation from the Pope.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Germania says that the pope, on the occasion of the visit of Austrian pilgrims to the Vatican, remarked to a Catholic journalist: "You have a hard battle to fight with Jewish journalists and Free Masons."

Jewish Colony Burned Out.

VIENNA, April 19.—A conflagration at New Staritz, Austria, has destroyed 130 houses. The fire originated in the Jewish quarter of the town, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Famine Ready to Start.

ZANZIBAR, April 19.—Enim Pasha will start with his expedition next Monday. The German company intends to build railways similar to the pioneer railways in Senegal. The surveys are in progress.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, April 19.—In the senate a bill was reported to authorize the consolidation of gas and electric light companies. The action of Thursday, in investigating the Sherborn reformatory and recommending the public bar report, was reconsidered and final action postponed.

In the house adverse reports were made on increasing the salaries of members to \$1000 and on the Middlesex canal bill. The bill to prevent fines for imperfect weaving was not engrossed.

Seeking Protection.

NEW HAVEN, April 19.—E. Hewitt & Co., wholesale druggists, have petitioned the superior court for the appointment of a receiver over the Fletcher-Romey company, manufacturers of a hair preparation, Hewitt & Co., who are minority stockholders, allege that the business is neglected and their capital jeopardized.

Electric Men Frozen Out.

NEW YORK, April

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 19.

In Quincy and Vicinity--On the Battle Field--Births and Deaths of the Presidents--Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns--Foreign Matters.

1840--Very heavy snow storm; blockades.

1862--Mourning day for President Lincoln.

World Wide.

1560--Death of Melancthon, German reformer, born 1497.

1774--Battle of Lexington, Mass. War with Great Britain began.

1780--The eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington; peace is proclaimed in the American camp.

1824--Death of Lord Byron, aged 36.

1847--Gen Scott, with the American army, enters Japan, Mexico.

1856--Peace of allies with Russia proclaimed.

1861--Harper's Ferry abandoned by the Federal authorities and the rebels.

1862--A mob obstructs the passage of Union troops through Baltimore; several persons killed by fire of the soldiers and citizens.

1862--Blockade of the southern ports proclaimed.

1862--Imposing funeral services over the remains of Abraham Lincoln in the White House, prior to their removal to Springfield, Ills.

1862--Jackson prominent. Nihilists sentenced to imprisonment and death in Russia.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,--April 20.

1861--First of war meetings held in Quincy.

1871--Edw. W. Parker became Superintendent of Quincy schools.

World Wide.

1520--Expulsion of the "Rump Parliament" by Cromwell.

1521--Admiral Black destroys Spanish treasure ships at Santa Cruz.

1582--Siege of Londonberry by James II.

1812--Birth of Louis Napoleon.

1820--National Democratic convention met in Charleston, S. C. and split by votes of slavery; southern members secede April 30.

1862--West Virginia admitted to the Union.

1862--Lincoln's cavalry, in pursuit of Jefferson Davis, occupy Macon, Ga. Howell Cobb and five other Confederate generals surrender to him.

1870--Georgia readmitted to congress.

Emin to Remain in Africa.

"The charm of Africa," that mysterious spell which lures back to the jungles and the forests of the dark continent every explorer who has once set foot upon its soil, remains potent in the case of Emin Pasha. He has faced danger and death for years in the Sudan and in the equatorial belt, and his rescue was a feat in which all the world took interest. But he cannot ever move beyond the confines of the magic power that holds him. He has abandoned his proposed visit to Europe, joined Maj. Wissman's exploring expedition, and is preparing once again to plunge into the mighty wilderness of Central Africa.

Sixty Years a Sailor.

During his sixty years of naval service Vice Admiral Stephen Clegg Rowan, who died recently at Washington, participated in many exciting events. As a midshipman he took part in the Seminole war, conducting boat expeditions and engaging in operations on shore. As lieutenant he served in the coast survey, was executive officer of the ship "Cyane" in the Pacific squadron, and during the Mexican war was present at the capture of Monterey and San Diego. On blockade duty in the Gulf of California the Cyane captured a score of Mexican vessels and destroyed several gunboats. At the victories of San Gabriel and La Mesa Rowan was wounded in the shoulder. He exposed the cause of the north on the breaking out of the civil war, saw much active service, and at the end of the conflict had attained the rank of rear admiral. He was promoted to vice admiral while in command of the Atlantic squadron in 1868. He was a native of Ireland, and was 81 years old at the time of his death.

The Eighth One to Go.

Eight representatives have died since the election of members of the Fifty-first congress--four from each party. The last to pass away was Hon. David Wilber, who expired recently at his home in Milford, N. Y. He never occupied his seat in the present session because of illness. The oath of office was administered at his home at the same time Samuel J. Randall, also an invalid, was sworn in, and the two men remained confined until Mr. Wilber's death.

Mr. Wilber was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1830. In childhood he moved to Milford, in Otsego county. He was a Republican in politics, and represented Berne, Otsego, and Schoharie counties in the Twenty-fourth congressional district--in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first congress. In private business he was a banker and a hog grower.

"An humanitarian bull fight" was one of the recent attractions at Birmingham, England. The bull fighters might take refuge whenever the bull's wrath was aroused. The game of quality exercise for some time, and afforded healthy exercise to the men and also to the ladies. No blood was spilled.

Judge James V. Campbell, who died recently at Detroit, Michigan undoubtedly was much for the present condition of her books. For thirty years Mr. Campbell occupied a place on the bench of the state supreme court, and during the period was times chief justice.

Wanted to Patronize Him Himself.

Speaking at a supper given to him in Liverpool recently, Toole, the celebrated comedian, said that once when playing in Edinburgh the part of the Artful Dodger, in which he wore a pair of trousers to which there was quite a history attached, he met a Scotch gentleman to whom, in course of conversation, he recounted the fact of having a pair of trousers which had been worn for nearly forty years. The Scotchman ejaculated, "Gude! What a pair of trousers!"

Morning Journal.

His Scheme.

"Watcher gwinster shoot dat swine furl Why duntcher knock him in de head wid er ax?"

"Kase he's too po' to sell fur pork--so I've gwinster fill him full er shot an' den sole him fur pig iron."--Once a Week.

Grandma's Glasses.

"Freddy, have you seen my spectacles?"

"Your gold rimmed glasses, gramma?"

"Yes."

"What you wear on your nose and see through?"

"Yes; where are they?"

"The glasses that gramma gave you?"

"Yes."

"For a Christmas present?"

"Yes; tell me where they are."

"Are they the glasses that you read the Bible with, gramma?"

"Oh, yes! I'm getting impatient, Freddy. Get them for me."

"Glasses," said you read about David and Geriah with, and the three children in the fiery furnace?"

"Yes; the same glasses. Tell me where they are, and quit asking so many questions."

"Do you want to read with them now, gramma?"

"No; I want to sew."

"What are you going to sew, gramma?"

"I want to hem a few handkerchiefs."

"For me?"

"No; for grandpa. Where are those glasses, you little torment?"

"You can't sew with the glasses, can you, gramma?"

"Of course I can. I can't sew without them."

"I thought you sewed with a sewing machine, gramma."

"Oh, you aggravating boy! Look right at me! Now tell me where those glasses are."

"Dunno."

"Haven't you seen them lately?"

"None."--William H. Siviter in Puck.

He Never Saw Any.

The following dialogue occurred in court at Farmington recently:

"What day do you fix up the line fence?"

"The 7th of September," said the witness.

"When did you go to work for the plaintiff?"

"The 1st of September," was the reply.

"How long after that when you went to fix the line fence?"

"About a fortnight."

"Is it a fortnight from the 1st of September to the 7th?" asked the astonished attorney.

"Whereupon the witness coolly replied, 'Yes, sir, I think it is.'"

A quicker wit reply was that given by a witness at a close of a tedious cross-examination.

"Now tell me how many sheep you ever saw, under oath, now remember."

"I never saw a sheep under oath," replied the witness, which closed the examination.--New York Telegram.

She Was Smart.

"Ho--I love you, Maud!"

"All right, Harry! And you may keep company with me this summer on a few conditions."

"Name them, sweet!"

"You must not try to work the bacilli in ice cream racket on me, nor cut all the drown accidents out of papers to show me, nor tell any chestnuts about poisonous serpents at picnics. They work 'em good! Now, I think we can get along very well."--Lawrence American.

En Route.

Scene--Parlor car on New York and New Haven railroad.

Dramatis Personae--Young lady of period and young man of ditto.

"How is the weather, my American citizen?"

"Like the best!"

"She--Well, really, I cannot make up my mind between New York and Boston!"

"He--Yes. Six hours is a short time.--Life.

What It Called Up.

Mr. Billus (greatly bored by the play--Maria, that fellow is positively the worst stick I ever saw on the stage. He makes love to that pretty little countess like a hippopotamus trying to court an angel.

Mrs. Billus (much interested)--He does, John, he does. But how vividly it seems to recall the days of our courtship, John.--Chicago Tribune.

Oh, That Child!

Mrs. Orville Rowe--Is your mamma in, you know I wrote to her, and I'm on the minute!

Sweet Child--No'm; but she left a message. Oh, there, I've forgotten it and you'll have to wait while I go up and ask her what it was.--Chatter.

Adjustment.

Mother--My boy, I was stealing jam! What you so hard.

Willie (who has been stealing jam)--That's all right, ma. I didn't get quite enough jam anyhow, and I'll go and get a little more.--New York Sun.

A Natural Query.

Maid (to woodman)--What are you gathering?

Woodman--Soap bark, miss.

Maid--Oh, how queer! Do you get it off the scrub oaks!--Chatter.

A Long, Hard Task.

"I wonder what Short is driving at now! He seems to be very busy of late."

"Yes; he has just drawn a prize in the lottery, and is going around paying up all his debts."--Lowell Citizen.

Discussing a New Blank Book.

Bookkeeper--The binder has got this new ledger ruled in a very funny way.

Proprietor (looking at the book)--Yes, it seems to be humorously ink lined.--Yenowine's News.

Proven.

Who says figures never lie?--

Light.

ARBOR DAY EXERCISES.

HOW THEY MAY BE MADE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE THIS SPRING.

Tree Planting Surrounded with an Extra Interest by the Singing of Songs and the Presence of a Brevy of Fairies--Some Gems of Verse.

(Copyright, 1890.)

No popular movement has taken a greater hold on the public than the celebration of Arbor Day. The touch of nature--close contact with her in one of her loveliest seasons--on that day makes the whole world kin. The date of celebration differs in different states, but all occur in spring and are marked, by schools at least, with appropriate songs and poems or more elaborate exercises.

When trees fringe the roadside.

Much of the planting done on Arbor Day is confined to school yards or public parks and squares. It would seem useless that roadsides should not be neglected. Every one prefers to walk or drive where trees fringe the roadside and fling out their branches to intercept the sun's hot rays rather than along a shadeless and dusty highway.

Indoor exercises may begin with a song, followed by the recitation of "Plant a Tree," by Lucy Larcom:

He who plants a tree
Plants a hope.

Rootlets up through fibers tidily grope;
Leaves unfold unto horizons free.

So man's life must climb
From the odds of time
Unto heavens sublime.

Quint thus prophesy, then little tree,
What the glory of thy boughs shall be?

He who plants a tree
Plants a joy;

Plants a comfort that will never cloy;
Every day a fresh reality,
Beautiful and strong,
To whose shelter throng
Creatures little with song.

If thou couldst but know, thou happy tree,
Of the bliss that shall inhabit thee!

He who plants a tree,
He plants peace.

Under its green curtain jargons cease,
Leaf and zephyr murmur soothingly,
Shadows soft with sleep
Down tired eyelids creep,
Balm of slumber deep.

Never has man dreamed of a blessed tree,
Of the benediction thou shalt be.

He who plants a tree,
He plants youth;

Vigor won for centuries, in sooth;
Life of time, that lasts eternally;
Brazils their strength appear,
New shoots every year.
On old growths appear.

Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree,
Youth of soul is immortality.

He who plants a tree,
He plants love;

Tents of coolness spreading out above
Wayfarers, he may not live to see;
Gifts that grow are best;
Hands that bless are blest;
Fruit that grows the best!

Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his life's own reward shall be.

Next may come an address on some subject suitable for Arbor Day, followed by the reading of these quotations:

"There is perhaps no object in nature that adds so much to the beauty of a landscape as a tree. A tree, indeed, is the highest and noblest production of the vegetable kingdom, just as man holds the highest place in the animal."

Than a tree a grander child earth bears not.
What are the boasted palaces of man,
Imperial city or triumphal arch,
To forests and the trees that crown the hill?

Which time confirms, which centuries waste not?
Oaks gather strength for ages; and when at last
They were, so because in their decay
So grand in weakness--e'en in their decay
So venerable--twere sacrifice 't escape
The coarsening touch of time.

"What would mankind have been without forests? Take the naked savage; he wants shelter, he gets it in the forest; he wants food, the forest is full of animals on which he can live, and is fertilized by streams of crystal water; he wants weapons, and the forest supplies him both with bows and arrows, and means to make them more deadly with poison, if desired; he wants clothing, and the skins of the forest animals supply it in profusion; and he wants a safe retreat from enemies, the recesses of the forest supply a secure asylum. Naked and defenseless as the savage appears, yet to him nature, in the creation of forests, has been more bountiful than to any other creature. The forest is man's primitive abode."

--Charles G. D. Roberts.

IV--MAPLE.

Oh, tenderly deepen each woodland gloom,
And merrily sway the beeches;
Breaths delicately the willow blooms,
And the pines release new speeches;

The alders high till they touch the sky,
Pale catkins the yellow birch launches,
But the tree I love all the green wood above
Is the maple of sunny branches.

Let who will sing of the hawthorn in spring,
Or the laurel that grows in summer;
There's a word, may be, for the locust tree,
That delicate, strange new comer;

But the maple it grows with the tint of the rose
When pale are the springtime regions,
And its towers of flame from afar proclaim
The advance of winter's legions.

--Charles G. D. Roberts.

V--PINE.

(What Longfellow wrote of two pines.)

Like two cathedral towers, these stately pines
Uplift their fretted summits tipped with cones;
The arch beneath them is not built with stones;
No art, but nature, traced these lovely lines
And carved this graceful arabesque of vines.

No organ but the wind here sighs and moans;
No requiem conceals a martyr's bones;
No marble lispeth on its tomb recesses.

Enter; the pavement, carpeted with leaves,
Gives back a softened echo to thy tread;
Listen! the choir is singing; all the birds
In leafy galleries beneath the eaves
Are singing; listen, ere the sound be fled,
And learn there may be worship without words.

The master of ceremonies, who has thus far announced each piece, gives notice that the fairies which attend upon trees will appear, and confer upon each newly planted one the blessing and touch which it needs. The fairy of Sunshine may be attired in a costume of yellow tulle, or tissue paper, with a gilt paper coronet, which is cut in points graduating from the center over forehead to each side, to represent rays. She should carry a wand, to the end of which is attached a miniature sun with rays, cut out of pasteboard and covered with gilt paper. She walks round the maple and, touching it with her wand, says: "Sunshine unfold thee, dear young tree, and cause thy roots to strike down deeply, and thy branches to spread out and upward until the sight of thee shall be a pleasure to all who pass by. Use the gold thus lavishly given for thy spring and summer needs,

but when autumn has come, and the winter time approaches when thou needest it not, give it back to the donor in the gold of thy leaves."

It is unnecessary for every fairy to approach each tree, so let each of the five who appear touch one of the five trees here given. If it is advisable to use other kinds of trees, different selections for recitation must made. The fairy of Rain touches the apple tree with her wand. This fairy may be dressed in gray tulle, covered with spangles; the wand can also be spangled. As she touches the tree with it she says: "May raindrops as

In the broad book of nature. 'Tis to have attentive and believing faculties:
To go abroad rejoicing in the joy of beautiful and well created things;
To be the voice of music, and the sheen of silver fountains leaping to the sea;
To thrill with the rich melody of birds, living their life of music; to be glad in the gay sunshine, reverent in the storm; to see a beauty in the stirring leaf, And find calm thoughts beneath the whispering tree.

To see and hear and breathe the evidence of God's deep wisdom in the natural world! And oh, be this remembered!--that when life shall have become a weariness, and age, Thirst for serene waters, we may gaze into God's widowed temples, and while all are solemn with the beauty of the world, Kneel at its unwrought altars, and the cup That holds the 'living waters' will be near.

The planting of trees immediately follows the indoor exercises. If there be a large number present, let selected ones help put the soil on the roots of each tree, after it is placed in its intended hollow. Only one spade need be used, each person who takes part putting a shovelful or two of dirt on the roots. The spade may be gayly trimmed with ribbons. If the group at the tree planting is small all may take part. Let the trees be planted with the following recitations. If it is necessary or convenient to plant other varieties of trees, suitable quotations will have to be made:

I--APPLE.

I halted at a pleasant inn
As I my way was wending--
A golden apple was the sign
From knotty bough depending.

Mine host--it was an apple tree--
He smilingly received me,
And spread his choicest, sweetest fruit
To strengthen and relieve me.

Full many a little feathered guest
Came through his branches springing;
They hopped and flew from spray to spray,
Their notes of gladness singing.

Beneath his shade I laid me down,
And slumber sweet possessed me;
The soft wind blowing through the leaves
With whispers low carried me.

And when I rose and would have paid
My host so open hearted,
He only shook his lofty head
I blessed him and departed.

--From the German.

II--HICKORY.

A song for the hickory tree!
While the wind is blowing free,
And the golden leaves and silver nuts
Drop down for you and me!

As we pull the nutmeg out
From their crypts with merry shout,
The air is filled with perfume distilled
From the spices of the south.

A health for the hickory tree!
Rough coated, hale and free--
Forth his light and his heart is bright
And he laughs with us and we laugh with him.

--C. H. Crandall.

III--OAK.

Here we gather on this festive day
To plant the oak, the heir of centuries old,
To plant the oak, the heir of centuries old,

THE FAIRY OF SUNSHINE.

The oak is the favorite of the sunbeams' gay,
Of airy darts and the age of gold;
What war seems rise--what navies dark and grand.

With peaking ears and barred shields and bows,
What Roman roads with bannered eagles spanned,
And cooled with shades of pendent mistletoe!

We plant the oak tree--open here the mold;
The violets break while thrushes flute and sing.
Earth's new music, the vesters let the spirit unfold--
We plant the oak tree in the breath of spring.
The sun will find it, and the April rain,
The joyful June, and summer's wandering wind!

Life's resurrected powers renew again
The embryo oak, and nature's chain unbind.
--Adapted from Henshank Butterworth.

IV--MAPLE.

Oh, tenderly deepen each woodland gloom,
And merrily sway the beeches;
Breaths delicately the willow blooms,
And the pines release new speeches;

The alders high till they touch the sky,
Pale catkins the yellow birch launches,
But the tree I love all the green wood above
Is the maple of sunny branches.

Let who will sing of the hawthorn in spring,
Or the laurel that grows in summer;
There's a word, may be, for the locust tree,
That delicate, strange new comer;

But the maple it grows with the tint of the rose
When pale are the springtime regions,
And its towers of flame from afar proclaim
The advance of winter's legions.

--Charles G. D. Roberts.

V--PINE.

(What Longfellow wrote of two pines.)

Like two cathedral towers, these stately pines
Uplift their fretted summits tipped with cones;
The arch beneath them is not built with stones;
No art, but nature, traced these lovely lines
And carved this graceful arabesque of vines.

No organ but the wind here sighs and moans;
No requiem conceals a martyr's bones;
No marble lispeth on its tomb recesses.

Enter; the pavement, carpeted with leaves,
Gives back a softened echo to thy tread;
Listen! the choir is singing; all the birds
In leafy galleries beneath the eaves
Are singing; listen, ere the sound be fled,
And learn there may be worship without words.

The master of ceremonies, who has thus far announced each piece, gives notice that the fairies which attend upon trees will appear, and confer upon each newly planted one the blessing and touch which it needs. The fairy of Sunshine may be attired in a costume of yellow tulle, or tissue paper, with a gilt paper coronet, which is cut in points graduating from the center over forehead to each side, to represent rays. She should carry a wand, to the end of which is attached a miniature sun with

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—14**LAND.**

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS. Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill, and West Districts. Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.
R. D. CHASE,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 21. 12—14

CLOSING OUT SALE

— AT —

Huyler's Agency,

— ON —

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890,

And for the next 10 days,

All our stock consisting of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
PIPES, ETC.

Also 1 4 foot Show Case.

Call early as it will go fast at cost.

EVERYTHING AT COST.

L. R. TABER, Manager.

April 21. 6t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam heat, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of land, with choice fruit trees.
For Sale. Estate in Quincy Centre, furnace, hot and cold water, 6000 feet of land.
For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 23,000 feet of land.
For Sale or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable and three acres of land in Quincy Point.
For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.
For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc., 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.
For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.
For Sale or Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 11,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, stable and sheds. Low price.
To Let. The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished, house of 12 rooms, bath, etc., stable and carriage house.
To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St., Quincy.
To Let. House, 10 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.
To Let. Tenement of six rooms in Quincy Centre.
To Let. House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., on Hancock Street, Quincy.
To Let. Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull for the season.
To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street, West Quincy.
To Let. Store on Washington street, Quincy.
To Let. Desk Room in this office.
Building Lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms.
Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.
Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

George H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store,
April 21. West Quincy. 12—14

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Bill for the Year 1890 to be Presented To-Night

IN THE QUINCY CITY COUNCIL.

The Finance Committee to Report It in Print—Furnish that Several Amendments May be Offered—The Street Loans.

The Committee on Finance were not instructed or authorized to make any radical changes in the appropriation bill, from the Mayor's estimates as approved by the Council, consequently none need be expected at the City Council meeting tonight, but this will not prevent several amendments being offered.

Rumor has it that an attempt will be made to increase the sidewalk item, which is now \$1,200, on the ground that better sidewalks are demanded and it will be economy for the city if the abutters will pay one-half as required.

It is said also that the Committee on Lights hope to obtain a much larger amount than several incandescent lights may be added. If one may judge by the numerous petitions many spots in the city are now in darkness.

A part of Section 45 of the City Charter may play an important part, for it reads:—"No gross appropriation of money, and no item thereof, in excess of the recommendations of the mayor and city treasurer, in case they shall agree in such recommendation, shall be passed by the council, except by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and in no case by vote of less than a majority of all the members of the council."

The Finance Committee will, it is reported, include in the order accompanying the appropriation bill, a clause reading something like this:—"No contract shall be made unless the same is provided for in the bill. As no contract is provided for it virtually says there shall be no contract work. Certain work done by contract would undoubtedly be cheaper for the city, but it does not please the officials, the laborers, or the politicians."

The Street Loans.

Although not a part of the appropriation bill, the orders authorizing loans of \$40,000 for Hancock street, \$15,000 for Common street, \$5,000 for West street, and \$1000 for Water street, will come up in the calendar for the first reading. The Finance Committee agree with the editorial in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER, and will report an amendment to the order, to the effect that the loans shall be paid in ten equal payments, and not pay one-half in 1891 as now reads.

For the fullest and best report of the City Council meeting tonight see Tuesday's DAILY LEDGER.

CONVENIENT POLICE STATION.

Also Quarters for a District Court in the City of Waltham.

The new police station proposed for Waltham will if erected be the finest public building in the city. An order appropriating \$27,000 for the structure will come before the aldermen this evening on its final passage.

Following is a description of the building: The entrance will be through a brick arch in the centre, and a triple dormer will be carried up into the roof. The cornice projects strongly. There are no features in the outward part of the structure that are not suited to the use for which the building is designed. It will be built of water-struck brick, with some ornamental trimmings, and will have a substantial, yet pleasing, appearance. On entering the projecting porch, one faces a staircase leading up to the first floor, while other staircases, one on each side, lead down to two large ward-rooms in the basement, one of which is to be used as a sleeping room for tramps, and is provided with a water closet, etc. In the first floor, on the left side of the entrance hall, is a guard room for the police force. Connected with this there is a toilet and bath room, and ample locker and closet space is furnished. On the right of the main entrance is an office for the reception of prisoners, and leading from this a large office for the chief of police, which is fully lighted by a corner bay. There are also on this floor an office for the janitor and hostler, a storage room and a side entrance opening into the stable. The cells for prisoners are placed in the rear. They are in three tiers, with six cells in each, except the second tier, which has five, one being double size. The stable has accommodation for two horses and ample room for wagons, etc. A light and broad staircase leads to the second floor, where are a court room with a door leading into the second tier of cells; a library; a clerk's office; judge's room, with a water closet and toilet arrangements. There is also a waiting room with water closets, bowls, etc. The third floor has four large sleeping rooms with closets. The ventilation of all rooms has been carefully provided for, and all sanitary arrangements will be scientific and complete.

With the establishment of a permanent police force in Quincy such a building will be necessary, and the city could not do better than duplicate that of Waltham. The Sunday Herald gave a good engraving of it, but oddly enough called it a school building.

WANTED—A CLERK.

Hon. J. White Belcher to Resign as Clerk of the Quincy Court.

Hon. J. White Belcher of Randolph, who has filled the office of clerk of the District Court of East Norfolk since its establishment in 1872, will soon send in his resignation to take effect May 1. His recent election as president of the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and increasing business, rendered the move almost imperative.

This district includes the city of Quincy and the towns of Milton, Braintree, Weymouth, Randolph, Houghton and Cohasset, and three aspirants from this city are already reported, viz.: Walter M. Packard, Esq., W. W. Jenness, Esq., and Frank A. Tirrell, Esq., three rising young barristers. Each have a petition in their support, that of the first-named having at present the strongest local backing. Mr. Tirrell counts on the assistance of the lawyers of the county, while Judge Humphrey is said to favor Mr. Jenness. The salary attached to the office is \$700.

Editors in Office.

The Suburban Press Association at its meeting in Boston Saturday, elected these officers:

President,—A Starbuck, Free Press, Waltham.

Vice Presidents,—J. O. Hayden, Journal, Somerville; G. W. Prescott, Patriot, Quincy; C. J. McPherson, Tribune; South Framingham; L. O. Williams, Patriot, Putnam, Ct.; A. A. Rotch, Farmers' Cabinet, Amherst, N. H.; C. A. Lee, Chronicle and Gazette, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. H. Twombly, Chronicle, Reading.

Corresponding Secretary,—R. William Waterman, Chronicle, Athol.
Recording Secretary,—G. W. Stetson, Mercury, Medford.

Treasurer,—G. M. Whittaker, New England Farmer, Boston.

Auditors,—G. W. Davies, Herald, Everett, and E. C. Linfield, Independent, Bridgewater.

Death of Ellis Faxon.

The many relatives and friends of Mr. Ellis Faxon were shocked to hear of his sudden death at Denver, Colorado. Some time ago he went west for his health and entered into business. During the winter he had an attack of the grip, and was so seriously ill that his sister was obliged to go out to him. Reports since have been so favorable that the news of his death this week was very sudden, and a heavy blow to his loving mother and family. He was a very popular young man and a great favorite in society.

Homes for All.

The Greenleaf Land Associates owning the property lying between Hancock street and Merry Mount Park, have had the same laid out into house lots. Streets will be built at once, water pipes laid, etc. This land is high and dry, commanding a fine view of Quincy bay, near the Merry Mount Park and electric railroad, and only ten minutes' walk to the Old Colony depot. Those wishing to secure a home in Quincy can now do so at a low figure by applying to their agent, George W. Morton, Adams building. Plans given to those who call.

The Wollaston Club.

The sub-committee on the club for Wollaston met Saturday evening at the residence of W. G. Cortell and unanimously agreed to a plan which will be presented at the mass meeting in the Knights of Honor hall Saturday evening next. The committee are of the opinion that a gymnasium, billiard, and an excellent reading room are features without which the club could not live. It is hoped that for this club a large building will be erected which shall include a commodious hall.

Good Books Come High.

On Saturday afternoon Andrew Erickson doing business as a teamster in West Quincy, bought a book from an agent and took his pocket book out to pay for it, after paying the man he laid his wallet down on the grain chest in his barn and forgot about it for an hour. When he went to look for it, it was gone, together with the contents, \$150 in greenbacks, and the same amount in checks.

The West Quincy B. B. Club.

The West Quincy base ball team are preparing for their first game, which will be held next Saturday on the home grounds. They have received a number of communications from different teams wishing games, but as yet have not decided who they will open the season with. The West Quincy will put a strong team in the field this year, and are now corresponding with some out of town players, whom they wish to obtain to fill a couple of vacancies.

Reception to a Well-known Singer.

There will be a reception given at the house of Mr. William S. Williams on Pleasant street, tonight, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Packard of Campello. Mrs. Packard, nee Miss Nellie Evans, is the niece of Mrs. Williams, and has been associated with nearly all the musical people of this city. She has a beautiful voice, and has sung solos in nearly every church in Quincy.

Holy Communion.

About two hundred members of the St. Johns C. L. & A. A., received communion Sunday. After services at the church were over they marched to their hall where breakfast was served.

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New Schoolhouse.

SITUATED IN WARD FOUR.

The Carpenter Work—Iron Work to be Painted—Vent Shafts to be Constructed—The Exterior Woodwork—The Floors, Stairs, Etc.—Continued from April 17

Carpentry.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:—The construction of walls and partitions will be on mill construction, hard pine posts, hard pine floor timbers, spruce planking with deafening and upper floors as hereafter specified, and the roof will be entirely wood construction of hard pine and spruce as shown on drawings, with strongly framed trusses, purlins and planking and spruce.

The architect will reject any and all timber that is not according to the standard specified.

No woodwork is to be placed within two inches of the outside of any smoke flue, and no nails will be driven into any brickwork of the same, and where headers are framed around flues resting on corbels they are to be laid on mineral wool, and packed with the same between wood and brick.

The carpenter is to do all cutting for gas and water pipes.

SCANTLINGS:—Main posts of mill construction will be:

Posts in first floor, 8 x 8.

Posts in second floor, 8 x 8.

Posts in third floor, 8 x 8.

Floor beams will be 12 x 14 and 12 x 16.

Ordinary studding two by four, sixteen inches on centres, thoroughly bridged.

Partition caps four by six, hard pine.

Principal rafters, { See drawings of roof

Tie beams, { trusses.

King posts, {

Tie rods as shown.

All to carefully follow the plans and to be approved by the architects.

JOISTS AND POSTS:—The posts will have cast iron caps, pintles and sockets to receive the post above, and the floor joists and partition caps will fit on these caps, and be cut around the pintles.

The inner side of the posts of the corridor will be exposed, and must be planed and have the corners rounded.

All posts must be bored their full length and have holes bored at top and bottom on the corridor side to prevent dry rot.

The floor joists are to be strapped together and strapped into the outer walls with iron rods with ornamental wrought iron heads as shown on our drawings.

Every other joist will be run through to opposite side of corridor, making them alternate.

The wrought iron ties belonging in the outside walls are to be furnished and built in by the mason, but to be made fast to the joists by the carpenter.

Each joist will be also strapped to joists butting against it with straps three inches by one inch bolted to joists, furnished and set by the carpenter.

All summers resting on brick or stone wall will have ten inch by fourteen inch, 1 1/2 inch iron plates to rest on.

PAINTING IRON WORK:—All iron work is to be painted one good coat before setting.

The contractor for painting will finish that which is exposed.

ROOF FRAME:—The roof to be carefully framed after our scale drawings and the carpenter is to provide and fix all necessary iron work as shown by these details, rods, straps, ties, etc.

All the exposed timber of the roof frame is to be planed.

STUD PARTITIONS:—The stud partitions between the heavy posts, and under eaves in hall third floor, will be framed with two by four upright studs sixteen inches on centres cross bridged every four feet and filled with fire proof blocks, to be carefully straightened before plastering.

SHEATHING PARTITIONS:—The partitions where marked will be of 7-8 inch sheathing four by four posts and two by three caps, all to be of ash to be stained dark oak and varnished.

CONSTRUCTION OF VENT SHAFTS:—Where vent shafts or ducts are shown on plan build the same of two inch by four inch stud set flatwise sixteen inches in centres, bridged, filled in between with two inch plaster blocks, to be lined on inside with tin and plastered on outside.

Where vent pipes adjoin brick heating ducts, the plaster is to be flush, and as there would be liability of cracking on a line where the plaster on the brick work adjoins the plaster on the stud, the carpenter is to cover the joint with a four by 7-8 strip of ash bevelled like architraves, extending from top of blackboards to ceiling, and from chalk tray to floors. This to be finished like rest of inside woodwork.

FURNING:—All extension walls to be furnished with half round strips, out of 1 1/4 inch stock, such as is ordinarily used for wire lathing, to be placed 7 inches on centres. The interior brick walls, ducts, shafts and other brick work will be plastered directly on the brickwork.

Put on all furring strips required by the drawings of the roof, to receive the lathing and plastering. Furr out to width shown on plans, the arches which cross the corridor in the centre portion of the first and second floor, and prepare the same for plastering.

Furnish and put up all centres required

during the construction of the work for arches in basement and elsewhere.

Furnish all patterns etc., required.

FOUNDATIONS AND CORNER BEARDS:—The carpenter will set grounds where necessary for plastering, these to be seven-eighths inch, and put up plumb and true.

ROOF BOARDING:—The roof to be covered with good spruce plank two and one-fourth inches planed on one side to an even thickness, splined and well nailed to the rafters. The steep pitch is slated and the flat pitch will be covered with canvas, for which see "Roofing."

Exterior Woodwork.

VENT TURRET:—The ventilation turret will be built entirely of wood, being lined with tin and provided with special flat ventilators formed of strips of rubber cloth, for which see drawing, and "Metal Work."

The square base of the same will be framed, boarded and slated, but above this up to the roof, the turret will be of wood work to be painted, balustrading, columns, entablature and cornice above. The roof, however, will be copper, as well as the second roof which forms the finish.

For special construction of this ventilation turret and its connection with the brick ventilating shaft below, see on our plans.

This contract is to include the building of this galvanized iron No. 24 connection between vent shaft and the vent turret. See "Metal Work."

SCUTTLE:—Build two scuttles in roof where shown, the same to be covered with tin, see "Roofing."

PRIMING:—The carpenter must call upon the painter to prime all exterior finish before putting up or immediately after and must replace all that is warped or cracked.

Floors.

The floors throughout the building, with the exception of the basement, which is cement and brick, will be double floors.

The contractor is particularly requested not to lay the third floor until after the roof is closed in and tight.

UNDER FLOORS:—The under floor will be of three inch splined spruce plank carefully selected, planed both sides in narrow widths, planed and laid very carefully with close joints as the under side will show as the ceiling. This under side to be painted.

The under floor of porch, vestibule and entrance halls will be of 4 inch spruce laid on ordinary floor timbers, and prepared for tiling, space being left for mats as shown on plans.

UPPER FLOORS:—The upper floors of the first and second floor throughout (with the exception of the entrance halls, porch, and vestibule previously specified to be tiled), will be of the best quality rift hard pine 4 inch, thoroughly kiln dried, laid breaking joint in every course, not over four inches wide, blind nailed, smoothed off by hand and scrubbed out at the completion of the work.

The upper floor in the hall will be of selected pine in narrow widths not exceeding six inches, laid with close joints and smoothed up at the completion of the work.

The six wings marked "Unfinished" will have no upper floors.

DEAFENING:—Between the upper and under floors, first and second stories, there will be laid six layers of Beaver Brand felt of the heaviest make, and on this felt will be nailed furring strips of pine 2 inches by 2 inches, 14 inches on centres, on which the upper floors are nailed. Between upper and under floors of hall lay two thicknesses of same paper, no furring strips.

PLATFORMS:—Build all platforms where shown 6 inches high, of hard pine. These platforms to be furnished with strong brass castors.

Stairs.

The staircases are situated one at each end of the building going from the first to the third floor, and two in the centre of the building from the first floor to the basement, the one connecting with the girls and the other with the boys play-room.

The two staircases at the ends of the corridor will have treads and risers and landings of hard pine.

The first two runs leading from the first to second floor will have treads made in three pieces of 3 inch tongued and grooved rift hard pine with 1 1/2 inch half round nosings.

The second flight, from second to third floor, will have ordinary 3 inch hard pine treads, but rift hard pine is to be laid on all landings.

These staircases have brick work on both sides all the way up, and will have a hand-rail three inches diameter round of hard pine on both sides, supported on cast-iron brackets, thoroughly secured to the brick work. There will be a short balustrade at the head of stairs on third floor, same as balustrade to centre staircase.

The staircases in the centre of the building from first floor to the basement will have treads and risers of 3 inch hard pine, with 1 1/2 inch half round nosing. There will be a balustrading on the first floor with 4x4 newel, rounded edges and round-top rail out of 3x4 stock moulded, and 1 1/2 inch balusters fancy turned 4 inches on centre. All to be of ash to be stained and varnished.

Provide two leaders for access to scuttle in roof, also provide and set four galvanized iron rails where shown on landings for guards on windows, and gas-pipe rail for outside steps to basement.

(To be continued.)

An exhibition of fine horses opens today in Mechanic's building, Boston. Among these splendid animals is the three year old stallion, Carment, owned by B. W. Warren of Quincy.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN,

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18.

11—14

QUINCY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

To be found in this City, is at the Establishment of

McGRATH BROS.,
NEAR QUINCY ADAMS STATION.

Anything selected from this Stock may be Lettered and placed in the Cemetery before Memorial Day.
Quincy, April 8. 1—14

SPRING GOODS!**LARGEST STOCK! LOW PRICES!**

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

In all the Latest Shades, and our prices are Low.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.**QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,**

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy
PRATT & CURTIS, South Quincy
JAMES E. WILD, Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy
JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8.

1—14

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1—14

I STILL LIVE

And am prepared to do Paper Hanging and Whiting. Also Paper Hangings for sale.

THOMAS J. SNELL,

62 Water St., near Depot.

April 15. 7—6t

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.**CANNED MEATS,**

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAID, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.

One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Financial Situation.

For the good of the city, and as taxpayers thereof, we hope to see the Hancock street loan of \$40,000 restored to its original form, or else defeated. It is not just, that so heavy a burden should be put upon the taxpayers in 1891 for permanent improvements. The tax rate this year will be in the vicinity of \$16 per thousand, over \$5 more than last year, and why? Because a debt of \$45,000 falls due, largely loans authorized by the last City Council, but partly the payments on the town debt.

We regret very much that we cannot today present to our readers the statement of the city debt. The preparation of the annual city report has been unreasonably delayed, and the officials are reluctant to make known its contents until the book is published. We are informed, however, that the total debt is about \$170,000, and that about \$28,000 falls due in 1891. As the street loans now stand \$25,500 will be added to this amount, and it is not improbable that many more loans either for one or ten years will be authorized before the year is passed. If \$45,000 will increase the tax rate over \$5 this year, it is pleasant to contemplate how much \$60,000 or \$70,000 with the increased interest will increase it for 1891? Is it not a suicidal policy?

The Commissioner of Public Works.

Our charter provides that an officer of the city shall be appointed, who shall bear the above title, have a salary and perform certain duties. He among other things, has "cognizance, direction and control of the performance of all city contracts with the water company, construction and repair of streets, sidewalks, public buildings and bridges, also street lighting." He is supposed to be a civil engineer and a man who is familiar with the general construction of roads, buildings and bridges. In a large city his labors might be largely office work, but in one the size of Quincy, it would seem reasonable that he should perform personally much for which the city is now paying other people to do. On the Willard School House we are paying the Commissioner, the architect and an inspector, for superintendence; on the streets, the commissioner, a superintendent of streets and foremen.

One of the qualifications of the present commissioner was stated to be that of a competent surveyor, and yet there is an appropriation of \$1000 asked for, with which to pay some other person for "defining the lines of Water street;" "street lines and grades \$1500;" "line of Elm street \$15," all of which might be saved to the city if the commissioner himself would do the surveying and drawing of plans. There is no doubt that the people expect this line of service from the head of the department; they expect him to economize for the city whenever by personal service he can, in the higher branches of his duties, abstain from paying money to outside surveyors and other skilled specialists whose equal he is, or ought to be.

In Quincy this can not be an ornamental office for many years to come. It must comprise surveying, superintendence and office work. It should be filled by a man who, by his personal services to the city, saves enough money to the treasury to warrant the council in increasing the salary now attached to the office. The duties of the position should be of more consequence than the high sounding title, and personal service to the city more desirable than official ease and comfort.

The Greenleaf Land Associates Are Quincy Men Organized To Develop The Greenleaf Estate.

They Propose To Give Citizens Of Quincy And Their Friends The First Choice Of Lots.

You Can Add To Quincy's Good Reputation As A Highly Desirable Residential Suburb Of Boston, By Soliciting Your Friends To Come Here To Live.

The Natural Beauty Of The Greenleaf Estate Will Be Greatly Enhanced By The Improvements Now Being Made By The Landscape Architect.

Broad Substantial Streets, Clean And Dry Sidewalks, Electric Lights.

Fifty Dollars Cash And Fifteen Dollars Per Month Buys Any Lot.

You Can Purchase Or Obtain Information Of Any Real Estate Man In Quincy.

Get A Plan From Southern, Boston Branch, Quincy, Or Wollaston Depot Master, And See What The Scheme Looks Like.

H. T. Whitman, General Manager, Belmont St., Wollaston, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

DEMANDS OF LABOR.

New England's Largest Pork Establishment Closed.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

Authorities Anticipate Serious Trouble—Protest of Chicago Expressmen—Proposed May Day Celebration in London. Strikes in Other Quarters.

BOSTON, April 21.—The 300 employees at J. P. Squire & Co's pork packing establishment at East Cambridge, who went out on strike Saturday morning, held a mass meeting at Institute hall to listen to counsel from fellow Knights of Labor and to discuss plans for the future. The speakers urged the men above all things to stand together in the contest in which they were engaged if they desired to come out victorious. After the address, a committee, appointed in the early part of the evening to draw up the strikers' grievances in writing, with a scale of wages which they believed they ought to receive, made its report, but the matter was laid on the table for future consideration.

Yesterday afternoon the Knights of Labor assembly, made up of the employees of Squire's factory, held a meeting in Institute hall and took in a large number of new members. It is claimed that all the strikers are now members of the assembly. Various committees were appointed and a thorough organization for the strike was effected. The scale of prices was considered and amended, but not adopted. It was voted that the men should draw their pay at 2 o'clock today. A vote was also passed instructing the executive committee to cable to France, England and other foreign places requesting the pork handlers not to handle Squire's goods until the pending trouble is settled.

At the factory yesterday the usual Sunday quietness prevailed. J. P. Squire made his customary visit to the office, and went home about 2 o'clock, leaving the ordinary watchmen in charge. The firm assures everyone who desires to work protection and safety, a notice to that effect having been posted at the entrance. An effort will be made in the next few days with the force at command, and even with some of the office hands, pressed into service if necessary, to clean up the work on hand at the factory.

The firm deny any intention of having threatened or even considered a lockout as has been intimated by the strikers. The orders to the killing gang not to come to work until sent for, which was given out Friday night, is of a frequent occurrence and had no significance as regards a lockout. It simply meant that there were no goods ready to be killed and therefore a suspension of work until some arrived.

It is still true that many of the men do not actually know the cause of the strike. The fact is hundreds went out through intimidation, sympathy or fear. Many of them would like to remain if they dared to. A large proportion cannot afford to be out a day. The men went through Sunday without demonstration or disorder.

AUTHORITIES ARE NERVOUS.

Anticipation That the Austrian Strikes Will Result in Serious Trouble.

VIENNA, April 21.—The workmen of the mines and iron works of the Prager Industriell company and of the Austro-Alpine Mining company demand a working day of eight hours, threatening to strike if the demand is not granted. Their movement is ominous of a general strike throughout the empire, and causes the gravest fears among the authorities. The movement is traced to foreign meetings, first affecting the smaller trades of Vienna, Prague and Graz, and next the masons of Vienna, followed by the bakers and turners.

The present state of general excitement insures demonstrations on May 1. The authorities are nervous, and the council has prepared a proclamation, which will be published shortly, with a view to influencing workmen. The authorities at Kladno, where 17,000 men threaten to strike, ask for troops, and other industrial centers where there are no garrisons make similar demands. The local authorities declare that they will be powerless to maintain order.

Expressmen's Grievances.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The great dissatisfaction among the employees of the United States Express company over an order reducing salaries in all departments culminated in a mass meeting of the Chicago employees at which intense feeling was manifested. About 300 men were present. One after another a "cor" or more—some of the employees—who have worked from twenty to thirty years for the company—rose and denounced the measure as a heartless injustice to themselves and families and one as needless as it was unjust. The men expressed themselves unequal to the task of taking a firm stand and holding out against the company. A committee was appointed consisting of two men from each branch of the company's service to wait upon Vice President Crosby and make an effort to adjust matters by arbitration. If the committee are not favorably received a strike, possibly almost certain May 1, when the new schedule of wages is to go into effect.

In Favor of a Demonstration.

LONDON, April 21.—Eight district meetings were held in London in response to a call of the Federation of Labor unions, and all voted in favor of the proposed demonstration on May 1. The largest contingent assembled in Hyde Park and was addressed by the Socialist, John Williams, whose remarks were cheered. He said that the workmen had four holidays forced upon them yearly by the capitalists, whether the men wanted them or not. Let them now show their pluck and unite with their brother laborers abroad in taking May 1 as their own holiday.

More to Follow.

BOSTON, April 21.—A notice has been sent to the several carpenters' unions all over the country by General Secretary Maguire, notifying carpenters to withdraw from Wheeling, W. Va., as carpenters are on strike there. The circular also states that strikes of carpenters are also probable this season in Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis, Detroit, San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., Louisville, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., Worcester, and Portland, Ore., among many other places. The biennial convention of the international union will take place in Chicago next August.

The Situation at Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., April 21.—The strikers at the Jackson company mills held a meeting and decided to continue the strike. They will hold another meeting this afternoon, when they will be addressed by prominent speakers. In the meantime the mills of the company are shut down, and will not be started until such time as the labor troubles are satisfactorily adjusted. It is generally

understood that the management will grant no increase in wages.

Seventeen Thousand Mill Hands Idle. BERLIN, April 21.—The strike agitation begun at Ostrau is spreading in Prussia. Cavalry are guarding the frontier. Ten Czech agitators have been arrested on Prussian soil. It is believed that Austrian and German Anarchists are in London raising money for the agitation. At Mulhausen 17,000 spinners and weavers are idle and a total cessation of work in all factories is expected at once.

Round to Make a Holiday.

BERLIN, April 21.—Notwithstanding the advice of the Socialist leaders against a complete suspension of work on May 1, numerous meetings of workmen in Berlin and other cities have adopted resolutions in favor of a holiday on that day. Thirty owners of metal works at Magdeburg have written their men that they will be dismissed if absent from work on May day.

The Indianapolis Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—The carpenters' unions have extended their demands until Monday evening, the understanding being that if they do not accede, all the carpenters in the city will be called out. It is also intimated that if that should bring the contractors to terms, a strike of all the building trades will be ordered.

Households Want More Pay.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The housewives and decided to demand \$4 a day, instead of \$3.50. Unless the demand is granted before May 1, a general strike of the men is probable.

FOR THIS SEASON ONLY

Will the Present Bait Act Be Carried Out by Newfoundlanders.

HALIFAX, April 21.—It appears by mail advices from Newfoundland that the government has decided for this season only the present bait act is to be carried out under license, by which foreigners of all nations will be permitted to purchase bait on payment of license dues, every vessel being limited to one barrel of bait a ton of her register.

The Telegram (government organ) points out that the idea is to compel foreign fishermen to pay such an amount for bait licenses and light dues which will cripple them and will not be able to compete in the advantage of Newfoundland fishermen in foreign markets.

It estimates that foreign fishermen will thus contribute to the Newfoundland government \$100,000 a year, which will be repaid to Newfoundland fishermen in the hope of bounties.

OLD OCEAN'S FURY.

Gale Makes Things Lively for the Crew of an Arctic Sailer.

HALIFAX, April 21.—The steamer Vanguard has arrived at Harbor Grace, N. F., with 10,500 seals. She spoke the Iceland March 21, which had then passed 12,000 seals. On the homeward voyage the Vanguard encountered a heavy gale and had fifteen boats, the deck rail, galleys and davits carried away and deck gear damaged by the seas sweeping over her. The ship was strained and made water and the pumps had to be kept going constantly. Fifteen received serious bodily injury. Two had ribs broken, and sustained other injuries. Some had their legs wrenched and sprained and others had their scalps and faces cut and bruised, all the injuries being inflicted by the seas which swept the deck. Two men were washed overboard but were brought back by the reflex of the waves. The storm was terrible in its fury.

American School Book Trust.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The World says the four leading publishers of school books—D. Appleton & Co., Iverson, Blackman & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York and Van Antwerp, Briggs & Co. of Cincinnati, who formed a sort of "pool" or "combine" which is to be known as the American Book company, doing business in the city. The "Big Four," as the combination is known, claim that they have united simply to reduce the price of school books, and it is supposed that they hope in this way to shut out competition and absorb all the trade. They now turn out about \$4,000,000 of the \$7,000,000 worth of school books printed annually in this country.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

LANSALLE, Ills., April 21.—Three miners, working in a shaft of the Spring Valley Coal company's mines, were smothered while fighting fire. The fire started in a lower level. Superintendent John Easton, with a gang of men went below to check the flames. They sent back orders which were understood to be to shut off the air supply. The shaft quickly filled with gas, and before assistance could be given, Superintendent Easton, N. P. Akesson and Jacob Williamson were rescued before they lost consciousness, and aided in bringing up the three bodies.

Students' Lives in Danger.

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., April 21.—Augustana college has been closed on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever among the students. Though Rock Island is otherwise free from the disease, about forty of the students have been on the sick list. Twenty of them are not regarded as dangerous, but twenty others have developed a malignant form of the disease. Two of the students have died and two others are in a critical state. Sewer gas has been pronounced the cause of the epidemic, as the two students who did not eat or sleep in the afflicted building have not been troubled.

Still on the Rise.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The Picayune's Ponchartraine, L. I., special says: "The water is rising rapidly on the Illinois Central and is coming near to town. It is expected that the road will have to abandon all work. The road officials will make a trial trip to Wadsworth with a view to running regularly. The North pass bridge is afloat and the South pass bridge is expected to go soon. Boats sail from Pass Manchene, alongside of the railroad, to within a mile and a half of this town."

Opposed to Crisp.

ROME, April 21.—The efforts of the Coalition to overthrow Crisp are much encouraged in the provinces. E. S. Minister Sarraceni and Macianna are leading a movement which will probably force Signor Crisp to hasten the elections. It is stated the government will considerably reduce the budget, especially the naval and military expenditures.

A Big Shortage.

HALIFAX, April 21.—A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says that the receiver general, in his budget speech, announced the revenue of last year to have been \$1,392,893, while the expenditure reached \$9,028,735, leaving a deficit of \$965,842.

Italy Wants a Share.

ROME, April 21.—An Italian East African company is being formed on the basis of the English and German companies. Signor Filonardi, Italian consul at Zanzibar, is president of the new company.

WISDOM'S ANSWER

In Response to Inquiries on the Silver Question.

THE SITUATION AT PRESENT.

Objects of the Treasury Bill on the Subject Outlined—Extraordinary Concessions, Which are Very Near the "Edge of Peril."

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Windom last night gave out the following letter addressed by him to a western correspondent in answer to comments and inquiries upon the present status of the silver question:

The bill recommended by the treasury was framed mainly for two purposes. First, to meet the demand for an increase of circulation; and second, to enhance the value of silver by providing for it an additional and safe use as money. If approved by congress, it will, in my judgment, accomplish both of these objects and at the same time afford a fair and just basis for harmony of action of the silver question. To the silver interests it offers every substantial benefit that can be granted without peril to our financial system and far greater advantages than can be found in free coinage. To those who demand "more money" it offers an annual increase of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. To those who insist upon a sound currency it gives the amplest guarantees against depreciation of the American dollar. But to those who would inflate the currency by injecting into it a large volume of money without adequate support from the home of the article, it offers no comfort whatever. And right here is found the secret of much of the opposition to some of its redeeming features. Let me invite your attention to the extraordinary concessions which are offered to the silver sentiment of the country.

First—It is proposed to absorb all the silver produced by the mines and reduction works of the United States, thereby withdrawing from the market nearly one half of the entire silver product of the world, and thus greatly enhancing the value of the whole.

Second—Not content with this concession, which is surely without a parallel as to any other product, the committee insists that the government shall be compelled to purchase \$4,500,000 worth of silver in each month, making \$54,000,000 a year, which, with the amount needed for the arts and for our trade with China, will exceed our own production by about \$10,000,000 per annum. How is this excess to be obtained? Only by purchases from abroad. In the event of an unfavorable balance of trade, when our gold will be most needed at home, we shall be compelled to export \$10,000,000 of gold which we will then sorely need, to pay for \$10,000,000 of silver which we will not need at all. This compulsory purchase of so great an amount will make the treasury the largest operator in the most gigantic "corner" ever organized.

Third—The bill reported by the house committee provides that the notes issued for silver bullion shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars if demanded by the holder. This will give to the owners of silver bullion the power to convert every ounce produced in this country into standard silver dollars at their own will and pleasure. True, there is not the slightest danger that this power will be exercised, because no sane man will prefer to convert treasury notes, which the government is bound to redeem, in gold or its equivalent, into standard silver dollars, unless he may want a limited number of them for some special purpose.

Under this bill the government will not force silver dollars into circulation, but it will permit anyone to have coined as many of them as he can pay for with treasury notes. What more can the advocates of silver coinage demand? Surely nothing, unless they desire to compel the treasury to issue standard silver dollars into circulation for the sole purpose of depreciating and degrading it. Is it not enough that we take nearly one half of the world's silver product and lock it up in order to increase the value of the other half, that we join the silver producers in the most gigantic "corner" ever organized, and that we give to the owners of silver bullion the right and the power to convert every ounce of our product into standard silver dollars if they choose to do so? For all these unparalleled concessions to the silver interests, what is demanded in return? Only the privilege of protecting the honor and credit of the nation by a grant of power to redeem its notes in either gold or in its equivalent of silver bullion.

All of the bills on this subject contemplate a policy of exchange over an indefinite period, and which will result in the issue of a very large volume of treasury notes. If they be made redeemable in lawful money they must be paid out in the best lawful money if demanded. In accordance with the high rule of honor which this government has thus far maintained and by which it has established a credit for the people and for our people. If the full value of trade shall turn against us, or if distrust shall arise as to our ability to pay in gold, as it surely will under such a provision of law, or if for any other reason we shall be unable to redeem in gold when demanded, the government will be compelled to discriminate against silver dollars, when gold was at once command a premium, and this nation will step down from its present proud position and take its place on the financial basis of China, India and South America. It is to save us from this danger that I have insisted so strenuously for the provision to redeem in gold or its equivalent of silver bullion. Now, if we do but two ways by which the proposed issue of treasury notes can be anchored to the recognized values of the commercial world. One is the bullion redemption feature provided in the treasury bill, and the other is authority to sell bonds in order to provide a reserve fund to meet the constantly increasing volume of projected treasury notes. The latter I believe to be both unnecessary and unjustifiable. The former I believe to be entirely practicable and safe.

Even with this safeguard against destruction to the fair fabric of our national credit, the extraordinary concessions above mentioned approach as near to the "dangerous edge of peril" as prudence will care to tread. Rather than go one step further in that direction, I firmly believe that it would be far better to have no legislation on the subject.

Desperadoes' Careers Ended.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—A Commercial Gazette special from Catlettsburg, Ky., reports the killing in West Virginia near Pigeon Creek of Smith Baisden, John Baisden and William Baisden, brothers, and noted desperadoes. James Brewer, deputy sheriff, and posse, attempted to arrest them and were fired upon. A battle ensued and the desperadoes were killed or mortally wounded and captured.

Guards Had Their Eyes Open.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.—Three convicts attempted to escape from a stockade at two of them, Dan Stone and Tom Oxford, both desperate characters, were shot and killed by guards. The third, Willis Walker, escaped.

A Church Alone Exempt.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch from Australia says that the Darling river is several miles wide around Bourke and that the only building not flooded is a church. Rescue boats are kept busy removing people and property to places of safety.

DUMPED INTO A CREEK.

Bridge with a Crowd of Watchers at a Baptism Ceremony Collapses—Four Fatally Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 21.—The foot-way of the Limestone bridge over Brick creek, on which seventy-five to a hundred persons gathered to witness the baptism of nineteen persons by Elder D. B. Green of the Third Baptist church, gave way Sunday afternoon and precipitated them into the stream.

Had the water they were thrown into been deep the loss of life would have been frightful, but at that point where the accident occurred the water is shallow, and the injuries resulted from the fall and tumbling of stones from the abutment of the bridge.

Elder Green had not yet begun the rites of baptism. He was in the water making soundings with his stick to ascertain the proper place for immersion when the accident happened and passed.

There was a crack of warning before the bridge went down. This was followed by a crash which was heard 500 feet away.

Joseph Bolan, when he felt the bridge giving way, made a leap and alighted safely on a small island. A machinist named William Brooks also leaped, and turned a complete somersault in the air. A number of persons jumped back off the footway in time to save themselves from going down.

Elder Green waited until the sufferers were removed, and then went on with the baptism until every one of the ten had been immersed in the chilly waters of the creek.

Members of the congregation of the Third Baptist church remained on the bank and chanted hymns during the baptism.

The bridge was condemned nearly two years ago. The following four were fatally injured:

Mrs. Charles D. Myers, injured internally and right ankle broken. After her injury and notwithstanding the pain she suffered from the loss of the ankle, which protruded through the flesh, she hobbled around to find her son, who was also badly hurt.

Mollie Myers, son of Mrs. Charles Myers, injured internally and scalp shockingly torn. Mr. Lehman, aged 65 years, right leg fractured and injured internally. The fracture of the right leg is a compound fracture, and Mr. Lehman cannot recover.

Mrs. Margaret Flannery, aged 70, fatally injured.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Ruling of the Supreme Court in a Contested Election in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.—The supreme court decided the celebrated election contest of Jones vs. Glidewell. It was submitted in evidence that six ballot boxes were stolen from the county clerk's office here containing a large majority for Jones, but it was also established that prior to the general election his friends had organized secret societies, and the members, mostly negroes, were sworn to vote a certain way and to cast an open ballot. The supreme court held that the election of the contestant was therefore void and affirmed the decision of the lower court, giving the office to Glidewell. Jones is a Republican and Glidewell is a Democrat. The decision affects both political parties in this state and is regarded as vastly important, as it virtually disposes of a large number of election contests on similar grounds.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Castle Garden is to let.

The town of Bourke, N. S. W., is submerged by flood.

The disability pension bill is likely to pass congress this session.

T. H. Conant, a well-known artist, hanged himself at Newark, N. J.

The wheat crop in Oregon and Washington promises to be immense.

Postmaster General Wanamaker will not run for governor of Pennsylvania.

The business section of the town of St. Elmo, Colo., was destroyed by fire.

Maj. Wissman is preparing to occupy and garrison Lindi. Sharp fighting is expected.

Silver men in both houses of congress say they are strong enough to pass the bill they want.

The manager of a Brooklyn theatre shot and instantly killed a man in front of the playhouse.

John Dillon has been asked to use his influence for a convention of the Irish national league.

There are now 101 Union soldiers in congress, and eighty-one who served in the Confederate army.

The annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen will be held at Niagara Falls in August.

The appropriation for strengthening the treasury vault at Washington is to be put through quickly.

William O'Brien, M. P., has become engaged to the daughter of M. Raffalovitch, a Parisian financier.

Papers have been served on "Fritz" Emmerich by his wife, who has taken steps toward securing a divorce.

A synchro of European and New York capitalists have offered to take a Mexican loan of \$250,000,000.

John A. North & Sons, Augusta, Ga., assigned to the Commercial bank. Liabilities \$60,000; assets \$50,000.

The Pan-American conference adjourned sine die. Brief addresses were made by the president and Secretary Blaine.

A Kentucky physician says an epidemic prevailing in that state was introduced by the tornado, which bore the germs.

H. M. S. Polican, from Bermuda, has arrived at Halifax. She will proceed to Newfoundland for duty in the fishery protection service.

The largest sale of cotton in Baltimore this year was made by Smith & Henderson to William E. Hooper & Sons of 2500 bales for \$150,000.

Germany will impose new taxes to cover the military expenditures. Changes in duties will be submitted to the reichstag in 1892.

The stables belonging to Heman Clark, the street cleaning contractor, Brooklyn, were burned with seventy horses. Clark's loss is estimated at \$14,000.

Gen. Peisecotte assumes the Brazilian war portfolio in place of Gen. Constant, who becomes minister of the new department of education, posts and telegraphs.

News comes from Madrid that Gen. Bourbon, the Duke of Seville's brother, has been deprived of a command of a brigade, for expressing sympathy with Gen. Daban.

The Empire drug store, Devereaux' block and opera house and Farnam's hardware store, with several offices, were burned at Oneida, N. Y. Total loss \$45,000; two-thirds insured.

The steamer Princess Louise, at Victoria, B. C., from northern ports, brings reports of several earthquake shocks on Queen Charlotte Islands, some of which were quite severe. The Indians were badly frightened.

Hon. William Warner Hopkin, who was governor of Rhode Island in 1854-55 and '56, died in Providence Saturday. He was 89 years old, a graduate of Yale, class of 1828, and practiced law before he held public office.

Children's Trimmed SAILOR HATS, 15c. Each. 2 For 25 Cents.

Miss C. S. Hubbard's 158 Hancock Street, QUINCY, MASS.

Quincy City Grain Store, BEST GRADES OF FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW

Bowker's Fertilizer, Superior to all others.

Edward Russell, PROPRIETOR, 24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Building Lots for Sale, DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, Quinby and Boston Street Railway. Opposite Mary Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans at prices address

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 21.

In Quincy and vicinity--On the Battle Fields--Births and Deaths of the Presidents--Incorporation of Massachusetts Cities and Norfolk County Towns--Foreign Matters.

1805--Dr. William P. Lunt, an ex-pastor of the First church, Quincy, born.

1887--Rev. S. G. Davis installed as pastor of the Universalist church, Quincy.

World Wide.

823 B. C.--Death of Alexander the Great; born 356 B. C.

1143--Death of Pierre Abelard, scholar; born 1070.

1699--Death of Jean Racine, French dramatic poet, aged 60.

1789--John Adams inaugurated vice president of the United States and takes his seat as first president of congress.

1821--The Greek Patriarch hung at Constantinople.

1816--At 7 o'clock Sunday night the steamer Pawnee left Fort Monroe with 600 men on board to aid in the destruction of Norfolk navy yard, then in command of Capt. McCawley, making his way with some difficulty through the sunken vessels that encumbered the channel. On arriving, guards were placed at the gates and the work of removal and destruction began. Three thousand heavy guns were in the yard and had to be abandoned, while immense quantities of shot and shell, small arms and other war material were thrown overboard. Trains were laid and matches prepared to set on fire ships, shops, barracks--everything that would burn. The Pawnee, taking the Cumberland in tow and receiving on board the two ships all the men in the yard except those left to fire the trains, started on its return and sent up a rocket. In an instant fires started on all sides. In thirty minutes the configuration changed like a hurricane. The vessels fired were the Pennsylvania, Germantown, Merrimack, Plymouth, Baritan, Columbia and Dolphin. The Delaware and Columbus, seventy-four, were sunk at the docks. The Merrimack, though burned to the water's edge, was subsequently repaired, coated with iron armor, and plunged into the Cumberland and sunk her.

1881--Death of ex-Governor John A. Dix, of New York, aged 81; author of the remark: "If any one hangs down the flag, shoot him on the spot."

JOAN OF ARC MEMORIALS.

Two Costly Structures to Be Built by the French People.

The French people are at present a unit, at least on one thing, and that is the determination to honor the memory of the Maid of Orleans by the erection of two remarkable structures. At Domremy, Joan of Arc's birthplace, a basilica is already in process of construction, and the monumental group, representing Joan listening to the voices, has been completed. At Vaucouleurs a more ambitious memorial



LISTENING TO THE VOICES.

Is to rise. It will be a colossal cast of medieval design. The donjon above the castle will be 140 feet high, and at the summit it is intended to place a gigantic group, of which Joan shall be the central figure. The Vaucouleurs enterprise involves the collection of an enormous sum of money, but contributions are being liberally made, and it is thought the needed sum will be realized within a reasonable time. The Domremy memorial displays Joan as receiving her mission; the other is to represent her as the warrior maid who saved France.

LUCKY FIND. The Brockton Gazette tells the following story about a man named Edward Bennett of that city who some ten years ago lost a silver watch while building an addition to a barn. Last fall this sled tied down and being desirous of making a hot-bed where the building stood, the debris was removed. A day or two since Mr. Bennett was removing the soil, when, to his surprise, some distance below the surface, he turned up the watch, which for ten years had been buried beneath the shed. With the exception of some rust upon the hands, the time piece was uninjured, the crystal being whole.

The centre of population of the United States is now at Madison, Indiana, near the junction of the thirty-ninth parallel and the eighty-fifth meridian.

Among the places now entitled to free mail delivery are: Attleboro, Middleboro, North Attleboro, Plymouth and Stoughton. Hope they will all soon be enjoying it.

St. Louis has two wealthy colored people Mrs. Amanda Labadie pays taxes on \$100,000 and Alfred White, caterer and confectioner, is worth \$75,000.

English farmers are beginning to offer bounties for the destruction of the sparrows, whose damage to the crops has become unbearable.

The New York and New England railroad are contemplating the erection of a large passenger station in Boston.

There is a man in New York who makes a comfortable living by going with a wheelbarrow and bag, gathering up oats that horses scatter about at their noon-eating places in the streets.

HANDY PLAYERS.

Men Who Will Be Heard from Before the Season Ends.

KNIGHTS OF THE BAT AND BALL.

Mike Kelly, the \$10,000 beauty, heads the list of course--James Duryea, John C. Rowe, Dan Brouthers and Arthur Whitney.

Puck, endurance, grit, ambition and foxiness are the principal characteristics necessary to the baseball player of the present time. Here are pictures of six well known men who possess these requisites.



MICHAEL J. KELLY.

Michael J. Kelly, the premier among ball players, the \$10,000 beauty and the hero of many adventures both on and off the field, is admittedly the greatest trickster in the profession. One of his favorite games with new pitchers is to stand outside the coaches' lines when there is a man on third base, and then ask to have the ball thrown to him, pretending that it is ripped or otherwise unfit for use. If the pitcher is not on, he will toss the ball as requested and the base runner makes for the home plate. As a base runner he has few superiors. In a recent game he made a hit that to an ordinary player would have been a good single, but Kelly wanted more. Quinn, the second baseman, was waiting with the ball in his hands, but Kelly threw his body out and shot his hand in, grabbing the daisy. He bats altogether with his wrists, and no one but the king of base-runners could have accomplished the move.

Another of his tricks is cutting across the diamond when the attention of the umpire is directed elsewhere. He has been known to call a player to the plate in a discussion and then bluff the umpire into calling him out. Yet, notwithstanding these little peculiarities, he is a ball player from his feet up, and always plays to win. As a matter of fact, he is a daisy. His bats altogether with his wrists, and strikes at everything, often jumping two feet from the plate in his eagerness to knock the leather out of sight.



JAMES DURYEA.

"Cyclone" Jim Duryea, one of the pitchers on the Cincinnati League team, is an interesting character. Good natured and always ready for fun, he takes great pleasure in trying to throw the ball clear through the backstop, hence his title of the "Cyclone." When Jim became old enough to join the St. Paul (Minn.) team, in '86, his father, who was a great ball crank, told him he would send him a farm if he pitched winning ball for a year. "All right," says Jim, "the farm's mine." And he got it.

At one time four rival managers were after him to sign him for their respective clubs. There is a law in baseball affairs which makes it impossible to sign a player before a certain date. On the night before the expiration of this time these managers were close after Jim, keeping sight of him every moment. In some way John Barnes induced him to join in a game of poker at the hotel. Wine was plenty, and everything went Jim's way. He was not aware that it was prearranged to have him win and so keep him interested until midnight. Barnes also stationed two stalwart "coons" outside the door, with orders to sign any one who tried to gain admittance. Promptly at midnight Duryea's farm was signed to the contract, and the game turned. J. C. Rowe, who is now playing on the Buffalo Players' League team, is a hustler on the field and a model of propriety off it. He played his first ball on an amateur team called the Atlantics, of Louisiana, Mo., and



JOHN C. ROWE.

It is not too much to say that it was the best club in the vicinity, bar none, and he was its mainstay. Rowe came from a baseball family. His brother Dave, now managing the Denver team, will testify to the following story, if he has not forgotten it: In the town of Jacksonville, Ill., where the boys lived, John was looked upon as a "kid" while his brother Dave was the big gun of the local club. One day John came on the field and played in a practice game. He displayed such remarkable aptitude for the game that the members of the team unanimously asked him

to join. Only one man objected, and that was Dave. He did not want to play second base to his "kid" brother, but he was obliged to come off his high stand. Rowe is one of the famous Big Four that went from Buffalo to Detroit. He is never made conspicuous by his play on the diamond. Modesty is his chief characteristic.

Dan Brouthers, the leading batter of last year, now with the Boston Players' League club, is a sufferer from personal admiration, so they say. Before the season began, while he was on the trip south, a young college pitcher struck him out. Last year it was a long time ere such a thing occurred, and when it did happen Mickey Welch was the man who did it. When Dan fanned the air recently he felt called upon to vindicate his reputation as a slugger. His excuse was given in this language: "Last season every pitcher had but one idea--to strike me out. This made it very hard for me to obtain more than two or three home runs a day and had the effect of lowering my average. This year I determined to strike out early and save my record."

Arthur J. Whitney is on the list for good playing this season, and if last year's work is any criterion this handsome brunette will cover third base and scoop up grounders with that ease and graceful style so familiar to all who follow his actions. Arthur is not a star player, but reliable as the sun and always on hand at critical times. One of his most noteworthy fielding feats at first base in the Detroit-Brussels game May 6, '81, when he assisted no fewer than ten times. He will cover third base for the New York Players' league club this season.

Whitney's professional career began in 1876, when he was engaged by the Fall River (Mass.) club, and took part in many games played by that once famous team. One of the most noted was that played Oct. 14, 1876, in Boston, in which the Fall Rivers defeated the Bostonians by a score of 6 to 4. In 1877 Whitney joined the Lowell club, which made a very brilliant record that season, including a fourteen inning game, June 8, at Lowell, the Indianapolis team then making the only and winning run. Whitney made two of the six safe hits credited to that team.



DAN BROUTHERS.

The Lowells also that season defeated the famous St. Louis team by a score of 3 to 0, and played a ten inning game with the Rhode Islands, of Providence, in which no runs were scored. On Sept. 7, 1877, at Lowell, the Bostonians defeated the Lowells by a score of 1 to 0, and Whitney was credited with two of the four hits made by his team. Whitney remained during the season of 1878 with the Lowells, who defeated the Springfield club that season by 1 to 0 in a thirteen inning game.

In 1879 and 1880 he was a member of the Worcester club, the latter year being Worcester's first season in the National league. In 1881 Whitney was engaged by the Detroit club, that being Detroit's first year as a member of the National league. He remained with the Detroiters throughout the season of 1882. During the season of 1883 and the early part of 1884 he played with the Saginaw (Mich.) club, of the Northwestern league. When that club disbanded in the summer of 1884 Whitney went to the Pittsburg club, where he played throughout the seasons of 1885, 1886 and 1887.

Many a game has been lost through the incompetency of the umpire. A few words about these indispensable worthies from The Sporting Critic may not be out of order here: In selecting umpires, it seems odd that those who have that duty to perform seldom think of taking men who are best adapted to the position, but are governed in many instances by other considerations. For instance, the man who has the best chance for an appointment is he who has the most endorsements of clubs. Thoroughly honest and reliable men are always chosen; but honesty and good, keen eyesight are not always possessed by the same persons.



ARTHUR WHITNEY.

Men of unquestioned integrity have been almost booted from off the field for erroneous decisions, which were mistakes of judgment, in calling balls and strikes. The hardest men to be deceived by pitchers, while acting in the official position of umpire, are men who spent years behind the bat in the catcher's capacity. Among them can be named John Kelly, Robert Ferguson and "Pill" Powers. For that reason, the recent selection of "Billy" Holbert as an umpire is generally approved.

CATTON THE NAGGER.

It is said that once when O'Connor, the oarsman, was passing through Chicago en route to Australia he went into Schaefer's billiard hall and expressed a desire to see the Wizard toy with the ivory. To oblige him Schaefer and Catton agreed to play a game at eight ball billiards. Catton won the bank and commenced to count. He rolled up the points until he had sixty, and O'Connor, getting restless, commenced to button up his coat preparatory to catching his train, which left in half an hour. Catton saw the joke and kept on hammering. At last O'Connor walked over and said: "Well, good-by, Jake; it's train time. I will see you when you're in when I return from Australia."

England has evolved a novelty in the aquatic line, according to London cablegrams, which states: "A popular movement is on foot, with good prospects of success, to make up a ladies' eight oared team to race over the university course. There is a considerable purse, and the entries are open to all girls under the age of 25, irrespective of rank."

IN A MAGAZINE OFFICE.

HOW A MONTHLY IS LAID OUT, PUT TOGETHER AND ISSUED.

Handling Manuscripts by the Thousands. Hints for Occasional Contributors--What Illustrations Cost and How the Work Is Done.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, April 17.--Many people suppose that a monthly is all written and prepared within the thirty days that elapse between numbers. To others a magazine, coming periodically, produces wonder that would never be aroused by the making of a book, which is of the same order so far as production is concerned.

A magazine is not merely the thoughts of its editors put into type any more than a newspaper is the presentation of the editor's ideas. The newspaper tells what happens the world over; it makes a contemporaneous record of life day by day. The magazine presents the results of life on the thought of the world. These modified thoughts may be registered at the moment of their birth and of the event that provoked them, or long afterward, but whenever they come out on paper they represent life. To sift the mass of such material, gathered without order or collation, is the work of the editorial staff.



THE ART MANAGER'S DEN.

The Century received 10,000 manuscripts in 1889 and 8,000 in 1888. For some years previous the average was about 7,000. All manuscripts submitted by the writers are taken up by a staff reader and separated for closer attention by special readers. The method of classifying and numbering manuscripts so that they may be identified at any stage during their handling varies in different offices. The Century plan is to enter every manuscript in a book as soon as it comes in the mail. The entry begins with a number by which that manuscript will be known so long as it remains in the office or until returned to the author or printed.

The number is a consecutive one in a series, as No. --, in series A, B, C, and so on, each letter representing a series of 100. The author's name and address, date of receipt, acceptance, return, or whatever the disposition of it after reading, follows the number, and this number is placed upon the first page of the article for future use. An index to the manuscript book shows the name of every author in a list arranged alphabetically, and the number or numbers of his manuscripts as received. Should there be several manuscripts in the office at one time from the same author each will have a separate number in the manuscript book, and the index book shows the number given to each. A book of accepted articles shows the length of each manuscript accepted, the author's name and the department to which it belongs, essays, sketches, illustrated articles, poetry, etc.

The kind of matter offered to a magazine indicates some people's ideas of literature, people who look upon a magazine as a newspaper. Persons styling themselves authors will ask to see the editor-in-chief and open conversation by speaking of "my paper." Of late years illustrations have become a strong feature of magazine making. They are a demand of the times, although The Atlantic, Lippincott's and one or two others flourish without them. People of today are constantly delighted with objects about them that are artistic and instructive. Life is embellished, by the way, in all circles except the lowest, by some ideal presentment. So, when in reading, and the better the article the greater the desire, they ask for an object lesson to fasten upon the mind the pictures called up by the text. The making of illustrations places a great burden upon editor and publisher. The Century, for instance, expends probably \$70,000 annually upon illustrations, that is, for original drawings and engraving.

The engraving is very expensive, and costs sometimes \$200 to \$300 on a single page. The cuts in one article, as illustrations are used in The Century at present, cost as much as those in a whole number of the magazine ten years ago. The wood engraving is done on a block upon which the drawing has been photographed. The photo-engraving process is used in reproductions of prints and pen drawings on paper. Right here it occurs to me to say that there is, after all, one profession not overdone in America. It is that of an illustrator. By this I mean the art of blending in a picture the ideas suggested by the text.

Good art is not the chief desideratum, although it must be present. Good illustrators do not come from art schools as a rule. E. A. Abbey, Remington and Kemble, the best of the day, do not come from art schools. An illustrator usually begins as an amateur, sketching some great fire, or railway accident, or some group of faces and attitudes that strike the eye. He trains his hand to the work of giving ideas a tangible form, and not simply to the reproduction of artistic forms from copies that anybody can use and that are familiar on all sides.

Every illustrated magazine has a flood of drawings offered, just as manuscripts are. Few of those offered are of any

value for magazine use, because, while they may show good art, they do not "hit off" any idea that it is desirable to illustrate. Occasionally a piece of work strays in that shows talent and the hints and suggestions. Many would be illustrators place great store upon their art education, and are grieved when they learn that their class attainments are not a passport for preferment in practical life and that class training is not even an essential.

The Century staff of illustrators are New York men. Very little of their work outside of the city of New York is done by outside artists. Men of the regular staff are sent to distant points. The pay for this work is good, and a fair illustrator, on an equality in his profession with a good general writer on the press, makes \$15 to \$20 a day. The income of a good artist is \$5,000 a year, and stars may make \$15,000.

In the engraving department, too, there is a scarcity of artists. A good wood engraver earns \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. The Century company probably does more wood engraving than any other house in this country, and the good work which they produce in the magazine makes some people wonder how it can be repeated month after month. There are many hands to do it, for the makers draw upon all of the best art resources of the city.

The printing of the magazine is a department by itself and is looked after by a specialist in the art, Theo. L. De Vinne. Mr. De Vinne takes pride in printing and special pride in wood cut printing. One of the results of his care is traceable in the good impressions seen in The Century cuts, which appear to stand out on the page. If he would open his printing house, one of the chief novelties would be the preparation of the presses for printing, and here, too, is one of the marvels of quick work, quick even for a monthly. A picture in black and white has many shades varying from very dark to light gray, yet all are made by black ink at one impression. How is this diversified result obtained?

Mr. De Vinne has brought it to great perfection by the development of what printers know as "overlays," placed in the impression bed, which rolls over the paper as it strikes the inked plate. The "overlays," complete, constitute a low relief in paper of the engraving to be printed. They are made by taking proofs of the cut on different thicknesses of paper, and carefully cutting out all portions where the relief is strong enough and leaving those where extra pressure is needed. From three to six overlays are used, and after pasting together the set to be used on a cut, they are adjusted on the impression cylinder so as to meet the cut line for line during the printing and distribute the pressure just as needed. With hundreds of pictures to print for The Century each month, this delicate operation in printer's work is no slight part of magazine making.

If Editor Gilder, of The Century, should look after the art work and printing as carefully as he does to the brilliancy and grace of thought and style in his magazine, who would envy him his position?

The art department details are conducted by Mr. A. W. Drake, superintendent, and W. L. Fraser, manager. Mr. Gilder decides on all illustrations, and here, as in his literary labors, is aided by the associate editor, R. U. Johnson, and the assistant editor, C. C. Buel.

To Mr. Buel belongs the credit of originating The Century War Series, one of the great hits in periodical features of these times. He is a young man, and was trained to the profession of journalism before joining the magazine. Mr. Johnson has been one of the staff since the beginning in 1872, and is now in his prime.

Mr. Gilder is a man of all kinds of brains and social affairs. When a boy in his teens he served in the Gettysburg campaign in Landis' Philadelphia battery, and is now a Grand Army veteran of Lafayette post. Mr. Johnson is a student, with ideas on art and social advancement. Mr. Buel studies life everywhere and recreates at his home on Long Island sound, where a good yachting breeze will always see him to forget shortcoming contributors and that last poem on the season which he "declined with thanks for the favor of reading it."



A FIRE IN THE EDITOR'S ROOM.

They have played by the fire of 1888, when a firebrand dropped from a burning floor overhead into The Century editorial rooms, as shown in the cut, suggests a practical hint to writers for the manuscript market. It is well to make duplicates of all articles sent to editors, the author retaining one. Fireproof safes are used for the bulk of matter in hand, but while the papers are in process of reading they lie about upon shelves or desks days at a time. Articles chosen for illustration are duplicated in the office, so that the illustrator may have a copy; but in case of a great fire both copies might be destroyed, to the great annoyance of both editor and author.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES CHARMINGLY OF TEA AND GO-ABOUT GOWNS.

The Tea Gown Must Now Have a Demi-train, at Least--Wraps for Spring Wear Are Pretty and Fetching--The Newest Styles in Dressing the Hair.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, April 17.--Let no one imagine that the tea gown has been forgotten in the list of feminine garments for the season, for it is still prettier, if possible, than ever. Stateliness goes with tea gowns, as well as that soft, lazy grace that finds all the pretty attitudes on the corner sofas or the jackknife chairs. Imagine a stately brunette in a tea gown of golden plush, with its long, graceful lines breaking into ripples of sunshine as the wearer moves. To that adding of pale pink faille, and you have an ideal gown that all will envy.



GO-ABOUT AND TEA GOWNS.

The tea gown must have a train, or at least a demi train, or it would lose its dignity with its short length. The tea gown is one of the most fetching gowns there is. A delicate blonde could have a sage green plush with pale pink bands and revers and rival her brunette sister, or she could wear blue, and there is nothing to hinder those who cannot afford plush to look pretty in the same gown made up in cashmere or one of the cheaper grades of goods. It is the shape and style that make its beauty, though truly the richer the material the surer the wearer feels of going to the good place when she dies.

This stands to reason, for then one does not give lodgment to the sin of envy in her heart, and as noblesse oblige, so good clothes in a measure oblige one to live up to them.

What pretty go-about gowns are being made now for the young ladies who love to "go about" in a brisk, swinging style. A new street dress for a young lady who is now balancing in her own mind whether to go to Tuxedo, Lenox, Newport or the Yellowstone is of satin faced ladies' cloth in aubergine, or egg plant purple, which is indeed a very rich and elegant color. It is laid in box and kilt plaits and trimmed with old gold castle braid, and with buttons of the same dull color. The vest front is of old gold surah. The hat to wear with this is of old gold colored Milan braided with velvet to match the dress and trimmed with lace in fan frills.

A toque of the dress material, with old gold colored silk pompons, is with the gown and intended to be worn when traveling. Next to dresses come the new spring wraps, of which the variety is limitless. One of the newest fancies is to have a shoulder strap of ostrich feathers--that is, the fluffy part stripped from the stems and sewn on a strong net foundation.

At the opera these weeks we have had a chance to see the very latest in fashionable hair dressing, as so many of the ladies went in full dress. The Duchesse of Marlborough set the style with her pompadour coiffure, with a magnificent tiara of jewels and her little tuft of pink feathers. The fancy now is to have the whole of the hair crimped in rather wide waves and this brought back and upward, where it terminates in large loose twists, which reach from the top down to the neck, where it ends in short curls. Flowers in wreaths and small feather pompons, jewels and bows of ribbon are all used as decoration.



NEW STYLES IN HAIR DRESSING.

The hair is gathered into an irregular curly bunch in front, which leaves the temples exposed. For home and street nearly the same fashion obtains, except, of course, in ornamentation. High Spanish combs are used then, or other fancy tortoise shell ornaments. Flower necklaces and bows were worn by nearly all the younger ladies. They are of forget-me-nots, violets, small roses, white daisy chains. Natural flowers are worn wherever possible--a pretty fancy and one peculiarly suited to the pretty young wearers. OLIVE HARPER.

LAND SURVEYING

GENERAL WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Plans and Estimates

Furnished for the Laying out and Improvement of Private Grounds and Real Estate, Streets, Stone and Pile Bridges, etc.

Devlin & Mackay,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors.

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

GEO. A. DRYDEN, Quincy.
HENRY MACKAY, East Milton.

April 15. 7-6t

S GUY BROTHERS

ARE SELLING

Crockery Ware,

&c., at LOW PRICES

AT OUR NEW STORE,

32 Essex St.

Sole Agents for German

Cooking Ware.

March 15. 11

HOUSES,

Offices, Rooms, &c.,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

HALF of two story house, 10 rooms, city water, cor. of Maple Place and Washington Street, three minutes' walk from station, post office and churches. \$20 per month. Possession given May 1.

House, 7 rooms, with good garden, at Quincy Neck, 15 minutes' walk from Quincy Adams depot, \$9.00 per month.

Three tenements, 4 rooms each, in brick basement house, at Quincy Neck, on Howard street, near the store of S. F. Newcomb, 1 1/2 miles from depot. \$4.00 and \$5.00 per month.

Half house on Howard street, \$4.00 per month.

Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street, \$5.00 per month.

Office with steam heat, now occupied by James E. Tirrell in Court house building. It is the most desirable location in the City for a lawyer.

Two rooms with steam heat, 3d story of Court house building on Hancock square.

Basement, with steam boiler and set kettles, near the hotel on Court street, only a few rods distant from post office, churches, etc. Excellent stand for business purposes. \$5.00 per month.

Three rooms in Cottage house, suitable for a dressmaker or milliner, next to the residence of the Subscriber on Washington street.

Pasturage for cattle and horses for the season.

For further information call or address

HENRY H. FAXON,

Quincy, or 36 Bromfield street, Room 34 Boston.

April 8. 1-12t

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$3.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 Hancock Street.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1-1y

Quincy Daily Ledger

We offer to the boys selling the most Daily Ledgers

3 Gold Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE--\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the largest number of LEDGERS for the month of April--20 days--beginning April 8th and ending April 30th, inclusive.

SECOND PRIZE--\$2.50 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy who shall sell the second largest number during the same period of time, and under conditions given below.

THIRD PRIZE--\$1 GOLD PIECE. To be given to the newsboy selling the third largest number.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 13.

QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13-4f

LAND.

LOTS OF IT!

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS. Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill, and West Districts. Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.

R. D. CHASE, Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy. April 21. 12-6f

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru. We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black. We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair. We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER. Quincy, April 21. 12-4f

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy. April 17. 12-4f

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Street Loans Restored to Their Original Form and Ordained.

NINE HOURS FOR DAY'S WORK.

The Appropriation Bill Passed to Second Reading Without Debate—Resolutions of Respect to Ex-Councilman Lacy—Several Yea and Nay Votes Taken.

The appropriation bill and the large street loans under consideration drew a large number of citizens to the City Council meeting Monday evening. Councilmen Ewell and Fauce, who are out of the city, were the only members absent. The reading of the records was dispensed with.

Appointment Confirmed.

The mayor's appointment of Mr. John Page as measurer of upper leather was confirmed.

Railroad Police.

The Mayor forwarded the certification of the Selectmen of Randolph of the appointment of some 200 employees a railroad police officers, to act on the trains and premises of the company in Quincy. Placed on file; no further action being necessary.

Licenses and State Aid.

The advance agent of Frank A. Robbins circus made application for a license. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

The Committee on Licenses reported an order authorizing the City Clerk to grant George T. Laing a common victualler's license. Adopted.

Upon application of Charles A. Winslow the City Clerk was authorized to grant him a carriage license.

The City Clerk was authorized to grant A. E. Nash a common victualler's license.

Application of George White and wife and Henry Talbot for State aid, referred to Committee on State Aid.

The Committee on State Aid reported that the application of Maria Pope be allowed, \$4. Accepted.

Horse Railroad for Quincy Neck.

Carl Longquist and Gustav Carlson petition for authority to erect tramway across Shaw street and Quincy avenue at Quincy Neck; referred to Committee on Streets.

Street Lights.

The Committee on Street Lights recommended that the item of \$9,400 for street lights be inserted in the appropriation bill. Accepted.

Additional Light.

The Committee on Lights recommended that the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to make a contract for two years for 600 twenty-five candle power incandescent lights with suitable reflectors, same to be lighted twenty-eight days each month until 1 A. M. Also that gas and oil lamps be lighted at the discretion of the Commissioner, and that he be directed to pay particular attention to the well-travelled connecting thoroughfares, especially those used by pedestrians, and recommended an order appropriating \$4,100 additional, the same to be borrowed on a one-year note.

Councilman Graham inquired if it was intended to abolish the present arc lights.

Councilman Sherman, in the absence of the chairman, said the committee had reached the conclusion that the lights should burn later than midnight, and if not all night it was willing to recommend 1 A. M. The committee had visited Weymouth, Hingham and other towns and had found them better lighted than was this city. Quincy had now eighty-seven arc lights, ninety-one oil, fifty-six gas and three incandescent. Arc lights were unquestionably the best if finances would admit, but seemed to be out of the question now. Believed a contract could be made for two years for \$12,000, which would locate lights about 300 feet apart.

Councilman Graham thought committee had recommended too radical a change. He was a believer in arc lights, but was of the opinion that some localities could be better lighted by incandescents. Had known arc lights to be substituted in other places for incandescent. Hingham and Weymouth had both, and were well lighted.

Councilman Shea endorsed the remarks of Councilman Graham. Was in favor of making an experiment at Wollaston and Atlantic with incandescents.

The acceptance of the report of the committee was put to vote, and the chair thought it lost. The decision was doubted, and pending the verification, Councilman Shea spoke in favor of recommitting to the committee. In a vote of 10 to 9 it was committed.

The Annual Report.

The Committee on Finance reported that the order to print 1500 copies of the annual book at an expense not exceeding \$1000 ought to pass, and it was passed to be engrossed.

The Rights of Wheelmen.

The Committee on Ordinances reported inexpedient to legislate on the petition to modify the ordinance forbidding bicyclists to ride on the sidewalks.

Councilman Green opposed. Chairman Wilde of the committee said the matter had been carefully considered, and while the committee might wish to allow Quincy bicyclists the privilege, it could not make the distinction.

Report accepted.

Edgestones.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the appropriation of \$1200 for edgestones, as contained in the budget. Accepted.

Bates Avenue Nuisance.

An order, reported by the Committee on Sewers and Drains appropriating \$1000 for the temporary abatement of the Bates avenue nuisance, was passed to a second reading.

Abutters Not to Pay.

The Committee on Finance reported an amendment to the loan of \$6,000 for sidewalks by inserting "where the abutters pay one-half."

This was opposed by Councilmen Jones, Sherman, Burke, Fallon and Shea, who believed some abutters were indifferent while the travelling public were inconvenienced.

Councilman Newcomb favored, not wishing to give the Commissioner the discretion to put in brick, concrete or other sidewalks at his discretion. Councilman Warner also favored as it would be an injustice to those who had in recent years paid a half, if the policy was not continued.

The amendment was lost and under a suspension of the rules the order was passed to be ordained in a vote of 16 to 5, viz: YEAS—Green, Kapples, Newcomb, Thompson and Lovett.—5.

NAYS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Fallon, Fairbanks, Hall, Jones, Lovett, Morton, Read, Shea, Sherman, Slade, Souther and Wilde.—16.

The Street Loans.

A majority of the Committee on Finance reported an amendment to the order authorizing loans for Hancock, Common, West and Water streets, striking out the clause which provided for the payment of one-half (\$20,000) of the Hancock street loan in 1891, and thereby restoring it to its original form.

Councilman Green, of the Committee, made a minority report which is printed in full below:

Report of Minority.

The minority of the committee on Finance beg leave to offer the following report:

We recommend that the vote of the Council be sustained wherein it was voted to raise \$20,000 payable by one note to fall due in 1891 and \$20,000 payable in a series of ten notes of \$2,000 each, one note to be payable in 1891 and one to be payable in each succeeding year until all have been paid.

The minority have given this matter a deal of close attention, considering at the start how unwise it would be to burden our young city with an excessive tax rate, but they considered that the matter was one which needed more than "cheap talk" arguments or supposed impossibilities to kill it. It was with this view in mind that the committee made a careful investigation into the city's finances and they wish the Council to understand that what ever is for the interest of the city of Quincy, should receive a first consideration.

The minority find that at no time is the city better able to pay \$20,000 of this Hancock street improvement loan than in 1891, and the manner of arriving at this conclusion is a simple matter that the following figures will show:

Amount to be raised 1890,	\$181,000.00
Tax rate 1890,	14.50
Debt limit,	259,870.00
Debt Dec. 31, 1889,	168,811.00
Am't of debt to be paid in 1890,	45,480.00
Street Improvement 1890,	66,500.00
Leaving within debt limit, June 1, 1890,	69,048.00

The above figures refer to the year 1890, and the amount of debt which we are paying is \$45,480 and tax rate \$14.50, which is not excessive and is within the average of other cities. Boston's rate is less than \$14.00, and with the many improvements that Quincy must make, if the rate is kept below \$15.00 our citizens will rejoice and be thoroughly satisfied. As this report must show the condition of affairs in 1891, the minority have also given that attention and they find that all debts maturing in 1891 amount to \$18,130, including the Hinchey loan and money for laying out a system of water-works in the city, thus it can be seen that by paying \$20,000 of the Hancock street loan, and \$5,100 of the remaining street loans, the city will be called upon in 1891 to pay only \$23,230 of the debt or \$2,250 less than this year. The tax rate will be therefore less next year than this, and that is why the minority believe in paying the \$20,000. Some say it is establishing a precedent, and what better one of the city adopt, and every one of its business men and citizens, than paying its debts.

The minority realize that this is the beginning of the end, yet we all know that the bulk of the business is ended when the appropriation bill is passed, so that practically our work is nearly completed unless some unforeseen accident or holocaust should visit our midst. The remaining work is merely routine business, involving no special outlay, or the borrowing of any large sum of money and granting that this might not be so, think perhaps what a stimulus, the fact that over \$20,000 could be borrowed this year without causing a tax levy of \$15.00 in 1891, would be for the rushing or "railroading" through some unnecessary expenditure. The minority would also present to the Council the fact that in the matter of interest between the two loans as proposed in this report, the borrowing of \$20,000 for one year, and of the same amount for ten years, in series, will be a saving of over \$3,000 to the city. Not wishing to take the time of the Council with a too lengthy report, we appeal to the sound judgment of every member and realize that with the consideration of these facts, that they may be led to believe as do the minority of the Finance Committee, that there will never be a better opportunity to pay this \$20,000 than in 1891.

(Signed) F. F. GREEN.

Councilman Green supported his report, saying he was indebted to the Auditor, City Clerk, and Principal Assessor for his figures and facts.

Without further argument the Council accepted the amendment of the majority in a vote of 19 to 1, as follows:

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Fallon, Graham, Hall, Jones, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Newcomb, Read, Shea, Sherman,

Slade, Souther, Thompson, Warner and Wilde.—19.

NAY—Green.—1.

Another amendment reducing the appropriation for the Water street surveys from \$1,000 to \$500 was adopted.

The amended order was then, under a suspension of the rules, passed to be ordained by an unanimous vote on roll call.

Appropriation Bill.

The Committee on Finance reported in print the bill of appropriations, which is given in full on the third page of today's LEDGER. Item by item the appropriations were adopted and then passed to the second reading without debate.

Has the Council Power?

The Committee on Fire Department offered an order that the Mayor be requested to procure the opinion of the City Solicitor on the power of the City Council to interfere in the working or moving of any apparatus belonging to any department, having in mind the petition to relocate the automatic fire alarm whistle. Adopted.

A Good Offer.

Councilman Morton offered an order that the Committee on Streets be instructed to report to the Council an order providing for the changing of the grade of Sea street, from Palmer street to the Post island bridge, providing the Manet Street Railway bear the expense. Adopted.

Ex-Councilman Lacy.

Councilman Burke offered resolutions on the death of ex-Councilman Patrick F. Lacy, a member of the first council. He supported the resolutions as did also Councilman Shea. Upon motion of Councilman Jones a rising vote was taken, which was unanimous for adoption.

Renewing Licenses.

Upon motion of Councilman Wilde the City Clerk was authorized to renew licenses, subject to approval of the Committee on Licenses, previously obtained.

Nine Hour Resolution.

Councilman Burke offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, in my opinion as a member of this City Council, that nine hours should constitute a day's work in the street department of the City of Quincy, as shortening the hours of labor is a benefit to the laboring man, and as private business concerns are adopting a short-hour system, as well as some cities and towns in the Commonwealth, it seems proper that Quincy should be public spirited enough to try and inaugurate a short-hour system for the men in the street department, therefore be it

Resolved,—That it be the sense of the City Council that nine hours shall constitute a day's work on and after May 1, 1890, for the employees in the street department.

Resolved,—That it be the sense of this Council that the rate of wages be \$2 per day, and that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to direct the Commissioner of Public Works to inaugurate a nine-hour system, as herein proposed at the above rate of wages.

Councilman Burke and Fallon supported the resolutions, and upon motion of Councilman Green a yeas and nay vote was taken, resulting in its adoption by a vote of 17 to 3, viz:

YEAS—Burke, Duffield, Fallon, Green, Hall, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Newcomb, Read, Shea, Sherman, Slade, Souther, Thompson, Warner and Wilde.—17.

NAYS—Bass, Graham and Jones.—3.

Betterment Act.

Upon motion of Councilman Sherman the Committee on Ordinances was instructed to report on the betterment act. Adjourned at 10.05 for one week.

To-Day's Court.

Thomas Murphy, for being a tramp, was sent to State Farm at Bridgewater for one year.

Thomas Whitson, for being drunk, paid a fine of \$3 and costs.

John F. Morrill of Weymouth, was arraigned on complaint of State Detective Proctor for having in his possession and offering for sale smelts caught in branch of Monaquot river. On Monday as the detective was passing along the stream, he saw the defendant catching smelts, and approaching him inquired if they were for sale. Morrill said yes, and then Proctor arrested him and found twenty-five smelts in his possession. This morning he was brought into court and fined \$25 without costs. Appealed and furnished sureties in \$200.

Hugh Quinn of Quincy, for assault on wife, found guilty and fined \$5 and costs.

A Fine Monument.

McGrath Bros., of Quincy, have just set in the Union cemetery for Bradford E. Jones and L. F. Alden one of the handsomest monuments that graces that home of the dead.

It is sarcophagus of Western granite of graceful shape and fine workmanship. The lower base is seven feet, eight inches. The upper base contains the name Jones-Alden, richly moulded in raised letters. The die has polished pillars on the side, surmounted with carved caps. The whole is surmounted with a very rich moulded cap, which sets it off to advantage.—Brocton Enterprise.

The Quincy Daily Ledger.

a two-cent paper, which has just appeared, has the best wishes of the Item. Our friends, Green & Prescott, well and favorably known as journalists, are the publishers, and if they do not keep the LEDGER posted on daily events we miss a guess. The first number had a flattering reception, and the paper is bound to succeed.—Lynn Item.

ALARM BUT NO FIRE.

Michael Cronin Has a Bonfire Too Close to a Building.

DANGER OF BURNING BLOCK.

Formerly Owned by Charles R. Mitchell—The Fire Department Was Promptly on the Spot Had Services Been Needed.

The alarm from Box 35, at the corner of Hancock and School streets at 1.15 this afternoon, was rung in because of the spreading of a bonfire in the rear of Mitchell's block. Michael Cronin was engaged in burning up some rubbish and the fire got beyond his control. The Fire Department responded with its usual promptness, but no stream was necessary. To light a fire in such close proximity to a building is criminal, and should not be treated lightly. The recall was sounded at 1.25.

WEDDING RECEPTION.

Tendered to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Packard by Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

The home of Mr. William S. Williams on Pleasant street, was the scene of a very pretty wedding reception Monday evening, given by that gentleman to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Packard of Campello. The affair was a very enjoyable one, all of the stiffness which usually attends wedding receptions was done away with, and the ease which predominated, brings to our memory the merry making times of the English people.

Mrs. Packard nee Miss Nellie Evans, is a niece of Mrs. Williams. The young lady has only been in America about three years. She studied music abroad and has a most wonderful voice. Mr. Packard is an Amherst graduate of 1880. After graduating, he taught a year in Brockton, and was afterwards professor of English at Beirut, Syria. Since then he has been associated with his father in conducting the large real estate and insurance business of S. F. Packard & Son.

Mrs. Packard was dressed in an elegant costume of fawn color with brocaded silk to match, and looked lovely. By the earnest request of the guests she sang some of her very best selections, and was accompanied by Mr. Packard, who also holds a prominent place in the musical world.

Refreshments were served during the entire evening, the plan being for just one more than the unlucky number thirteen to sit down together.

A great many of the guests were of town people. Among the Campello guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Packard, father and mother of the groom, and Miss Keith. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Miss Norton, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Lillian Marsh and Mrs. Newcomb were among the guests from Quincy who were there to wish the young people joy.

Mr. and Mrs. Packard have just returned from their wedding tour through the South, and will make a short stay in Campello, at Mr. Packard's country residence, where a reception will be given to their friends there. Immediately afterward they will go abroad, and they are intending to travel for three or four months over the continent taking in the Holy Lands.

To the list of good wishes the LEDGER adds theirs, wishing them health and prosperity.

The Braintree Militia.

This may mean a new military company for Braintree. The list was found in the High school yard.

Captain,—F. A. Hobart.
First Lieut.—Daniel Potter.
Second Lieut.—G. D. Willis.
First Sergt.—James T. Stevens.
Second Sergt.—Charles Richards.
Third Sergt.—F. P. Lothrop.
Fourth Sergt.—George Stevens.
Fifth Sergt.—Bert Stevens.
First Corp.—M. A. Perkins.
Second Corp.—Henry Monk.
Third Corp.—John Carmichael.
Fourth Corp.—Harrison Hobart.

A Bad Illustration.

We clip the following from an exchange but we do not believe it occurred in Quincy. A teacher in one of our public schools, not a thousand miles away, when trying to explain to pupils—it was a primary school by the way—the meaning of the word "slowly," walked across the room as an illustration, and then asked, "How did I walk?" A small boy in the back part of the room paralyzed her by blurring out, "Bow-legged, ma'am!"

To Be Muzzled.

All dogs in East Bridgewater are to be muzzled by order of the selectmen, for the next sixty days. The Old Colony Memorial gives as a reason for this that: "An Elmwood man, who had been bitten by a dog, died at Wollaston lately from acute mania resulting from the wound. A relative seeing about forty signers to a petition asking that the dogs be muzzled, and the selectmen have granted it and say they will enforce it."

—Brockton has a new industry in the shape of a factory which makes brooms. The Whitman Times says, "the first thing which should be done is to sweep the streets of that city."

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN,

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18.

11-4f

CHILDREN'S SHORT WAISTS,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.70.

— EXAMINE OUR —

\$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

PANTALOONS, over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to \$7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

WANTS

INSERTED IN LEDGER

— FOR —

25 cts. per Day,

75 cts. per Week.

CLOSING OUT SALE Durgin's Drug Store.

— AT —

Huyler's Agency, Kamforballs.

For Moths

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00
CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Financial Policy.

There was a decided change of sentiment at the Council meeting this week from the position taken two weeks ago. Not only did the body restore the Hancock-street loan to its original form, but the action was practically unanimous, the only vote in opposition being the father of the amendment at the previous meeting. It was a great victory for the PATRIOT and DAILY LEDGER which exposed the false policy, and nipped in the bud what would have proved a dangerous precedent.

The errors of the minority report of Finance Committee, made by only one of the members, might be pointed out, but as the Council did not take any stock in it, we will simply print it in full, and allow our readers to judge.

The map of the property of the Greenleaf Land Associates has been received showing the arrangements and names of the streets and the numbers and dimensions of the lots.

We are pleased to see that our old friend Hon. Peter Butler has been remembered, as Butler road, which is the principal avenue, leads from Hancock street past the old mansion house through to the park. Then Merry Mount road and Park lane, leading as they do to the park, are suggestive and appropriate. Mr. Woodward Hudson is the origin of the name of Hudson street. Merry Mount terrace a circular path made by the windings of Park lane, and Merry Mount road is a pretty place for a residence and will be the first to sell. The lots vary in size and also in price according to the desirability of the same, and the general arrangement of the plans shows great study and careful preparation.

Those wishing to inspect the plans, can secure a copy free at the depot.

If, as is argued, a man will do as much work in a nine-hour day as one of ten hours, the city will be no loser by the advanced position taken at the Council meeting. The time is ripe for shorter hours, and governments, states and municipalities should take the first steps; not the manufacturers and business firms; they will follow. The hard-working laborer is generally the last to be considered, but it should not be so. As a councilman remarked, people get a better living now, working ten hours a day, than they did when working from sunrise to sunset, and they will do as well working nine hours.

It will be seen that Congressman Morse has procured an item in the River and Harbor bill for a preliminary survey of Town river in Quincy, with a view to its improvement. If the matter is pushed and a favorable report is secured from the United States Engineer, an appropriation may be secured from the next Congress.

We are not surprised that North Attleborough voted on Saturday not to change the name of the town. It had five names to choose from, but none struck the fancy of the voters or the editor. On general principles however we don't like to have an Attleborough and a North Attleborough.

After hanging patients several years almost to the point of strangulation for the disease known as locomotor ataxia, physicians have concluded that after all it is doubtful if it did much good. The prodigious experimenting that went on in this direction may be classed under the head of what the ignorant charity patients of a hospital or dispensary are accustomed to call "trying patients."

Keely's Discovery.

Keely's methods, and his failures, have combined to engender distrust and even arouse ridicule, but in the light of last Saturday's display before Professor Leidy and others it will not do to deny that Keely has discovered that which no other man has discovered. And if the divine art is needed to summon this new genie from the vasty deep of illimitable space then the power of music has been invested with fresh interest, and its ability to soothe the savage breast has been immeasurably transcended. And if, as was shown on Saturday, a single musical note can, through Keely's discovery, cause a brass cup full of nails to float in water, another miracle has been wrought by the brain of man, and the close of the Nineteenth century will be marked by a discovery which will place the name of the Philadelphian, Keely, alongside that of his predecessor, Franklin.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Superstitious Miners.

A remarkable story is told in connection with the explosion at the Morfa colliery in Wales. It is stated that recently the firemen of the pit—who are always selected for gravity and responsibility—have heard inexplicable noises, "shoutings" as they are described, in the workings, and that these have not been heard by one person alone, but by several, when in company examining the pit. Further, a miner returning to the surface felt himself to be accompanied by some invisible presence, which, although not seen by him, was perceived by the banksmen to land on the bank, and justly make its way to the shed where the injured and dead are now carried. It is alleged that these strange phenomena were described previously to the explosion and caused several colliers to refuse to descend, in spite of their thus becoming liable to prosecution.—New York Sun.

A Southerner Not Afraid to Work.

Alton Angier, who has been appointed United States consul at Rheims, France, is a popular citizen of Atlanta. Sixteen years ago, after squandering a fortune, as it was supposed, he applied to the railroads for work. All the upper offices were filled, but Mr. Angier was told that he could earn his living as a train hand. He pluckily accepted the offer, and people who were accustomed to meet him in society felt queer when they saw him enter a passenger coach to build a fire for their comfort. Of course, it was never intended that he should spend his life building fires, and pretty soon he began to rise. Now he is general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic.—Savannah News.

An Act of Heroism Recalled.

Capt. Bond Shelton, who was present at the recent wedding of his nephew, Lord Louth, is—or was—the young cornet of dragoons who, when the ill-fated Birkenhead struck on the rock (1852), helped to save the women and children, and when this was done marshaled his men on deck, formed them into line, and went down with them firing a royal salute. The men all perished, but he was picked up by a stray boat after long suffering in the water. The then king of Prussia, the grandfather of the present German emperor, when he heard of this deed, ordered a parade of 100,000 men at Berlin, and had the account publicly read as a record of military heroism.—Exchange.

An Old Clock's Three Servants.

People at Porter are talking about the queer performance of an old clock that has been in the possession of Mr. Isaac L. French or his father for seventy-five years and always behaved as old, steady going clock should act until a few years ago it got out of repair, since when it has been discreetly silent, until about two weeks since, when, without any warning, it woke up and struck seven. It did this three days in succession and then relapsed into its usual dumbness. Superstitious people are wondering what the clock was trying to tell them and skeptical ones are heard saying something about rats.—Lewiston Journal.

Australian Rabbit Pest.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the unprecedented efforts of the Victorian government for the suppression of rabbits in that colony. In upwards of 100 districts in the northern and western parts of the colony simultaneous action is to be taken for the destruction of the rabbits, in accordance with the rabbit suppression act, recently adopted by the legislature. Poisoned grain is to be largely used, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of the rabbits will be killed.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Winter Without a Snow Flow.

It is a fact probably without precedent that there has been no use for snow plows on Vermont railroads during the winter just closed. It is true that the narrow gauge plow was run over the road once or twice—not to open the track, however, but to provide for the possible contingency of a heavy snowstorm. The Central Vermont plows were not called out at all.—Brattleboro Phoenix.

April 21 was the anniversary of the execution of J. Joaquin da Silva Xavier, the first Brazilian martyr, who made an unsuccessful attempt a century ago to deliver his country from the yoke of the Portuguese. It is the intention in Brazil to make this day the national holiday of the new republic.—Baltimore Sun.

The journeymen hatmakers of London were recently asked to vote upon the question of whether or not the museums and art galleries should be opened on Sundays, it having been alleged that such an opening was not favored by real workmen. The vote was 593 in favor to 52 against.

Electric motors are now applied on war ships for hoisting ammunition, instead of using the "pony" steam engine. The new method insures more convenience, cleanliness, economy of space and coolness of atmosphere.

PARNELL'S ANALYSIS

Of Balfour's Proposed Land Purchase Scheme.

MANY FIGURES INTRODUCED

To Support His Claim That the Bill is Not as Effective One—Farnellites Divided in Their Opinions.

LONDON, April 22.—In the house of commons, Mr. Adell moved that the Irish land purchase bill be rejected by the house. Speaking in support of his motion, he said that the measure justified the claims the Nationalists made nine years ago. He welcomed Mr. Balfour as the latest recruit to the ranks of the land reformers.

While accepting the government's recognition of the principle of the land for the people, Mr. Parnell declared that he would not admit that the bill was a satisfactory solution of the land question. The initial question was how far the British taxpayer would go in lending credit to the Irish landlords. The experience gained by the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's land bill in 1885 showed that the taxpayer would not go far enough to finally settle the land difficulty. The present bill was meant simply to enable one-ninth of the owners of land in Ireland, these being the larger absentee landlords, to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorest resident brethren to be squeezed by the mortgagee. The bill on the ground that it did not provide for carrying out what it proposed, while it exhausted the only Irish credit available. The bill, he declared, was unsafe to the imperial taxpayer, the guarantee and counter-guarantee it provided being illusory and insufficient. According to the figures four-fifths relief would be provided for only three-fourths of the tenants.

Mr. Parnell further objected to the bill because it would exhaust the Irish credit without the consent of the Irish, and without any local control in the application of the money to be distributed under the provisions of the bill. Again, while coercion is applied as it is now, the tenant can never be a free agent. The bill did not deal with the congested districts. His own proposal, he said, was the same that he made in 1881, with a few modifications. Dealing with the insufficiency of the bill, Mr. Parnell said that the land question was not so large as many people supposed, but that it could make it large by the method of purchase proposed.

If adopted, the bill must make the question a larger question. The principle of the bill was to buy whole estates, and £400,000,000 was a ridiculous inadequate sum for the purpose. Ireland contained 14,000,000 acres of land, the poor law valuation of which was £2,000,000, amounting at 18-12 years' purchase to £160,000,000, which amount would be necessary to provide a solution of the land question. Otherwise, three-quarters of the question would be left untouched. Nine-tenths of the landlords would have no prospect except to continue the strife with tenants trying to obtain the same treatment as the favored minority.

Continuing, Mr. Parnell said a true test of the worth of the guarantees provided would be for Mr. Goschen to take the London market and try what he could realize upon them.

"The securities," he said, "cannot be real unless they affect a complete settlement of the question under local authority. Otherwise the bill is a parody on land purchase and a swindle on the English taxpayer. [Cheers.] If you adopt the limit of tenants not exceeding 50 per cent. of the sum mentioned in the bill, Mr. Balfour proposes to give the landlords so many years' purchase for reducing the rents of judicial tenants to satisfactory standard.

"The landlord may use the money so obtained to pay off the most onerous encumbrances, thus erasing the heavy arrears of interest, while the tenants will get the 30 per cent. reduction they clamor for, without which peaceful agricultural relations are impossible. [Hear, hear.] In a typical case, a landlord at £100 yearly, who is encumbered to the extent of £1000, is left, under the best conditions under this bill, with his present income of £40 reduced to £27, 10s. Under my proposal, he gives a reduction of 30 per cent. on £25 worth of the net annual income of his estate. I assume that he will only have to deal with 35 per cent. of the area of his estate.

"I had reduction amounts to £16, 10 shillings yearly. He has then left on the security of the funds Mr. Balfour proposes twenty years' purchase, or £200. You may treat this either as a permanent loan or as a sinking fund. I prefer to treat it as a loan. The new income then will be £31 as a sinking fund, against £27, 10 shillings under Mr. Balfour's system. Without a sinking fund it would amount to £24, 10s. or a loss of only 13-6-4 per cent. on the original income of £40, instead of a loss of 32-1-2 per cent. under Mr. Balfour's scheme. In such typical case, Mr. Balfour says he requires £2000 to settle the question. I only require £230. That is, with this system, you only require one-sixth of the sum that Mr. Balfour requires in order to secure a reduction of 30 per cent. in cases where, under the purchase system, you only secure a reduction of 20 per cent."

Mr. Trevelyan objected that the bill introduced into the schedule individuals not properly connected with the state. Further debate on the motion was adjourned. The Parnellites are divided in their opinions on Mr. Parnell's motion. They think an explanation is necessary.

Germany Desires Peace.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the Zanzibar dispatch stating that Wissmann's decree forbidding the passage of caravans through the country between Tanganyika and Pangani has been withdrawn, says that Germany will not allow her colonial agents to injure her friendly relations with England.

Awaiting the Outcome.

LISBON, April 22.—Miguel Arryvo has sent instructions to Mozambique, directing that in view of the negotiations with England, the expedition to Chimoio under Capt. Continhão be stopped, and compelled to return to the coast.

Army Officer Sentenced to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—It is stated that Col. Schmidt, who sold plans of Cronstadt fortress, has been sentenced to be shot.

Saxon Bill Will Suit Governor Hill.

ALBANY, April 22.—In voting an excise ballot bill yesterday Governor Hill intimated that if the new Saxon ballot reform bill passes the legislature he will sign it.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

CARPENTERS FIRST.

When They Get Eight Hours a Day All Other Trades Will Demand the Same—General Labor News.

CHICAGO, April 22.—"The eight-hour day is the sole idea being considered by the labor world," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. "In the history of the social and economic movements of the world, there has not been one which received at once and completely the assent and support that has been accorded to the eight-hour movement. It has covered Europe, and on May 1 the working population of that continent will demand the eight-hour day. We in this country have chosen the carpenters as the first to make the demand, and we will demand it for the miners and mine laborers. Then other trades will be taken up and pushed forward."

An Agreement Reached.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The consultation of Grand Master Wilkinson with the railroad men has not been without result, an amicable settlement is announced of the long threatened railroad strike. Concessions are being made on both sides, though the result of the meetings are not known at present.

The Pork Strike.

BOSTON, April 22.—There was an important conference yesterday between John P. Squire and his employees, both of whom would yield to the other, and so the situation remains unchanged.

Strike for Ten Hours.

BERLIN, April 22.—Nineteen thousand Berlin shoemakers have struck. They demand a working day of ten hours and wages not less than 18 marks per week.

Notes.

Plasterers at Lowell demand higher wages, beginning June 1.

Two thousand spinners at Newry, Eng., have struck for higher wages.

New Bedford carpenters will demand a nine-hour day, beginning June 2.

Austrian workmen are warned against leaving work May 1 without permission.

The house and shipbuilding trades of St. John, N. B., have secured the adoption of a nine-hour workday.

Twenty-four girls employed at Benton & Co.'s paper box manufactory, New Haven, struck, owing to a reduction of nearly \$1 a week in their salaries.

HIGH GULF WATER

Backs Up and Inundates a Suburb of New Orleans—Damage Along the River.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The gale has driven gulf water into Lake Pontchartrain to such an extent that tide water has covered the shore leading to Spanish Fort, and also submerged a sparsely settled section of the northeastern suburbs of this city, doing some damage to gardens, etc. The levee gave way just above the sugar house on Hon. T. S. Wilkinson's myrtle grove plantation. Twenty minutes the break was said to be fifty feet wide, and the water, pouring through in an irresistible torrent, the levee at that point, some thirty miles below the city, on the right bank, was pretty high and much damage will result from the crevasse. Nita crevasse is now more than 200 feet wide and eight to fourteen feet deep. The government engineers laid a willow mattress across the lower end of the broken levee to prevent further caving.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, April 22.—The session of the senate was devoted largely to routine business. A bill was reported to place the certification of the annual statements of county receipts and expenditures with the controller of county accounts.

In the house the parliament bill was reported. Substitution was refused on a bill proposed for an adverse report on allowing the Salvation Army to parade with music without a license. The house, by a close vote, favored the amount of \$6000 as the salaries of the Boston board of police, in lieu of the salary of the former one.

Grip-sack Creates a Mystery.

AYER, Mass., April 22.—Ayer is much agitated over the mystery of the disappearance of a grip-sack containing a large sum of money, and a foul play. Two men boating on Grove pond, near the Worcester and Nashua railroad, found floating in the water a grip-sack filled with gents' underwear and other articles. The theory is that the owner was drowned, and the contents fell from the track into the water. Two whisky bottles were found in the grip. The letters "S. R." printed on the shirts, form the only clue to the owner's name. The pond is being searched.

The Subject of Revision.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The presbytery of Baltimore was opened last night. The position of the committee on revision of the Westminster confessions shows that a compromise or conservative revision will be recommended and will probably be carried through the presbytery. Up to April 15 126 presbyteries had voted on revision. 40 against revision, 40 have refused to vote. There are yet 86 presbyteries to be heard from.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—April 21.

New York stock market trading was buoyant, Sugar Trust and Lackawanna being the principal features. The feature of the Boston stock market was a decline in Tannan Mining company.

The New York Market.
Atlantic 38 3/4, Northern Pacific 31 1/4, Central Pacific 31 1/4, do not 74 1/2, N.Y. & N.H. 101 1/2, Oregon Trans. 35 1/2, Del & Hudson 153 1/2, Pacific Mail 41 1/2, Adams Express 115, Texas Pacific 30 1/2, Missouri Pacific 72, Union Pacific 61 1/2, New Jersey Central 121, Wabash St. L. & P. 15 1/2, N.Y. & N.H. 101 1/2, Western Union 53 1/2, do not 27 1/2.

The Boston Market.
Aspinwall Land 7 1/4, Pittsburgh pref. 90 1/2, Fynn's Bay Land 2 1/2, Flint & Pere Mar. 34 1/2, West End Land 2 1/2, Mexican Central 21 1/2, Atlantic & Pacific 6 1/2, do not 115, Boston & Lowell 17 1/4, Union Pacific 61 1/2, Boston & Maine 14 1/2, Wisconsin Central 25 1/2, Chicago & N.W. 100 1/2, American Bell Tel. 41 1/2, Central Pac. 72, Wabash St. L. & P. 15 1/2, do not 27 1/2, Erie Tel. 40 1/2, Eastern 100 1/2, Mexican Tel. 10 1/2.

The Produce Market.
New York, April 21.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills at \$4.30 to 4.50; city mill patents at \$4.90 to 5.00; winter wheat, low grades at \$2.35 to 2.50; winter wheat, patents, \$4.50 to 5.00; Minnesota clear at \$3.50 to 4.00; do straight at \$3.90 to 4.00; do patents at \$4.50 to 5.00.
WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red 97 to 98 c; elevator No 3 red 96 c.
COBBLER—Quiet; No 2 47 to 48 c; elevator mixed 47 1/2 to 48 c; No 2 white 47 1/2 to 48 c.
OATS—Strong; No 2 34 c; mixed western 32 c.
COFFEE—Rid dull; fair cargoes 3 1/2 c.
SUGAR—Raw firm, refined quiet, granulated 10 c; molasses 7-10 c.
PORK—Quiet; mess, old \$12.25 to 12.50; do new \$12.75 to 13.00; extra prime \$11.00.
BEEF—Steady; beef hams strong, cut meats active, pickled bellies quiet.
LARD—Eastern western steam 9 1/2 c.

WORLD'S FAIR BILL,

With an Amendment Providing for a Naval Review,

PASSED BY SENATE, 43 TO 13.

Grand Display in New York Harbor in 1893—Silver Bill Discussed by Republicans and Sent Back to Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The senate passed the World's fair bill at 6 o'clock last night by a vote of 43 yeas to 13 nays. The bill was passed as it came from the senate committee on the World's fair, with the exception that the concluding paragraph of section 8, providing that the unveiling of the statue of Christopher Columbus at Washington, was stricken out. There are two amendments to the bill as it passed the senate. The first is in relation to the guarantee fund, and is in these words: "which will secure the payment." This is an addition for thorough security for the payment of the \$5,000,000. Only one-half of the new section which was proposed was adopted. The words which are incorporated in the bill as it passed, in addition to the phrase just quoted, are these: "That the president is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to the review."

In all other respects the bill is identical with the house bill. A committee of conference, consisting of Mr. Hawley, Mr. Farwell and Mr. Vest, was appointed, so that the bill will probably be reported to the house to-day, with the senate disagreement. There was

Great Deal of Opposition to the provision for holding a naval review in New York harbor.

The most sensational amendment of the day was the one proposed by Mr. Blair of New Hampshire as an addition to section 1 of the bill. The amendment forbids the sale of wine, beer or intoxicating liquors within the fair grounds during the period of the exhibition, and prohibited any expenditure on behalf of the government for intoxicating liquors in connection with any ceremony relating to the fair. Mr. Blair was very much in earnest in supporting this amendment, and while he did not succeed in having it incorporated in the bill, he did succeed in causing trepidation among some of the politicians who are afraid of the temperance vote. Mr. Blair called attention to the fact that the expenditures of the government for celebration of the surrender of Yorktown were marked by an exhibition of intemperance which attracted national attention. He reminded the senate of the itemized bill for expenditures for wines and liquors at that celebration, and insisted that a national disgrace should now be averted by providing against any such contingency.

Mr. Blair, of course, did not expect that his amendment would prevail.

In order to shut off debate upon this amendment, and to prevent Mr. Blair from precipitating a discussion to which there might have been no end, Mr. Butler of South Carolina moved to table the motion of Mr. Blair. This motion at once cut off all debate.

Mr. Hal thought that the language of the World's fair bill might commit the government to the

Erection of a Columbus Statue, even if the house should not approve of the senate bill.

Mr. Hawley waived this objection, stating the house had ample time to pass upon it. But the discussion which was raised as to this bill was all ended later in the day by the excision from the bill altogether of that portion of section 8 which provided for the unveiling ceremony of the statue of Christopher Columbus in Washington not less than five days before the opening of the World's fair in Chicago. This was stricken from the senate amendment on the motion of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts. The latter said:

"The unveiling of such a statue ought to command the services of the greatest genius that can be found on the globe, and it is very doubtful indeed whether it would be possible to make an arrangement with any adequate artist to complete his work within two years. If the statue should be ready, congress could supply the necessary authority for unveiling in half an hour."

By the limitation of that provision from the bill the last vestige of the measure which seems to have any interest to the people of Washington was revoked. Mr. Governor of Maryland had been celebrating in like manner earlier in the day in having that Columbus statue provision stricken out, and in substituting for it a proposition to appropriate \$500,000 for the erection of a Columbian memorial hall in this city. The latter was a project in which the Washington promoters of the World's fair had the greatest interest, but they could not even command votes enough in support of that proposition for a roll call.

The Naval Review

There would be of very great advantage for the purposes of the fair, inasmuch as the governments of the different countries would be very likely to tender the vessels for the free transportation of the exhibits of their respective countries. This has been done on different occasions by the United States. Senator Hawley said that in many times of manufacture the Philadelphia centennial had changed the tastes of our people. This was true of architecture, of interior decoration, of many lines of manufacture.

Mr. Chandler defended the proposition for a naval review. In his capacity as former secretary of the navy he spoke very earnestly in advocacy of the navy, and considered that the review would be a great advantage to the fair.

Mr. Hale made a very earnest speech in behalf of the naval display. He made a statement that the United States had made more progress in naval construction in the last nine years than any of the countries of Europe have in the last thirty years.

Mr. Blair joined in the sarcasm with which the senate was disposed to indulge. On account of his manifest preference to Hades over Chicago, Blair considered that the explanation was, perhaps, to be found in the fact that Hades is a Democratic city.

Mr. Vest—Has the senator heard of the latest election news from Chicago?

Mr. Blair—If Chicago has gone Democratic, then there is not so much difference between the two cities.

Mr. Blair made an earnest protest against the naval display, on the ground that it tended to magnify the pursuit of war, "that accursed institution which is the badge of savagery." Mr. Blair did not omit reference to his educational bill. He insisted that "whatever else we may have at Chicago all shall be certain to have an exhibition of our

monumental illiteracy." Mr. Blair desired to have an exhibition of school children and a review of school children instead of a naval display; but the senate did not agree with him.

TWO TO ONE.

Republican Members of the House are Opposed to the Windom Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican members of the house held a caucus to receive a report of its committee on the silver question. Chairman Conger of the coinage committee presented the report. He recited the concessions which the house caucus committee had offered to the senate committee; told how the negotiations had failed, mainly on the redemption and national bank propositions, and summed up by reporting that the house committee had withdrawn all the concessions, and that nine of the fifteen members had decided to recommend that the house pass the modified Windom bill as it came from the coinage committee.

Representative Walker of Massachusetts, another member of the committee, upheld the committee's action. He maintained that the bill would secure all necessary relief in the way of expansion of the currency, and, in substance, reiterated Secretary Windom's objections to the redemption features of the senate bill, pointing out the dangers underlying a positive requirement that the treasury notes should be redeemed in lawful money.

These members of the caucus committee who refused to accede to the majority report were Representatives Perkins of Kansas, Barlow of Nevada, Wickham of Ohio, Carter of Montana, Taylor of Illinois and Henderson of Iowa. They represented the eastern sentiment and had a proposition of their own, which was submitted by Representative Perkins as a compromise measure. It preserves the feature of the senate bill, which provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver or so much thereof as may be offered monthly at a price not exceeding \$1 for 371-1/4 grains, but contains a proviso requiring the purchase in any event of not less than 8,000,000 ounces in any one month, and continues the operation of the existing law respecting the issue of gold and silver certificates on deposits of coin.

Like the senate bill it proposes to authorize the coinage of as many silver dollars as may be necessary to redeem the treasury notes issued in purchase of silver, but it goes further in that it makes these notes directly full legal tender (saving existing contracts), and therefore does not make it necessary to redeem them in lawful money as proposed by the senate bill. Then, too, where the senate bill says that the notes "may be reissued" when received for customs, taxes and public dues, the minority bill absolutely requires their reissue. From the house bill is culled the "free coinage" paragraph, permitting persons to deposit silver bullion and have it coined whenever the market price exceeds 371-1/4. Like the house bill, this compromise measure omits any reference to gold.

A lively discussion, participated in by many members, followed and continued till 11:30 o'clock, when the entire subject was recommitted to the caucus committee. It became evident from several votes on minor propositions taken during the debate, that the Republican members are opposed to the Windom bill in the proportion of two to one. The committee will report to another caucus to be held Wednesday night.

Called Back.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Blaine ordered the special train that was carrying the Pan-American on their southern tour to return to Washington from Richmond. Thirteen of the foreign delegates accepted the invitation to join the excursion, but only two of them left Washington with the party. Several promised to join the excursion at Richmond, but were unable to do so, and the secretary of state decided that the number of those going would not justify the expense of the journey.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—The Pan-American train left for Washington last night. Several of the party returned, however, and will leave for a southern trip to-day on their own account.

Collector in a Quandary.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The collector of customs at Burlington, Vt., reports to the treasury department that a number of Canadians who were recently sent back to Canada from Newport, Vt., for violating the alien labor contract law, have returned to Newport, and have been put to work by the same persons by whom they were formerly employed. He adds that while the presumption is strong that they came back under an implied contract to work, it is impossible to obtain positive proof to that effect. He says he does not see what he can do in the premises, and the department has so far been unable to suggest a remedy.

Pan-Electric Case Settled.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the court in general term a decision was announced in the celebrated pan-electric case, otherwise known as the case of J. Harris Rogers against ex-Attorney General Garland, Gen. Joseph B. Johnson, Isiah G. Harris, John D. C. Atkins and Casey Young. Judge Cox delivered the opinion of the court, which is against Rogers, who, it is said, will not appeal.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 22.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1845—Rev. Orange Clark installed as rector of Christ's church, Quincy.
1861—Co. H. of Quincy, mustered into service at Fortress Monroe.
1863—Ladies' Relief Society organized in Quincy.
1864—Town of Hyde Park incorporated.
1868—Shock of earthquake felt in this vicinity.
1875—Turner Free Library of Randolph dedicated.

World Wide.

1894—Birth of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon; died 1616.
1781—Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, born; died 1804.
1791—Birth of President James Buchanan; died 1868.
1821—The independence of Brazil proclaimed.
1857—Gen. Worth captures Pecos, Mexico; Amputa, died 1890.
1858—Ship Terror and Erebus of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition abandoned in the ice.
1864—Crimean war: Bombardment of Odessa by the French and English fleets.
1864—Brazos two cent pieces authorized by Congress.
1875—Death of John Harper, of Harper Brothers, aged 70.



JOHN HARPER.

Highly Educated Seal.

Parisians are interested in a singularly learned seal that has just made his debut at the Fernando circus. It came from Russia when quite young, having been sent to a fishmonger in Orleans. Instead of killing him and selling him in pieces to his customers, the fishmonger took compassion on the queer little animal and made a household pet of him.

At the end of six years Phospho, as the seal is called, grew to be a big fat fellow. He always came when he was called and cheerfully gave his paw, or rather, his flipper, to everybody that he was introduced to. In addition to this evidence of good breeding, he displayed remarkable talents and skillfully performed feats that would make an imperfectly educated terrier ashamed of himself. On fine days the seal tramped along at a lively trot, carrying a portion of the distance between his boarding house and the Fernando circus, where he is exhibited. On wet days, strange enough, he insists on being taken in a carriage. He has a horror of rain.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Harnessing Niagara.

It is proposed to utilize the power of Niagara Falls by constructing a raceway and tunnel, the construction of the latter to be on the basis of a probable capacity of 120,000 horse power. The plan is practically the same as the one suggested by the late Augustus Porter in 1847. The contract was signed Tuesday between the Niagara Falls Power company and the Cataract Construction company of New York. The Niagara Falls Power company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. The contract calls for a completion of the work by Jan. 1, 1892, and involves an expenditure of \$3,500,000.—New York Press.

Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins is a New York writer who is well known by her books for children. Her "All Sorts of Children" was so popular that fifteen hundred copies were sold the first month. A serial by her is entitled "Through the Yellowstone Park." Mrs. Rollins is a delicate looking woman with dark eyes and hair and a low, sweet voice. She lives in one of the sumptuous apartment houses facing Central Park, and is kept constantly busy by work for leading publishers.

Trials of the latest express compound locomotive in England, with a special train of eighteen carriages, developed the unparalleled speed of about ninety miles an hour. The highest speed, as measured by a stop watch, was just over ten seconds per quarter mile run.

Claims are laid to the discovery of the method of raising sugar cane from seed instead of from cuttings. The seeds were discovered by means of a microscope in the flower head of the cane.

Maryland's new cigarette law requires the seller to pay an extra tax of \$50, and to make affidavit that the cigarettes he sells contain no injurious drug.

Berlin newspaper correspondents were not allowed to read out the news of Bismarck's resignation on the night when it first became public. They reverts their dispatches so as to make them say that it was rumored that Bismarck had resigned, and the authorities let them go in that shape. Then the correspondents filed a second dispatch saying, "The rumor is a fact," and the authorities could find no excuse for refusing to send it.

There is displayed in the window of the Baltimore and Ohio Express company at Rome, Ga., a faillie francaise silk dress that is, or was, valued at \$300. The dress was expressed to New Orleans and was to be worn by a bride at a fashionable marriage. The express messenger through some oversight allowed it to be damaged slightly, and was compelled by the company to pay for it.

King George of Greece is suffering from dyspepsia, and has sent an envoy to King Humbert of Italy to find out how a monarch should treat indigestion.

The increasing and apparently incurable deafness of the Prince of Wales has become a source of great annoyance to the royal family.

A member of the Philadelphia ice syndicate is quoted as saying that ice will go to \$30 a ton before the summer is over.

HEROES OF TORNADO TIME.

Men Who Have Faced Death and Disaster with Cool Courage.

Any great disaster, coming with sudden shock and fury, has a tendency to bring out the heroic phase of human nature in strong relief against the background of consternation and terror. The emergency demands leaders, and the leaders are always to be found. They rise superior to the general panic, calm the fears of the terrified, and organize the strong for the rescue of the wounded and the recovery of the dead.



MAP OF STORM AREA.

1. Storm center Wednesday morning. 2. Storm center Thursday morning. 3. Storm center Friday morning.

This was strikingly illustrated on the night of the recent great catastrophe at Louisville. A husband, whose home was beyond the limits of the tornado's path, rushed to the wrecked Falls City hall after the fatal whirlwind had gone by in search of his wife, who was there in attendance on a meeting. Heading a party of men, he plunged into the ruins. One of the first corpses brought out was that of the loved woman he sought. No earthly joy or grief could touch her more, so he bore the body to a neighboring house, arranged for its decent care and preparation for the grave, and then, sternly grand and self-sacrificing in the presence of the awful calamity, returned to the pit of death and toiled on through the memorable night, aiding, advising, cheering his comrades to their duty—be-reaved, desolate, but a hero.

Previous disasters, similar in kind with the Louisville horror, are ennobled and rendered doubly memorable by the record of personal self-sacrifice and the display of traits alike honorable to the individual and the age in which we live. When Mount Vernon, Ills., was devastated by the wind in February, 1888, a pathetic bit of romance coupled itself with the otherwise long and unrelieved



WRECK OF UNION DEPOT.

list of horrors. Joseph Shew and Josie Sutton were lovers, soon to be made man and wife. When the storm struck the devoted region the two were walking along the track of the Louisville and Nashville railway. No avenue of escape lay before them, and from the position of the corpses when found it was rendered undoubtedly apparent that the young man had interposed his own body between the girl and the tornado in a vain attempt to shield her from the tempest's fury, even at the sacrifice of his own life.

At Wilmington, Del., in the fall of 1889 occurred another instance of unvaluing heroism. Charles Cathcart was giving his 2-year-old child an outing. The deadly blast swept down as usual with but a few seconds' warning. The father laid his little one upon the ground and bridged her tender form with his stalwart frame. A mass of timbers hurled against them. When Cathcart recovered consciousness his child was dead, while he had escaped with a bruise. The terrible visitation to which Rochester, Minn., was subjected in 1883 developed other instances of bravery in human nature. So also did the destruction of St. Cloud. A physician who lost his entire family, wife, mother and two



EIGHTH STREET FROM THE RIVER.

daughters, recovered his dead, and then for two days used all his skill for the relief of the suffering. He refused to take any rest until the crisis was over, and with cool brain and steady hand stuck to his work. He rose to the heights of duty, put aside private grief, and faced the situation with a patient courage that had in it all the elements of the sublime.

In the map given herewith the crosses indicate the recent storm's track, and the funnel shaped marks the location of the tornadoes. The two other illustrations are of scenes in the wrecked district at Louisville.

The authorities of Accomack, Va., have an Amazon in custody. She is 60 years old, weighs 300 pounds and is charged with illegal liquor selling. She and her daughters fought the officers fiercely, and as a last resort the old woman denuded herself and defied them to take her away. Duty overcame gallantry, the prisoner was wrapped in blankets, carried to jail and locked up.

Lovers of olives may be interested in knowing that the fruit will be an expensive luxury this year. Short crops are reported in Spain, France and Italy, and it is said that table olives will advance from 50 or 60 cents a quart to 75 or 80 cents.

A Baltimore young man is the unfortunate possessor of a singular birth mark. It is on the right thigh and in shape like a fish, perfect even to the scales. In the bath it throbs and quivers, and it has a decided prejudice against its owner's eating fish.

Appropriation Bill for the Financial Year 1890.

ORDERS

Relating to the Specific Appropriations for the Financial Year 1890, and authorizing the use of certain moneys to meet the same.

It is hereby ordered by the City Council that to defray the expenses of the city of Quincy for the financial year which commenced on the first day of January and which will end with the last day of December, 1890, the following sums of money be and the same are hereby respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Annual Estimates contained and printed in said document.

No contract shall be made, nor expenditure authorized in any case unless the same shall have been provided for herein, or unless provision for the same shall be made by special transfer from some of the appropriations herein contained, or by creating a loan.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT: Fifty-seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, viz:

Assessment Plans of Wards Five and Six and part of Ward One, Transfers from Register of Deeds and Probate,	\$500 00
Books, Binding and Postage,	225 00
Miscellaneous Expenses,	100 00
Abatement,	4,500 00
Clerical Services,	400 00
	\$5,785 00

HEALTH DEPARTMENT: Six hundred dollars, 600 00

Burial Places,—eleven hundred and fifty dollars, together with income from labor on and sale of lots, 1,150 00

Election Expenses,—thirteen hundred dollars, 1,300 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Twelve thousand, four hundred and thirty-three dollars, viz:

Pay of Permanent and Call Men, including vacation and including two months' pay of permanent men for January and February, 1889,	7,913 00
Horse Shoeing and Keeping,	1,050 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	600 00
One thousand feet of new hose,	370 00
Repairs on Rolling Stock,	200 00
Lighting Engine Houses,	238 00
Coal and Fuel,	176 00
Rubber Goods,	1286 00
Miscellaneous Expenses,	12,433 00

Paul Revere Post, G. A. R.,—three hundred dollars, 300 00

City Hospital,—one thousand dollars, 1,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS: Forty-one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven and thirty-nine hundredths dollars, viz:

Bridges,	1,000 00
Widening and Deepening Brooks,	800 00
Street Lines and Grades,	1,500 00
Sidewalks, for the purpose of furnishing and laying of curbing, provided the abutters pay one-half of the expense,	1,200 00
Removal of Snow,	1,200 00
Street Lights,	9,400 00
Advertising, Printing and Stationery,	1,800 00
Fountains,	220 00
Hydrants,	3,725 00
Garbage, Collection of, together with income,	686 45
Repairs of Public Buildings, including the care of the City Hall,	1,500 00
Lines of Elm Street,	15 00
Canal Street, to complete,	680 17
Whitwell Street,	750 00
Liberty Street,	250 00
Miscellaneous expenses of Highways, maintenance of Horses and purchase of Machinery and Tools,	17,270 77
	41,997 39

THOMAS CRANE PUBLIC LIBRARY: Forty-six hundred and fifteen dollars, viz:

Books and Binding,	1,665 05
Salaries and Assistants,	1,925 00
Fuel and Lighting,	375 00
Miscellaneous Expenses,	650 00
	4,615 05

LAW DEPARTMENT, 200 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT: Thirty-four hundred dollars.

Police,	2,000 00
Police Station,	400 00
Enforcement of the Liquor Law,	1,000 00
	3,400 00

PARKS: Five hundred dollars, together with Income, 500 00

STATE AID: Twenty-five hundred dollars, viz:

Chapter 301,	1,700 00
" 279,	600 00
" 298,	200 00
	2,500 00

POOR DEPARTMENT: Seventy-five hundred dollars, together with Income from Poor Farm and for Support of Poor of other cities and towns, 7,500 00

Miscellaneous Expenses of the City,—twenty-five hundred dollars, 2,500 00

Salaries of City Officers,—ninety-eight hundred dollars, 9,800 00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT: Sixty thousand, six hundred and forty-five dollars, viz:

Evening Schools,	1,200 00
Evening Drawing Schools,	1,000 00
Repair of Schoolhouses,	2,500 00
Books and Stationery,	2,300 00
Transportation,	1,000 00
Miscellaneous Expenses,	5,000 00
Salaries, Fuel and care of Rooms,	47,645 00
	60,645 00

City Debt Requirement, maturing in 1890,—forty-five thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine and twenty-nine hundredths dollars, 45,489 29

Interest Account,—eighty-five hundred dollars, 8,500 00

Total, \$210,214 73

ORDERED,—That the moneys derived from the excess of income and taxes over estimated income and taxes, and such balances of appropriations in excess of expenditures at the close of the financial year December 31, 1889, as remain in the treasury, be used toward meeting the aforesaid appropriations for the financial year 1890.

ORDERED,—That the Auditor be directed to carry forward to the accounts of the financial year 1890, the unexpended balances of the financial year 1889.

ORDERED,—That the Auditor be directed to carry forward the balances unexpended from the appropriations of the financial year 1889, on Bridges, Sachem Brook, Crossing Franklin Street, cor. Water Street, repairs on Water Street, repairs on Howard Street, Teel Pond and Squantum Street, to the appropriation for miscellaneous Highways for 1890, also that the Auditor be directed to carry forward the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the financial year 1889 on the Willard, Special account to the appropriation for Miscellaneous School Expenses for the financial year 1890.

STATEMENT.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, DECEMBER 31st, 1889.

New Willard Schoolhouse,	\$79,225 93
Enlargement of the Wollaston Schoolhouse,	7,320 67
Lawyers Lane,	350 00
Common Street,	1,099 40
Whitwell Street,	1,201 34
	\$89,197 34

ORDERED,—That the several Officers and Boards of the City of Quincy, in their respective departments, under the direction, general supervision and control of His Honor the Mayor, be authorized to expend the appropriations made, or to be made, for this present year for the work of their several departments, in accordance with the laws and ordinances applicable thereto.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

BY MRS. BOWSER.

After supper the other night Mr. Bowser went to his overcoat pocket and got out a small book and began reading it, and after waiting long enough to let him understand that I had no curiosity on the subject I queried:

"Something new on poultry?"

"No."

"It isn't Hoyle?"

"No."

"Well, what is it?"

"I can tell you the title of it, but you can't understand. It is a very, very deep work." "Oh, it is! You can understand a very, very deep work and I can't."

"Naturally. Man has the stronger, deeper mind, of course. The title of this work is: 'Nature's Diseases and Remedies—Control of the Body by the Mind.'"

"Bosh!"

"What? What's that?"

"You are too old to waste time on such nonsense, Mr. Bowser." "Nonsense! Why, it's the plainest principle of philosophy in the world. The human body is but clay, the soul is immortal. The soul is the mind. The mind ought to be able to control the body."

"Yes, in some cases."

"In all cases, Mrs. Bowser. For instance, you stub your toe. It hurts. You let your mind turn to something else and the pain ceases."

"That's it! That's the usual way of the ignorant—ridicule what they can't argue and discuss in a sensible manner. I have often wondered if you really had a soul."

"Don't worry yourself, Mr. Bowser. If I haven't got any soul I've got some common sense."

"Very well. It's no use to talk to a person brought up in a log house on the edge of a huckleberry marsh. I know that the mind can control the body. You deny it. I hope to furnish you with proofs within the week."

"He was to furnish them that night. We were about ready to go up off so easily, and he had been out barbequed and in his slippers to see if the barn door was locked, when he suddenly gave a great start and cried out:

"Gee—mi—my to Jolmson!"

"What's the matter?"

"That tooth tried to jump clean out of my head. Whew! Y! Hang it!"

"He sat down to hold his jaw and heave to and fro, and I said:

"Your tooth jumps. It hurts you. You let your mind turn to something else and the pain ceases."

"He looked up at me with the glint of pained glass in his eyes, and was about to reply in kind, when the jumper jumped in on him again and he seized his jaw and yelled:

"Great Scotts to scateration, but I can't stand this! Get me some camphor!"

I got him some, and after a time the pain eased up and he went to bed. He expected me to say something about "Control of the Body by the Mind," but I was waiting. I knew that he wouldn't get off so easily, and I could afford to give him a little time. I was just falling asleep when Mr. Bowser suddenly lifted his feet high in air and uttered a whoop which set a neighbor's dog to barking, followed by the remark:

"Thunder and lightning!"

"Mr. Bowser, are you asleep?" I asked.

"Asleep! No! I'm dead! Say, this confounded thing has come back on me! Where's that camphor?"

"On the bureau, dear, but it won't do you no good."

"Oh-h-h-h! Jewhittaker! My stars and soul, but she's jumping my jaw right out of its socket! I've got to have something done for me or I won't live ten minutes!"

"Dear Mr. Bowser—have some spunk about you! What is a little toothache?"

"Grit! grit!" he shouted, as he danced around on one leg. "I've got more grit than any seven families like yours rolled together; this is awful—awful! Are you going to be there and see me drop dead?"

"You can stop it if you will. Just lie down and put your mind at work. Think of something else. Think of being out in the woods at a May day festival—beautiful flowers—happy children—green!"

"Green—whooop—!!!—shut up!" he yelled. "Haven't you got any pargore in the house?"

I had to get up and go down and stir up the fire, and make a warm posie for his jaw, and fuss around for an hour, and he finally grew easier. Then I said to him:

"Mr. Bowser, you brought home a book last night."

"Never."

"You brought home a book about the control of the body by the mind."

"No, I didn't."

"In your argument you declared that the soul was the mind, and that the mind had control of the body."

"Get into bed and keep still."

"No, sir! You stub your toe. It hurts. You let your mind turn to something else."

"I never said it!"

"Mr. Bowser, what cured your toothache—faith, imagination or liquids?"

"I—-who's talking about toothache? Mrs. Bowser, you get into bed and go to sleep, and in the morning I'll have a long talk with you. We don't seem to be mated to each other, and the matter can probably be arranged to our mutual satisfaction and without publicity."

Next morning he got down stairs and found a note of the book first, and I afterwards found some of the leaves scattered in the back yard.—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00, 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—ly

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam heat, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of land, with choice fruit trees.

For Sale. Estate in Quincy Centre, furnace, hot and cold water, 6000 feet of land. Easy terms.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable and three acres of land in Quincy Point.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,200 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc.; 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.

For Sale or Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 1,000 feet of land; lease 10 rooms, stable and sheds. Low price.

To Let. The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished. House of 12 rooms, bath, etc., stable and carriage house.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St., Quincy.

To Let. House, 10 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Tenement of six rooms in Quincy Centre.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., on Hancock Street, Quincy.

To Let. Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull for the season.

To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street, West Quincy.

To Let. Store on Washington street, Quincy.

To Let. Desk Room in this office.

Building Lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Tuesday, April 22, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,
and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Lodge Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Southern Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plummer's Block, Quincy
Coran's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.

High water at 12.45 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.52 A. M.; Sets at 6.34 P. M.
Moon—First Quarter, April 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by
Ledger Reporters.

Lovely weather.
Peach trees are in blossom.
The circus bills are posted.
An unusually newsy sheet today.
A young man is wanted to take care of flower beds.
Mr. Waterhouse made a flying trip to Maine last Saturday.
Mrs. Phineas Combs is seriously with typhoid-pneumonia.
Most of the new Board of Health were at the Council meeting.
The steam roller is at work on the south end of Hancock street.
The Woman's Relief Corps will meet tonight to initiate new members.
Miss Cow of South Quincy, has been ill for a long time and does not improve.
This afternoon two classes of the Adams Academy play ball on the Greenleaf street grounds.
Capt. Nate says there is another Sawtelle mystery on the plains at Atlantic. Full account later.
There are four aspirants for the postal station in Ward Four, and three for the position as letter carrier.
The subscribers of the beach improvement fund at Atlantic, met last evening at residence of Mr. W. H. Robinson.
A bulletin board is to be placed in the City Clerk's office at City Hall for announcements of committee meetings.
The Wollaston, Jr.s, defeated the Atlantic, Jr.s, in a well played game of ball 36 to 7. The scorers were Masters Nichols and Hull.
Miss Minnie Pratt, daughter of Mr. E. B. Pratt sails for Europe May 19, with a party of friends to be absent a year or more.
Rev. Eben Muse will lecture on "The Features of the War, as viewed by a Private Soldier and Southern Unionist," in the Methodist church, Wollaston, on Wednesday evening, April 23.
Jim and Al were walking in the quarries Sunday with two nice young ladies. Noticing the blondin at the works of McKenzie & Paterson they really thought it was two boys, and there was great excitement until the mistake was discovered.
The children of the Mission Band of the Baptist church, Wollaston, will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, confectionery, etc., on Wednesday afternoon and evening, April 23, beginning at 4 o'clock. Ice cream and cake will be on sale in the evening. The admission will be five cents.
The funeral of the late Mr. Neil Brogan was held in the St. John's church this morning. Mr. Brogan was an old and respected resident of South Quincy. He has been an invalid for a long time. The funeral was a large one, and a great many of his friends followed his remains to the cemetery.
Owing to Mr. Charles R. Sherman attending the council meeting, last evening, the presentation of the banners which were presented by the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, to the Wollaston Lodge, will not be made until the next regular meeting. Mr. Sherman was the representative to the Grand Lodge.
Accident This Morning.
John Cappacholie, a painter, while at work on the derrick in McGrath Bros. yard, met with an accident by the giving away of staging which might have proved fatal, but that the fall was broken by a board. He fell forty feet as it was. Dr. Gilbert was summoned and attended the injured man. It is not thought that there will be any very serious results, although his ankle is very badly hurt.
—The Attleboro Chronicle office—was damaged \$1200 by fire Saturday. Fortunately the loss was covered by insurance. It was an unwelcome visitor however, as the publishers of the LEDGER know by experience.

RANDOLPH.

At an adjourned town meeting held in Randolph Monday evening, the following appropriations were made: support of schools \$10,880.32; highways, \$4500; general expenses, \$13,500; fire department, \$1900; Grand Army Post, \$100; interest on water loan, \$1500; contribution to sinking fund, \$3875; water for hydrants, street service, public buildings, etc., \$2000; improvements on Stetson Hall building, \$1300; improvements on Cross street, \$200; removal of building on Moulton street, \$7500; special public improvements, \$500; Turner free library, \$500; medical attendance, \$350.

The following resolution was passed relative to electric railroad:
Whereas, a franchise was granted to the Randolph Street Railway Company for the purpose of constructing and operating a street railway, and said company having failed to make use of said franchise, and having expressed a willingness to surrender the same to any responsible parties who will construct and operate a street railway in the town.
Resolved,—That it is the sense of this meeting, that the railway company return the franchise to the selectmen, and the selectmen are hereby instructed to take such action as will secure the construction and operation of a street railway at the earliest date possible in this town, without the town being liable in any way for the construction or operation of the road.

Second District Fares Well.

Congressman Morse has secured in the River and Harbor bill just reported in the House, the following items for the 2d District:

Plymouth Harbor.....\$8,000
Scituate.....10,000
Hingham.....5,000
Nantasket Beach Channel.....7,000
Taunton River.....7,000
Weymouth River.....10,000

Preliminary surveys with a view to the improvement of Town River in Quincy, North River, Marshfield and the Harbor of Kingston and North Plymouth.

The estimates of the United States Engineers were cut down from forty to sixty per cent, to bring the entire bill down to twenty millions. Considering New England had no member of the River and Harbor Committee, the Second District fares well. Our Congressman got the full amount recommended by engineer in some cases, and got a new work entered upon at Weymouth river.

The preliminary survey of Kingston and North Plymouth Harbor upon which the Plymouth Cordage Company is located, a concern that pays \$100,000 a year in duty on Hemp, is very important to Plymouth.

Manet Street Railway Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders Monday the following officers were elected:

President, A. D. S. Bell; treasurer, Charles A. Potter; clerk, A. D. McClellan; directors, A. D. S. Bell, George W. Morton, J. D. Taber, F. D. Maynard, James E. Lyon; executive committee, A. D. S. Bell, F. D. Maynard, George W. Morton.

Work on the road will commence at once, and by June we hope to see the cars running to Houghs Neck. Stock for sale by George W. Morton, real estate agent, Adams Building.

An Important Fact.

The Quincy DAILY LEDGER, issued from the office of the Quincy PATRIOT, is the latest arrival in suburban daily journalism. It is running over with local and vicinity news, has a generous advertising patronage, and presents a neat and attractive appearance. It is bound to be an important factor in the continued growth and development of Quincy, and is sure to be on the right side of all public questions. Under its present ownership, it could not be otherwise.—Milford Journal.

New Business Firm.

Boston parties are looking for a site in South Quincy to build a new store. It will be called the Boston Branch hay store. The men in charge are wide-awake business men, and will undoubtedly make things move right along when once they get started.

\$100,000 Public Park.

Brookton has big ideas. The latest proposition is to have a public park, and the site under consideration will cost \$100,000. The Enterprise exclaims, "Whew!" and queries, "how about a sewerage system, good drinking-water, and a hospital in the meantime?"

Contract Awarded.

Joshua F. Vinal of East Weymouth has been awarded the contract to build the "church parlor" for the First Parish. The building is to be 42x65 feet on the ground, and work on it is to be commenced immediately.—Hingham Journal.

Ex-Councilman Lacy.

Resolutions were offered by Councilman Burke, and adopted by the council at the meeting Monday night, on the death of Ex-Councilman Lacy. A copy to be sent to family of deceased, and the resolutions to be entered in the journal of the Council.

Ward Four for Nine Hours.

Councilman Fallon spoke for some time in favor of nine hours for the men employed by the city, when Councilman Burke introduced the order Monday night. All the members from Ward Four voted in favor.

Real Estate Sale.

It is reported that Bryant N. Adams has sold the Peter Bisson estate on Garfield street in Quincy to Mrs. Lydia Clapp. It consists of two houses and about one acre of land.

HUBITES DEFEATED.

National an. Brotherhood Games
Captured by Brooklyn.

BUT LITTLE FINE PLAYING.

Remits of Other Games Played by the National, Players and Atlantic Leagues.
Standing of the Rival Clubs.

Yesterday's games in the National league were won by Brooklyn, New York, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and the clubs are now arrayed in this order:

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburgh.....	2	2	0.100
Boston.....	2	1	0.500
Brooklyn.....	2	1	0.500
Chicago.....	2	1	0.500
Cincinnati.....	2	1	0.500
New York.....	2	1	0.500
Philadelphia.....	2	1	0.500
Cleveland.....	2	1	0.500

The Brooklyn nines which won were those of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and the standing of the league is as follows:

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Buffalo.....	2	2	0.100
Philadelphia.....	2	2	0.100
Boston.....	2	1	0.500
Brooklyn.....	2	1	0.500
Chicago.....	2	1	0.500
Pittsburgh.....	2	1	0.500
New York.....	2	1	0.500
Cleveland.....	2	1	0.500

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

One Interesting Telling at the Hub—Result of Other Games.

Boston, April 22.—Up to the ninth inning in the Brooklyn-Boston game, things were too one-sided in favor of the visitors to arouse much interest, but when, as Boston came to the bat for the last time, Brodie cracked out a single, Lowe followed with a double and man after man was forced in by poor pitching until the score was tied, there was fun and enthusiasm enough to compensate for the loss of the game. Until this fatal inning Hughes had pitched a steady and winning game, holding the Boston down to five scattered hits, but then he seemed to get badly "rattled" and to lose control of the ball entirely. Getzoin, on the contrary, was hit freely, and it was this free hitting that won Brooklyn the game, though Lowe fielding by Boston helped out a little. The visitors also put up a faultless fielding game, not brilliant, but steady, and very fatal to the hopes of Boston's sympathizers.

Brooklyn..... 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 1-7
Boston..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-5-6
Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Boston 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Boston 8. Errors—Brooklyn 9, Boston 8. Batteries—Hughes and Clark, Getzoin and Bennett.

Pittsburgh, 11; Cleveland, 9.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—The National league game at Recreation park was unusually exciting, but full of hard hitting and bad errors. Both Schmitt and Parsons were knocked out of the box. The work of Dunlap and Miller was the feature of the game. Pittsburgh..... 0 0 2 0 0 2 5 11-7
Cleveland..... 0 0 3 0 3 0 3 0-9
Earned runs—Pittsburgh 11, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Pittsburgh 11, Cleveland 11. Errors—Pittsburgh 10, Cleveland 15. Batteries—Sowers, Schmitt and Miller, Bates and Zimmer.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

New York, April 21.—Five hundred people saw the league's defeat the Philadelphia at the new polo grounds. The weather was delightful. Rusie pitched in fine form. Vickery pitched his first game in this city, and did fairly well.

New York..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 5-3
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-3
Earned runs—New York 4, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—New York 9, Philadelphia 8. Errors—New York 4, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Vickery and Clements.

Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 4.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The Cincinnati turned the tables on the Chicago League club, defeating them in the presence of over 8000 spectators. The local men played superbly in the field and batted well.

Cincinnati..... 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 9-2-9
Chicago..... 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 4-0-9
Earned runs—Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 11, Chicago 7. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Chicago 7. Batteries—Foreman and Keenan, Coughlin and Kitzinger.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeats Boston—Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Win.

Boston, April 22.—The Players' league game between the Brooklyn and the Boston was a very uninteresting contest. The home team had several chances to tie the game, particularly in the seventh inning, but poor coaching, inability to find the ball and sleepy base running prevented their doing so. The base hits and errors were about evenly divided between the two teams. In the case of the visitors, however, the hits came in at the proper time, and the errors were not particularly inopportune, while the reverse was true of the home team.

Brooklyn..... 3 3 0 0 0 1 0 7-2
Boston..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0-5-3
Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Boston 10. Errors—Brooklyn 13, Boston 17. Batteries—Weyhing and Cook, Gumbert and Kelly.

Buffalo, 15; Cleveland, 8.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The Blues won the game from Cleveland almost without a struggle. Bakeley was taken out after the first inning, five hits being made off his delivery as a starter. Hemmings was the substitute, but he fared but little better. Persons were pitched rather freely, but the hits were scattered.

Buffalo..... 5 0 0 3 2 3 0 15-13
Cleveland..... 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 8-8
Earned runs—Buffalo 15, Cleveland 5. Base hits—Buffalo 16, Cleveland 14. Errors—Buffalo 2, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Person and Mack, Bakeley and Sutcliffe.

Philadelphia, 13; New York, 11.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Over 2000 persons saw the Giants defeated for a second time by the Philadelphia team. J. Ewing was freely hit by Fogarty's men. Costly errors, however, by Slattery and Hatfield, prevented the New Yorkers from winning. Knell's pitching and Shindle's batting were the features.

Philadelphia..... 4 0 2 6 0 0 1 13-9
New York..... 2 0 0 4 0 3 0 11-8
Earned runs—Philadelphia 13, New York 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 17, New York 12. Errors—Philadelphia 5, New York 7. Batteries—Miller and W. Ewing and J. Ewing.

Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 2.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—The game at the new Players' league grounds was very different from the opening contest. The added diamond had been removed, and errors were less frequent. Staley and Bald were both effective, but the latter was unlucky in having the Pittsburgh bunt their hits.

Pittsburgh..... 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 5-3
Chicago..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-4
Earned runs—Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 3. Errors—Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 3. Batteries—Staley and Carroll, Baldwin and Boyle.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

New Haven, 3; Baltimore, 2.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Manager Duran of the New Haven club put Dan Duran and Hoffer at his battery, and won the game.

Doran pitched a good game and was well supported. Hoffer's catching delighted all present. Tate's wretched right fielding lost the game for Baltimore.

New Haven..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3-1
Baltimore..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1-3
Earned runs—Baltimore 1, Base hits—Baltimore 6, New Haven 8. Errors—Baltimore 4, New Haven 4. Batteries—Doran and Hoffer, Shaw and Tozand.

Jersey City, 21; Newark, 13.

JERSEY CITY, April 21.—The game between Newark and Jersey City was marked by free, hard hitting. The home team batted Oberlander out of the box. He was succeeded by Gilroy in the third inning, who was also hit hard. The Newark's batted well, but did not bunt their hits.

Jersey City..... 6 5 0 0 1 3 1 4-21
Newark..... 0 2 1 4 0 1 0 2-13
Earned runs—Jersey City 8, Newark 3. Base hits—Jersey City 21, Newark 17. Errors—Jersey City 4, Batteries—Cook and McDermott, Moolie, Oberlander and Gilroy.

Washington, 13; Hartford, 9.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Washington turned the tables on the strong Hartford club in a game which was highly interesting and exciting throughout. Both teams used the bat effectively but the home club slightly led in this respect.

Washington..... 3 3 0 0 0 2 1 13-8
Hartford..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9-5
Earned runs—Washington 8, Hartford 2. Base hits—Washington 10, Hartford 10. Errors—Washington 7, Hartford 5. Batteries—Phelps and Nichols, O'Connell and Moore.

Worcester, 23; Wilmington, 9.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—The game between the Worcester and Wilmington teams was a complete walk-over for the visitors.

Worcester..... 6 7 0 0 3 0 2 23-2
Wilmington..... 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 9-5
Earned runs—Worcester 23, Wilmington 5. Base hits—Worcester 19, Wilmington 14. Errors—Worcester 7, Wilmington 9. Batteries—Burns and Guinasso, Cox and Williams.

THE BRAZILIAN CABINET.

Official List of the Members—Confidence in the New Ministry.

New York, April 22.—Messrs. G. R. Flint & Co. received the following cable from Buenos Ayres:
Zavilla, minister of the interior; Vriburu, minister of finance; Alcantara, minister of agriculture; Lezama, minister of war; Sarraz Pena, minister of foreign affairs. Gold, 250; national bank shares, 148.

Mr. Flint said: "This is the first correct list of the members of the new cabinet. It reaches us; all others were mere conjectures. The financial news in the cable shows that the disturbances on the balt in Buenos Ayres a few weeks ago, was only momentary, and that complete confidence is felt in the new ministry. The new minister of foreign affairs—Rogio Sarraz Pena—is the delegate from the Argentine Republic to the International American conference at Washington."

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Senators Unexpectedly Make a Call Upon a Veritable Human Hog-Pen.

New York, April 22.—The senate immigration committee went down the bay and surprised the captain of the incoming steamer Pictavia by visiting the steamer before she reached her dock. They compelled the captain to show them the steerage. There were 780 Italian immigrants aboard. Members of the committee say that the stench and filth were terrible. It seems impossible that human beings could live under such conditions. There were hardly any accommodations for cleanliness or even decency. The case will be reported to the proper authorities.

Ex-Mayor Commits Suicide.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 22.—Early this morning the body of ex-Mayor Eli Culley was found in the reservoir near the gate house by a searching party. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and he is generally believed to be a case of suicide.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

A conflagration in a village in India destroyed 500 houses.
Eleven hundred houses were burned in three towns in Japan.

One person was injured by the explosion of a petard in Madrid.

Thousands of negroes are preparing to seek homes in Oklahoma.

Naperville, Ill., finds itself with two pastors sent by rival conferences.

The Crown Prince of Italy was slightly injured by a railroad accident in Russia.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the loss of the steamer Bilbao in the North sea.

A considerable portion of the business portion of Harrodsburg, Ky., was destroyed by fire.

A report of John L. Sullivan's sudden death caused excitement in London sporting circles.

Evictions on the Ponsonby estate have been resumed. Fourteen families have been evicted.

A national conference of clergymen is proposed by the Congressional ministers of Boston.

At a reception of Italian pilgrims the pope made a long speech arraigning the Italian government.

Worsted manufacturers have appealed to congress for relief from the effects of the recent decision of the circuit court of New York.

The movement in favor of excluding aliens from our navy needs with favor among naval officers located in Massachusetts.

The Spanish steamer Oreos collided with the Spanish mail steamer Romulus, and was so badly damaged that she sank. No lives were lost.

The assignments for the New England Southern and the Vermont M. E. conference were announced yesterday, and both bodies adjourned.

The Boston Executive Business association last night discussed the freestone labor trouble, and passed a resolution favoring arbitration.

Mrs. Chester Brown of Lewiston, Me., is thought to have been poisoned by taking medicine secured by her husband from a traveling quack.

The Sultan of Turkey has dismissed a swarm of palace spies, thus saving \$250,000 yearly, and will reorganize the intelligence department on a better footing.

A speedy settlement of the Behring sea controversy seems improbable. It is expected, however, that a temporary arrangement may be made for this season.

Deleaga Bay telegrams confirm the departure from Quillimann of a large volunteer expedition, the commander, Capt. Coutinho, intending to occupy Cuirom.

Threatening groups have paraded the streets of Lisbon, crying "Viva Serpa Pinto." The British consulate is guarded by police. So far there has been no disturbance.

Owing to representations of the British consul, Wissmann's decree forbidding the passage of caravans through the country behind Tanga and Pangani has been withdrawn.

Conel Brace, a noted member of the turf and breeder of the horse St. Gartien, the winner of the Derby at the Kilmarnock meeting in 1884, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

LUXURY IN A LOCKUP.

HOW PRISONERS HAVE ENJOYED
LIFE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Some of the Noted "Financials" Who Fared Sumptuously Behind the Bars in Past Times—The Unwavering Loyalty of a Female Servant.

A prison is a convent without God; Poverty, chastity, obedience its precepts are.

The man who wrote these lines never heard of Ludlow Street jail in New York city, or he would have modified his poetical statements to a considerable degree. The bars and bolts of the place have held fairly well in the case of poor debtors, but recent developments would seem to show that people with plenty of cash have been able to get out whenever they desired; that is at least temporarily and under guard of a well fed officer.

The fact that serious abuses existed within the walls of the prison, and that the wealthy inmates had many privileges denied to their impecunious neighbors, came to light recently through the medium of two investigations, one undertaken by The New York Herald, directed toward the workings of the jail, and the other by a committee of the New York state senate, directed toward the general management of the sheriff's office. As a result, Warden Keating and several subordinates have been indicted by a grand jury for extortion, the acceptance of bribes and other offenses against the laws.

Before the exposure came which resulted in the arrest and removal of Keating and the rest of the accused officials the two best known prisoners in Ludlow Street jail were Henry S. Ives and his partner, Stayner. A little over a year ago these two men made one of the most sensational failures of the age. They secured control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway, and upon their

The Difficulty of Concealment.

The world is generally considered a pretty big aggregation of land and water, but it doesn't seem large enough to furnish a man with a hiding place. Recently Frank McGowan, one of Thomas A. Edison's most valued assistants, disappeared, and it was thought that he had been foully dealt with or met death by accident. His family and friends mourned him until the other day, when they were shocked to learn that he was living in the United States of Columbia, under conditions which showed that it was not his intention to return. McGowan's whereabouts were discovered by one of those "mere accidents" which often disarrange the best laid plans of men who, for some reason, desire to conceal themselves.

The City of Paris Escaped.

The recent narrow escape from foundering of the magnificent passenger steamer the City of Paris off the Irish coast has its lesson. It was claimed that the ship was the perfection of marine architecture, and that under no possible combination of contingencies could she be wrecked. Yet the event shows that had the weather been stormy the great ocean grayhound would have gone to the bottom of the sea. As it was she barely managed to reach port.

Photographing a Cannon Ball.

An astonishing feat recently accomplished is the taking of an instantaneous photograph of a cannon ball leaving the mouth of a ship's gun. The illustrated

LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

"Business" methods being revealed "went to smash" to the tune of \$20,000 liabilities and very few available assets. The legal proceedings instituted ended in their being held to answer for their misdeeds in bonds of \$250,000 each. They could not find sureties, and for fourteen months were supposed to be living the life of ordinary prisoners at Ludlow Street. In March of this year the amount of their bail was reduced; they secured bondsmen and walked out.

The testimony of Ives, which he gave reluctantly before the senate investigating committee, indicated that he and his partner had not suffered much from their long incarceration. But the privileges they enjoyed had cost money, and lots of it.

For permission to remain out of jail three days under guard until they had arranged their private affairs they paid \$1,000. Board in the prison cost them \$250 a week each; use of the parlor, \$100 a month, and permission to go to a funeral accompanied by a deputy, \$30. In a general way, and counting one thing with another, Ives swore that his meals and privileges at Ludlow Street jail cost him \$10,000 a year. "Lodging," he added, "was thrown in."

Since Ludlow Street jail was erected in 1862 it has had several noted people for "guests" whose records more than match those made by Ives and Stayner. Boss Tweed was the chief among these, though at a later date Fish and Ward, who ruined Gen. Grant, came near wrestling from him his bad eminence. All of them fared sumptuously, but Ward perhaps best of all, for, besides material comforts, his nature demanded artistic nutriment. He occupied two rooms on the ground floor, magnificently furnished with lounges, sofas, ottomans, carpets and a piano. That the outside view might harmonize with the elegance of the interior, he caused a flower garden to be laid out beneath his window.

Ward's partner, Fish, got along with less gorgeous surroundings. A fellow prisoner who kept a diary wrote of him: "Fish has not got a lamp yet. He prefers borrowing to buying." The same chronicler in a later entry expressed admiration for Fish's nerve: "The old man had just been sentenced to ten years in state prison. Some one wishing to sympathize with him said:

"Mr. Fish, I am sorry to hear of your sentence."

Rev. Alexander Lamb has written a pamphlet which is rather remarkable, seeing that it comes from the hands of a minister. It is entitled "Daughters Who Prophesy," and advocates removing all disabilities on account of sex in the church, and letting women have freely the same rights men do, to preach and hold church offices. He says if all

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 14.

QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13-14

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Cream.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at 25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

B. N. ADAMS,

AGENT FOR

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12-14

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable

estate in Quincy Centre; modern

house of 12 rooms, bath, steam

heat, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of

land, with choice fruit trees.

For Sale. Estate in Quincy Centre, fur-

nace, hot and cold water, 6000 feet of land.

Easy terms.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield

street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms,

stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable

and three acres of land in Quincy Point.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath,

11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in

Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat,

etc., 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue,

Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for

two families, with two excellent building

lots at Houghs Neck.

For Sale or Lease. Ellis estate in South

CLOSING OUT SALE

— AT —

Huyler's Agency,

— ON —

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890,

And for the next 10 days,

All our stock consisting of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

PIPES, ETC.

Also 1 4 foot Show Case.

Call early as it will go fast at cost.

EVERYTHING AT COST.

L. R. TABER, Manager.

April 21. 6t

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully

compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9-20t

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that

we carry in stock the Monitor School

Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School

Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's

Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe

in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes

in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00. 20 differ-

ent manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed

Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This

shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found

at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots

and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1-1y

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8. 1-26t

Quincy Daily Ledger

We offer to the boys selling the

most Daily Ledgers

3 Gold Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE—\$5 GOLD PIECE. To be

given to the newsboy who shall sell the

BETTERMENT ACT.

How It Relates to the Building of

Sidewalks.

SHOULD THE CITY ACCEPT IT?

Ought It Not to Have Been Done Before

the City Council Appropriated So Large

a Sum for Sidewalks?—Will the Mayor

Veto the Order?

There is urgent need of better sidewalks

in all parts of the city, but the \$6,000 ap-

propriated by the City Council Monday

evening cannot be spent to the satisfaction

of the taxpayers. There will be jealousy

because this estate or that had a good side-

walk built in front by the city. The feel-

ing has already cropped out, in anticipa-

tion

The Order Reads.

ORDERED:—That the sum of \$6,000, to-

gether with the premiums received on the

notes be and hereby is appropriated to re-

build sidewalks and lay street crossings at

or near the central part of each of the six

wards, one-sixth of the above amount to

be expended in each ward. And the City

Treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow

the sum of \$6,000 payable within ten years

from May 1, 1890. Said note to bear in-

terest not exceeding six per cent. per an-

num, payable semi-annually.

By accepting the proposed amendment

of the Finance Committee, by inserting

"Where the abutters pay one-half" there

could have been no ill feeling. To reach

those non-residents and others who are

indifferent what kind of sidewalks are in

front of their estates, the betterment act

relating to sidewalks should be adopted.

It reads:

"SECTION 20. In cities in which the city

council, and in towns in which the in-

habitants, have adopted the provisions of

this and the following section, or of the

corresponding provisions of earlier statutes,

the mayor and aldermen or selectmen or

road commissioners may establish and

grade sidewalks in such streets as in their

judgment the public convenience may re-

quire, and may assess the abutters on such

sidewalks one-half the expense of the

same, the residue being paid by such city

or town. All assessments so made shall be

a lien upon the abutting lands, and be col-

lected in the same manner as taxes on real

real.

"SECTION 21. No sidewalk constructed or

graded in a city or town shall be dug up or

obstructed in any part thereof without the

consent of the mayor and aldermen of the

Valuable Historical Book.

The publication of the record of the

commemorative services at the completion

of two hundred and fifty years since the

gathering of the First Church of Christ in

Quincy, often called the "Chapel of Ease"

and Church of Statesmen, adds a valuable

historical book to New England records.

As church history forms a most important

part in the early accounts of this Common-

wealth, the picturesque beginning and

many following disturbances of the Quincy

church are not only indicative of the state

of society, but valuable signs of the differ-

ent elements in the Puritan's religion.

Seventy years before Channing gave power

to Unitarianism, the people of the Quincy

church commended its minister for "pro-

moting a free and impartial examination

into all articles of our holy religion, so that

all may judge, even of themselves, what is

right." The church is even more interest-

ing for its people than for its beliefs, many

statesmen being included among its parish-

ioners. Various portraits of the Adams

family show some of the most prominent

of the church members. The book is pub-

lished, with illustrations, for the society.

John Wilson & Son, Cambridge.—Journal.

Burning His Diary.

It is told in the Kansas City Times that

Charles Francis Adams is now reviewing

and destroying the diary which, like his

forefathers, he has faithfully kept for many

years. When his wife, who is deeply in-

terested in the record of the days before

the marriage—a record which, by the way

she has never seen—remonstrated with him

for burning up the diary, he replied:—"I

didn't know what a colossal fool I was a

quarter of a century ago." The other

evening, as President Adams sat by the

open fireplace tossing the white pages of

the diary into the flames, one by one, he

read to a party of friends an account of an

interview a quarter of a century ago. It

was something like this:—"Reached Wash-

ington early this morning. One of the

first persons that I met there was Senator

Sherman of Ohio. Had a long talk with

him, but the characteristic statement made

by the senator was this:—"I agree with

my party in large things as a matter of

principle; in small things as a matter of

convenience."—Boston Advertiser.

The Greenleaf Lots.

Mr. Whitman has decided upon the

prices for the lots on the Greenleaf estate

and we must say they are much lower than

generally anticipated by the public. The

Adams, 17; Greenleaf, 8.

The score of the game on Saturday be-

tween the Adams Academy, Jr., and the

Greenleaf school nine resulted 17 to 8 in

favor of the former, as will be seen below:

ADAMS ACADEMY.

RUNS. ERRORS.

Rogers, 2b., 3 0

Menken, ss., 1 2

R. Porter, p., 2 0

A. B.iley, 3b., 3 3

Elliot, cf., 0 4

Bates, lb., 3 1

McClintock, rf., 3 1

H. Porter, c., 2 0

Spillane, lf., 1 1

Gavin, 3b., 2 3

17 10

GREENLEAF NINE.

RUNS. ERRORS.

Litchfield, lb., 1 2

E. Johnson, 2b., 1 3

A. B.iley, 3b., 3 3

Southworth, lf., 0 4

Turner, c., 1 1

Howland, ss., 1 0

H. Barker, rf., 0 2

Herby Barker, p., 0 2

Kerins, cf., 1 2

8 19

The umpire was B. Kittredge, and the

scorer J. G. Oglerly.

Public Garden.

In Boston the public garden has some

15,000 hyacinths and 5000 cillas in full

blow beside a large number of English

daisies and some narcissi. They give the

garden an almost summer appearance need-

ing only the foliage of the deciduous trees

and shrubs to complete the picture. When

it is remembered that we are now in the

middle of April, and that up to the end

of October, at least, there will be a suc-

cession of floral growths to be found in

the garden, it will be seen that by the art

of the gardener we will have more than

six months of flowers out of doors. In

about two weeks the tulips will begin to

bloom; over 50,000 have been planted.—

N. E. Farmer.

Three at Once.

Fall River evidently builds schoolhouses

by the wholesale. An order was introduced

into the Council this week that the com-

mittee on public instruction be and are

hereby authorized and requested to pur-

chase the necessary sites and contract for

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.

FRANK P. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.

One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by
carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one
week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found,
Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceed-
ing four lines in length, 25 cents first inser-
tion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary
and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Two Anniversaries.

The month of April brings the anni-
versary days of the death of two of
America's greatest men, Benjamin
Franklin and Abraham Lincoln. The
two days come very near together.
Franklin died peacefully in his bed, at
the age of 84, April 17, one hundred
years ago. It was therefore the centen-
nary of his death that the American
Philosophical society celebrated at Phil-
adelphia on the 17th.

To Franklin undoubtedly belonged the
greatest philosophical mind America has
ever given the world. In a time of
peace he would have been pre-eminent
in the realm of science, both abstract
and practical. Indeed, a distinguishing
trait of his mind was that at once it was
so philosophical and practical. As he
lived in a time of war, however, he was
a statesman and a patriot, and was the
real originator of some of the best fea-
tures of our free government. Let young
and old read his life, the old to refresh
their memories as to Franklin's extraor-
dinary services to his country, the young
to learn what those services were, and
ponder on them in their hearts.

It is the quarter century of the death
of that other great American, Lincoln.
April 15, at daybreak, twenty-five years
ago, he died, cut off before his time by
a deed of blood. Franklin lived to see many
of the hopes he had formed realized. To
Lincoln was scarcely vouchsafed even a
glimpse into that promised land of peace
for which he had waited so long and
prayed so ardently.

Arbor Day.

Thirty-two states and territories now
have an Arbor day regularly established
by law. We find, rather curiously, that
the oldest arbor days are among some of
the newest states of the west. The
movement towards tree planting started
in the prairie states. It was a unani-
mous effort on the part of citizens of
those states to supply the lack of the
trees with which nature, while giving
them almost everything else, had not
blessed them. The idea spread to the east-
ern states, until now nearly all have one
special holiday set apart for tree plant-
ing. Most of the arbor days come in
April, although some stretch over into
May. This year Pennsylvania has two
arbor days, one April 11, the other May 2.

It is a beautiful and poetic idea, that of
the population of a state assembling one
day in the year and planting trees, with
appropriate ceremonies, music, recita-
tions and addresses. Thus we give to
posterity some of the wealth of wood-
land which waited for us at the first set-
tlement of this country. Thus we pre-
vent our land from being stripped of
timber, and thus, if science tells the
truth, we prevent destruction by flood.

Plant trees. Learn how to set them so
that they will live, and then plant a tree
or two on every commemorative occasion,
such as birthdays, wedding and feast
days. One gentleman used to set out a
tree on the day when each of his chil-
dren was born. Having a large family,
he had a beautiful grove by the time the
grandchildren began to make their ap-
pearance. A tree is a more lasting monu-
ment to one's memory than a tablet of
brass or marble.

The forestry division at Washington
have issued a circular in relation to
Arbor day. This recommends for street
and lawn planting four trees—sugar
maple (this fine tree stands first), red
maple, linden and elm. Five desirable
trees for lawn and yard are the tulip
tree, red oak, willow oak, black cherry
and sweet gum (liquidambar styraciflua).
Six trees suitable for special positions are
the sycamore, black birch, ash, black
walnut, chestnut and beech.

An order passed through the Malden
common council Tuesday evening for a
loan of \$16,000 for a four-story wooden
school building. All cities do not soar
as high as Quincy, and build a 16-room
brick one.

A collection of postage stamps belong-
ing to one of the Rothschilds was recently
sold for \$60,000.

CHEAP
Land
Is
Generally
Crowded
With
Less
Desirable
Houses.

GOOD
Land
In
A
Healthy
LOCALITY
Commands
HIGH
Prices.

But
THE GREENLEAF
ASSOCIATES
Have
Decided
To
Make
Quick
Work
And
MODERATE
Prices
Are
To
Rule.

WILL SOON BE A LAW.

House Agrees to the Senate
Amendments

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

The President Opposed to Extravagant
Appropriations by Congress, and May
Use the Veto—Postoffice Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The World's fair
bill has passed congress. It will be in the
hands of the president for his consideration
and signature to-day. The proceedings in
the house of representatives were very much
shorter than had been expected. It was
deemed expedient by Mr. Candler, chairman
of the World's fair committee of the house,
to move to concur in the senate amendment
rather than to non-concur and have a com-
mittee of conference appointed. Much time
could be saved by such a plan. The senate
managers, by appointing a committee of con-
ference, had put the bill in a position where
it became a question of privilege, for a con-
ference report is always privileged and can
be brought up before either house at any
time.

If some of the obstructionists of the house
had been disposed to place their obstacles
in the way of the World's fair bill the house
managers could very easily have forced a
non-concurrence, and have sent the bill to
a conference committee. Then when the
conference committee was ready to report the
measure would have had the right of way in
the house, and the obstructionists would
have been powerless to prevent. It is ex-
pected that the bill will become a law by
Saturday night. The active work of the
organization of the World's fair can then
begin in earnest, because the law as to
the time within which the national com-
missioners shall be appointed is mandatory
on the president.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

Will Amount to Over \$5,000,000 More
in 1891 Than for This Year.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house com-
mittee on postoffice and post roads has com-
pleted the post-office appropriation bill for
the fiscal year 1891. It carries an appropria-
tion of \$71,550,981, being \$5,245,638 more
than the appropriation for the current fiscal
year.

The principal items of the appropriation
are as follows:

For the prevention, detection and punish-
ment of mail depredations and for postoffice
inspectors and fees to United States mar-
shals and attorneys, \$250,000, an increase of
\$50,000 over that for the current fiscal year;
for compensation of postmasters \$14,000,000,
an increase of \$400,000 over the current year
and \$600,000 over the estimates; for compensa-
tion to postoffice clerks \$7,300,000, an
increase of \$650,000, and \$530,000 less than
the estimates; for rent, light and fuel for first-
class offices, \$955,000, \$55,000 increase; for rent,
light and fuel for third-class postoffices,
\$554,400, an increase of \$60,430; for mis-
cellaneous and incidental items for first and
second-class postoffices, including furniture,
\$130,000; for the free delivery service, \$9,
094,455, as against \$8,000,000 for the current
year; for inland mail transportation by the
star route, \$5,812,000, an increase of \$162,
000; for inland transportation by
steamboats, \$450,000 (same as for
current year); for mail messenger
service, \$1,100,000, an increase of \$100,000;
for mail bags and mail bag catches, \$375,
000; for mail locks and keys, \$35,000, an in-
crease of \$2,000; for inland transportation
by railroad routes, \$21,106,275, against \$19,
105,557 for the current year; for railway
postoffice car service, \$2,510,000, an increase
of \$250,000; for railway postoffice clerks, \$5,
910,000, an increase of \$500,000; for necessary
and special facilities on trunk lines, \$295,421;
for manufacture of postage and special deliv-
ery stamps, \$173,000; for manufacture of
stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and
letter sheets, \$875,000; for manufacture of
post-d cards, \$180,000, a decrease of \$48,784;
for registered package tags, official and dead
letter envelopes, \$116,000; for transportation
of foreign mails, \$664,000, an increase of
\$600; and for balance due foreign coun-
tries, \$161,000, against \$100,000 for the cur-
rent year.

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS

May Cause the President to Exercise the
Power of the Veto.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Har-
rison is keeping a vigilant watch on congress
concerning the prodigal manner in which
that body is appropriating money. In con-
versation last week with a leading Republi-
can member of the house appropriations
committee, he alluded to some of the more
important bills now before the house which
appropriate large sums of money. He said
he hoped the Republican members of the
committee and in the house would see that
no bill making large appropriations should
pass, unless it was absolutely necessary.
He did not object to liberal appropriations
for the soldiers, but congress should be very
careful in framing legislation in this direc-
tion. The Morrill service pension bill, which
seemed to have a large majority in its favor,
it was estimated, would cost the treasury
\$200,000 annually. He indicated that this
was as far as congress ought to go in pension
legislation.

The fact that there was a pretty large
surplus in the treasury, he said, seemed to
stimulate the sorts of schemes and un-
necessary legislation to take money
out of the treasury. He alluded to the
bill which has been reported by the
river and harbor committee appropriat-
ing upward of \$30,000,000. This measure
would be largely increased by the senate.
The direct tax bill is also before the house.
It appropriates \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000.

These measures, together with the bills
making large appropriations for public
buildings all over the country, many of
which are not called for by the requirements
of the government, render it necessary that
the Republican leaders in both houses should
carefully scrutinize all bills which proposed
unnecessary appropriations. Unless they
do this, the government may find itself
within the next year without any surplus in
the treasury.

Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Representative
Hitt, from the committee on foreign affairs,
reported to the house the diplomatic and
consular appropriation bill. The total
amount appropriated by the bill is \$1,490,
925. The amount appropriated by the bill
of last year was \$1,980,025, of which \$500,
000 was appropriated on account of Samoa
and \$15,000 for the Japanese indemnity.

William F. Miles, a Boston lawyer, has
been missing for a month, and is charged
with irregularities in connection with a
small estate of which he was executor.

ONE AT A TIME.

Address of the American Federation of
Labor to Wage Workers and Sym-
pathizers—Labor Troubles.

New York, April 23.—The American Fed-
eration of Labor has issued an address "to
the wage-workers and sympathizers with
progress of America," requesting all except
the carpenters and joiners to refrain from
taking action to secure concessions until the
first great struggle has been won. Their
contributions will be needed in order to se-
cure the success of the carpenters and join-
ers, which trade has been selected to make
the first demand for the enforcement of the
eight-hour day, May 1. If all trades strike,
it will mean defeat for all, or at best only
temporary advantage. Contributions should
be made, and if the fund raised is not
needed by the carpenters, it will be devoted
to aiding the next trade which is selected to
demand the concession.

Sympathizers who are not actual wage-
workers are also invited to contribute. It
was hoped that the ample notice given, the
apparent justice of the demand and the
peaceable methods of its presentation, would
have caused the concession to be gracefully
yielded, but the hostile attitude of the boss
builders at Chicago and Indianapolis is evi-
dence that the employers intend to make a
stubborn resistance. In view of this, the
workmen must stand closer together and
concentrate their efforts as above recom-
mended. Contributions should be sent to
Christopher Evans, 21 Clinton place, New
York. The address is signed by Samuel
Gompers, president; William Martin, first
vice president; P. J. McGuire, second vice
president; and Henry Ehrich, treasurer.

The Strike at Squire's.

BOSTON, April 23.—Nothing of much con-
sequence occurred at East Cambridge yester-
day in connection with the Squire strike.
It is believed that some of the strikers
found employment at North's packing estab-
lishment near by. A delegation of pork
dealers, headed by Messrs. Joseph A. Hurd
and H. C. Strout, went to the Squire fac-
tory yesterday, and helped out the hogs on
hand, in order to furnish their own stores with
supply, and at the same time to show their
sympathy for the firm. It will take another
day at least to finish the cutting, and the
senior Mr. Squire threatened to assist in the
work in order, as he says, "to keep his hand
in." The firm is in constant receipt of let-
ters from men in various places, who desire
to come to work, and men who apply in per-
son are being hired. A steamer reported
last night that he had been molested at the
Eastern railroad depot by the strikers or
their friends and showed evidences of an en-
counter.

The principal items of the appropriation
are as follows:

For the prevention, detection and punish-
ment of mail depredations and for postoffice
inspectors and fees to United States mar-
shals and attorneys, \$250,000, an increase of
\$50,000 over that for the current fiscal year;
for compensation of postmasters \$14,000,000,
an increase of \$400,000 over the current year
and \$600,000 over the estimates; for compensa-
tion to postoffice clerks \$7,300,000, an
increase of \$650,000, and \$530,000 less than
the estimates; for rent, light and fuel for first-
class offices, \$955,000, \$55,000 increase; for rent,
light and fuel for third-class postoffices,
\$554,400, an increase of \$60,430; for mis-
cellaneous and incidental items for first and
second-class postoffices, including furniture,
\$130,000; for the free delivery service, \$9,
094,455, as against \$8,000,000 for the current
year; for inland mail transportation by the
star route, \$5,812,000, an increase of \$162,
000; for inland transportation by
steamboats, \$450,000 (same as for
current year); for mail messenger
service, \$1,100,000, an increase of \$100,000;
for mail bags and mail bag catches, \$375,
000; for mail locks and keys, \$35,000, an in-
crease of \$2,000; for inland transportation
by railroad routes, \$21,106,275, against \$19,
105,557 for the current year; for railway
postoffice car service, \$2,510,000, an increase
of \$250,000; for railway postoffice clerks, \$5,
910,000, an increase of \$500,000; for necessary
and special facilities on trunk lines, \$295,421;
for manufacture of postage and special deliv-
ery stamps, \$173,000; for manufacture of
stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and
letter sheets, \$875,000; for manufacture of
post-d cards, \$180,000, a decrease of \$48,784;
for registered package tags, official and dead
letter envelopes, \$116,000; for transportation
of foreign mails, \$664,000, an increase of
\$600; and for balance due foreign coun-
tries, \$161,000, against \$100,000 for the cur-
rent year.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Forty Miners Imprisoned in a Burning
Mine—All Probably Dead.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 23.—There is a fire
in mine No. 4, belonging to the Union Pa-
cific, at Rock Springs, Wyo. Forty men,
mostly Chinese, are imprisoned, and prob-
ably dead.

Hannan and Plaisted Matched.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.—Edward Han-
nan and Fred A. Plaisted have been matched
to row three races on the Tennessee river at
Bridgeport, Ala., on May 6, 7 and 8, for the
o-e-mile championship of the United States
on a purse of \$300. Each race will be one
mile straightaway.

Pension for Deafness.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house com-
mittee on invalid pensions has authorized a
favorable report on the senate bill increas-
ing to \$40 a month the pension for total deafness,
and granting the equitable proportion of the
full pension for severe deafness of both ears
approximating total deafness.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

McPherson, the missing treasurer of Can-
ton, Mass., has returned.

The California pioneers of New England
are now at Coronado, Cal.

The civil service board of examiners at
Boston has been reorganized.

Six passengers were injured by the ditch-
ing of a train near Cairo, Ills.

Ex-Trunk Line Commissioner Samuel Pier-
son is dying at Housatonic, Pa.

There was a hot fight over the high license
bill in the New York state assembly.

Congressman Pators of Kansas thinks the
country can't afford a reduction of \$60,000,
as provided for in the McKinley bill.

The Danish population of Schleswig want
the emperor to relieve certain grievances.

Capt. L. Hartwell, general freight agent
of the Pittsburgh road, died at Pasadena, Cal.

The Democrats want at least two weeks
set apart for the general debate on the tariff
bill.

Fires caused losses of \$100,000 in San Fran-
cisco, \$70,000 at Ottawa, Ills., and \$75,000 at
Chicago.

The New York and New England railroad
is negotiating for valuable wharf property at
Fall River.

The carpenters of Boston insisted on eight
hours a day at a public meeting in Tremont
Temple last night.

David A. Taggart, president of the New
Hampshire legislature, has assumed the duty
of acting governor.

All the brick makers in the northern and
northwestern parts of Chicago, to the num-
ber of 1200 men, have struck.

The adjutant general of Ohio promptly
knocked down a colonel who forgot the re-
spect due to a superior officer.

Many persons were probably fatally in-
jured by the collapse of part of the amphithe-
atre at a bull fight in Guadalajara.

Judge Petten of Malden has begun an
official inquiry as to the cause of the death
of Mrs. W. M. Murray of Everett, Mass.

A fence is to be erected around the Lin-
coln monument at Springfield, Ills., to pre-
vent further mutilation by relic hunters.

William O'Brien denies the report that he
has been offered to be married to Milla Raffae-
litch, the daughter of a Parisian financier.

The opposition in Hawaii to the ratifica-
tion of the treaty with the United States is
explained as due to the interference of British
and German interests.

Silver men have obtained another conces-
sion from the house Republican caucus com-
mittee, which they regard as of value.
Another conference is to be held to-day.

FATHER OF WATERS

Threatens the Residents of Pointe
Coupee Parish with Death.

BAYOU SARA UNDER WATER.

Heavy Rains and Big Crevasses Inun-
date the Entire Country Along the
Lower Mississippi—Appeals for Aid.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Governor
Nichols received a dispatch from Martin
Glenn, president of the police jury of Pointe
Coupee parish, dated Bayou Sara, saying:
"We have been overwhelmed by storm
and rain. Crevasses numerous along the
coast have cut off the levees, and the people
are being great loss of life."

Governor Nichols at once made arrange-
ments with the owners of the steamboat
Arthur Lambert and barges, then at Baton
Rouge, and the boat started immediately
for Pointe Coupee with several barges to
render assistance. Other boats will be sent
at once.

The flight of the people of Pointe Coupee,
which has been waded day and night against
the tremendous floods pouring down the Mis-
sissippi, to save Morgan Sea levees, has been
in vain. Up to a couple of days ago it was
officially stated that the levees would
hold, but the terrible wind and rain storm
which has prevailed for two days came as an
unexpected obstacle to the thousands who
have been laboring on the big earth levees
to save their homes and lives.

To information obtained by us yesterday to
the extent of the break, these familiar with
the locality think the crevasse has occurred
about three-quarters of a mile above the
new Morgan Sea, where a crevasse occurred
some years ago, and where the levee is from
ten to thirteen feet high.

"There are," says Col. James, "a number
of miles along there extending back into
the country from the river, that will, in my
opinion, keep the crevasse water away from
the new levee, and if the ends of the broken
levee be at once protected, the damage from
this crevasse will not be as great as that of
1884."

The water from this break may not reach
the new work, but with the present stage of
the water and the inauspicious conditions of
the weather, the chance are even against
its top. The Morgan Sea crevasse of
1884 was three-quarters of a mile wide,
and the water from it involved the loss of
thousands of dollars. The crevasse which
broke in 1887, during the administration
of Governor Nichols, was about 500 feet in
length, and from twelve to twenty feet in
height. This levee is still standing.

The Times-Democrat's Bayou Sara spe-
cial says: The great heroic struggle is over an
general surrender has been made all along
the line. The Pointe Coupee front has
recessed at Preston, St. Maurice, and there-
fore one just above Morgan Sea, which will
before many hours, take away this grand
levee. We have had two days heavy rain,
and the situation is beyond description. The
suffering in Pointe Coupee is terrible. It is
expected that people are resorting to trees
for safety. Skiff loads of people are passing
through our inundated streets, seeking safety
on our hills. They certainly make a sad
and gloomy procession—women, children,
babies and dogs; they tell the same tales
of need and distressing the situation in Bayou
Sara is frightful; not a house in town is
above the flood. The break at Morgan Sea
is now 90 feet wide, and no doubt will soon
be its way down to the new Morgan Sea.
There are three breaks between this place
and Morgan Sea, and the river is washing
over the levees along the entire line.

Governor Nichols stated that Capt. Jack-
son, president of the International
Transportation company, had placed two
steamers with barges at his disposal, and
they are now en route for Morgan Sea. He
said he had telegraphed to Col. Wheeler
and Capt. John A. Grant of the Texas and
Pacific railroad, requesting them to place the
steamer Wheeler in the same service. Gov-
ernor Nichols has telegraphed to Senator Gib-
son to ask for government aid.

A break occurred in the levee near Gar-
den, ten miles below Baton Rouge, last
night. At last accounts the crevasse was
twenty-five feet wide and seven feet deep.
The crevasse on the Pointe Coupee front
will submerge a large section of that parish,
and back water will probably affect West
Baton Rouge and Iberville.

At West Melville, railway fall in past forty-
eight hours, 6-12 inches. Two crevasses
occurred in the Atchafalaya levees, one five
miles above town, eighty feet wide; the
other at Old Churchville, forty feet wide.
The water is running over the levee at a
dozen places in this vicinity.

A Paymaster Natchez, Miss., special says:
The first break in the levees in this vicinity
has occurred. A protection levee in front of
Vidalia has broken, submerging a number
of houses. The Lake Concordia levee gave
way. The break is 150 feet wide, the water
gushed through the breach a mile race. This
break will flood the lower portion of Concordia
parish and cannot fail to be disastrous.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., April 23.—The senate ac-
cepted the bill to amend the law in re-
spect to debt and tax rates. The water gas bill
was passed by a large majority. The bill
to petition for an investigation of the woman's
reformatory at Sherborn was refused a
majority.

In the house the bill to increase the sala-
ries of the Boston board of police was re-
jected, and with it the proposition to turn
the fees into the city treasury. The
nine-hour bill for public employes was en-
gaged.

Poisoned by Canned Asparagus.

FEVERLY, Mass., April 23.—Last Monday
a family of A. C. Lunt, consisting of his
wife and son besides himself, were severely
poisoned by the eating of canned asparagus.
The family physician administered an anti-
dot. Mr. Lunt has recovered, but his
wife and son are still suffering from the
effects of the vegetable, though both are out
of danger. The remainder of the asparagus
will be analyzed and an investigation made
as to the cause of the poisonous condition of
the food.

A Manlepel Deed.

LOWELL, Mass., April 23.—The Democrats
of the common council stopped the proposed
loan for a new high school house, and for
the purchase of land for the addition to the
Elston cemetery. The Republicans re-
taliated when a resolution for a loan of \$75,000,
to be devoted to sewer came up, by laying
it on the table. Both actions were strictly
party tactics. The deadlock, which is now
on, is the preliminary springing of the politi-
cal campaign for the coming fall.

The Jones A. Havenmeyer, the millionaire
sugar refiner, is the Austrian consul general
in New York, and has been for eighteen
years. Although born in New York, he was
educated in Germany.

Dastardly Work of Young Ruffians.
Mr. CARMEI, Pa., April 23.—While out-
driving a mile west of here, Rabbi Cohn, the
Jewish pastor of this city, was brutally as-
saulted and perhaps fatally injured by a
young ruffian, John Dorsey, and John
Handrian. The men were bent on robbery
and the minister resisted. Handrian has
been captured, but Dorsey has taken to the
mountains.

Murderer Dubois Will Hang.
QUINCY, April 24.—Randolph Dubois, who
murdered his wife, a two children and mother-
in-law in the village of St. Albans, a couple
of months ago, with a chopping axe, has
been sentenced to be hanged June 20.

CHARGE OF MURDER DISMISSED.

Woodruff, the Champion Liar in the
Cronin Case, Will Be Punished for
Horse Stealing.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The sensational "con-
fession" of Frank Woodruff, the Cronin sus-
pect, which was as generally published last
autumn, and which, among other things,
stated that Alexander Sullivan, ex-president
of the Irish National league, in Woodruff's
presence, handed a sum of money to Martin
Burke, at the same time enjoining him to
action, has been discredited by the police
authorities and the public prosecutor. State
Attorney Longenecker has dismissed the
charge of murder against Woodruff, and
thus referred to the confession:

"The state has no evidence to implicate
the defendant in the Cronin murder except
the statement or confession of Woodruff
himself. We have, after full investigation,
come to the conclusion that that confession
was wholly fabricated by the prisoner, and
that he had no connection whatever with or
knowledge of the Cronin murder. The state
will therefore not prosecute Woodruff upon
this indictment."

To an Associated Press representative
State Attorney Longenecker spoke freely
regarding the Woodruff case. "I am satis-
fied," said he, "that Woodruff's confession
was a lie from beginning to end. I will ad-
mit, however, that at first we did credit
somewhat, so much so indeed, that it greatly
misled and hampered us in working out
the case. The fact is, as we have now ascer-
tained, that Woodruff, who was then under
arrest for horse-stealing, simply manufac-
tured this whole story in the hope that his
falsely knowledge of the greater crime
might secure him immunity for the lesser
offense."

I am satisfied now that he knew no more
about the Cronin murder than he knew how
to do it than his poor mother, 3000 miles
away. His story was simply the cunning
subterfuge of an inveterate liar and amateur
horse-thief. We are going to send him to
the penitentiary now for horse-stealing, if we
can."

This confession

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Wednesday, April 23, 1890.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,
and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledge Office, 115 Hancock street, Quincy
Southern Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plummer's Block, Quincy
Coran's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Atlantic
Henry B. Vinton, Wollaston Heights
M. R. Pratt, Braintree
Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.

High water at 1.30 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.51 A. M.; Sets at 6.35 P. M.
Moon—First Quarter, April 23.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by
Ledger Reporters.

Woman's Relief Corps met last evening.
Miss Mary Fenton is very sick with an abscess on her neck.

The young people may now be seen with their tennis rackets.

Mr. Harry L. Rice was the purchaser of the fast cat-boat Mabel.

Commander John Shaw's cutter, the Christine, is in the water.

Clapp Bros. are putting in large plate glass show windows to-day.

Several bushes at Mount Wollaston Cemetery are in full blossom.

The plank walk was removed yesterday from the Crane Library grounds.

The Varuna, Mr. J. S. Whiting's new cat-boat, was put into the water, today.

The five-year-old son of James F. Desmond of West Quincy is ill with diphtheria.

Hospital Aid Society will meet at St. John's hall, School street, tomorrow afternoon.

Do not forget Rev. Mr. Muse's war lecture, this evening in the M. E. church, Wollaston.

Mrs. Charles R. Mitchell will move into the house of the late Mr. Ellison, on Pearl street, this week.

Councilman and Mrs. James H. Slade celebrate their twenty-fifth marriage anniversary to-night.

B. N. Adams sells at auction tomorrow morning the entire furniture in the house of Peter Bisson.

Mr. David G. Hall, Wollaston, is building a house on the corner of Central and Highland avenues.

The names of the city officials of Quincy will be found conveniently arranged on the third page of the LEDGER.

It is very warm today. The thermometer on the post office, in the shade, indicated eighty degrees above zero.

Auctioneer Lombard advertises horses, swill carts and hogs at auction in South Braintree on Friday next.

The Thayer Academy Base Ball nine will give a game in the Braintree Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

The ladies of the Fragment Society will meet in the chapel this afternoon, to make arrangements for the coming May fair.

The adjourned meeting of gentlemen interested in Wollaston Social club, will be held at Knights of Honor Hall, Saturday evening next.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Wollaston, has leased the place at the corner of Prospect and Warren avenues.

A reception will be tendered the new pastor, Rev. W. F. Lawford, on Thursday night by the members of the Social union of the M. E. church, West Quincy.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Dowd, of Ward Four have been receiving congratulations the past few days, on the arrival of a young daughter. More ball players there Jimmie.

The President bridge was discovered to be on fire Tuesday night at 7.30. Station Agent Pratt sent a man down, who extinguished the blaze before much damage was done.

Chief Ripley, Electrician Wight and Lieuts. Barry and Moody, worked several hours Tuesday morning, extinguishing forest fires which looked dangerous in West Quincy.

The apparatus at the Steamer House on the second alarm Tuesday, made the hitch and landed in the Square in less than three minutes. That is pretty quick work after returning from an alarm.

The Committee on Sewers and Drains met last evening with Commissioner Alexander to consider the employment of an engineer and other matters relative to a new water supply. The committee at a previous meeting had authorized the employment of Engineer Blake who made the sewer surveys. The committee adjourned for one week and then the matter will move on more rapidly.

WEYMOUTH.

A hearing was given by the Selectmen yesterday on the petition for liquor licenses. Among the remonstrants who appeared and objected were: Mrs. Raymond, president of the East Weymouth Reform Club; Rev. W. L. Smith, Mr. M. Shee, Rev. Morrill Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Bolster, Mr. Beecher Reed, Mr. J. Inkley and Mr. Henry H. Faxon of Quincy. Messrs. George M. Hoyt, J. Coffey and E. G. Cutter appeared in support of the petitions. The board has promised its decision for Monday next.

The Young Men's Social Club had a banquet, entertainment and ball at the Opera House last evening.

The 14th anniversary of the East Weymouth Reform Club was celebrated by an entertainment and supper last evening.

"The Daughter of the Regiment" was sung in Fogg's Opera House to a very appreciative audience last night. The cast was as follows:

Mario, Mrs. Alice May Bates-Rice
The Daughter of the Regiment.
Countess de Berkenfeld, Miss Annie Deane
Tonio, a Tyrolean, Mr. J. C. Bartlett
Hortensius, Secretary to the Countess, Mr. Percy J. Cooper
Cartouche, Sergeant of the 20th.
Mr. H. L. Cornell
Grimaud, Corporal of the 20th.
Mr. Lon F. Brine
Duke de Cracanthorpe, Mr. Cooper
Soldiers of the 20th.

The opera is a very pretty one. The music is bright and inspiring all through. Marie, the daughter of the Regiment, has been found on the battlefield by a Sergeant of the 20th Regiment of Napoleon's army. She is in love with a peasant, who has to become a soldier before he can marry her. Marie turns out to belong to a noble family, and is taken to the palace to live, but her heart still clings to her old companion. The Countess, her mother, at first insists on making a royal marriage for her but at last seeing her daughter's heart is not in the match, consents to her marrying her own true love.

Mrs. Alice May Bates-Rice sang the part of Marie beautifully, she has a magnificent voice, which was just suited to the part. Miss Annie Deane of Weymouth sang the part of the Countess, and home talent was appreciated this time. Mr. J. C. Bartlett's singing was excellent, but the actor never made his appearance all through his part. Mr. H. L. Cornell's part was one to which he did justice. The singing of Mr. Lon F. Brine was one of the best features of the evening. Mr. Brine has a powerful and rich voice, and was in especially good singing trim last evening.

HYDE PARK.

The Unitarian Church on Monday evening accepted the resignation of Rev. James Huxtable, the pastor.

The town is fast acquiring good sidewalks, and the prospects are good for more, for the Selectmen on Monday awarded A. A. Libby & Co. a contract to furnish the town 5,000 or more feet of edgestones for sidewalks. Laban Warwick was appointed registrar of voters. Petitions for sixth class liquor licenses were received from M. E. Noble, G. C. Childs, and H. M. George. A pool and billiard room license was granted W. A. Nightingale.

BROCKTON.

George E. Russell, of Huntington street, Brockton, went to sleep the other night with a nice hen house in the back yard. When he awoke in the morning he found some wheel tracks by the fence, and a vacancy where the building had been. Some one had stolen it during the night.

DORCHESTER.

The Pilgrim church has received a legacy of \$900 by the will of the late Nancy M. Maynard.

Stable Burned.

The fine stable built some years ago on Rev. Dr. Lunt's estate on President's hill was entirely destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was owned by Everett C. Bumpus, Esq., and set by children, who thought they would like to see the straw in the barn burn. There was a little hay and some furniture stored in the building which were wholly consumed. The stable was valued at \$200, and insured in the Quincy Mutual for \$200; on the furniture, \$400.

The New Postage Stamps.

The portraits and colors of the new issue are as follows:

One cent—Franklin; ultramarine blue.
Two cent—Washington; carmine.
Three cent—Jackson; purple.
Four cent—Lincoln; chocolate.
Five cent—Grant; light brown.
Six cent—Garfield; not decided.
Ten cent—Webster; miller green.
Fifteen cent—Henry Clay; deep blue.
Thirty cent—Jefferson; black.
Ninety cent—Commodore Perry; orange.

The number of stamps ordered before ready for issue aggregated nearly 44,000,000, representing \$734,324.

Peter J. Donaher of West Quincy who was found guilty at Quincy court of threat on Charles Johnson, and appealed, was declared not guilty.

Rev. D. M. Wilson has purchased of the Greenleaf Land Associates, lots 1 to 4 inclusive together with the Old Quincy Mansion House.

Joseph S. Whall has bought for himself and friends, lots 63 to 69 inclusive on the Greenleaf estate.

John Quincy Adams has bought of the Greenleaf Land Associates, all the land between his estate and Merry Mount Road.

POLISHERS UNION DISTURBED.

Cases in the East Norfolk District Court This Morning.

Tuesday night Thomas Whitson attended the meeting of the Polishers Union of Quincy, and during the evening took the floor to make a speech. The president thought he was creating a disturbance and ordered his arrest. He was brought into court and fined \$5 and costs, for disturbing the meeting by loud and profane talk. Appealed and in default was committed.

John Bohan and James Lyons of Randolph, for an assault on Christopher Purcell, found guilty, and each were fined \$1 and half the costs. Appealed and furnished sureties in \$200.

Jeremiah Healey of East Weymouth for sale of intoxicating liquor, found guilty and fined \$75 and costs, and three months in the house of correction. Appealed and furnished sureties in \$500.

Thomas H. Hayes of Quincy for being drunk, paid fine of \$3 and costs.

THE FIRST EXTRA.

The Quincy Daily Ledger Sells Papers at the Goffe Street Fire.

The first "extra" edition of the LEDGER was issued yesterday, containing news of the burning of the stable at the residence of Judge Bumpus on Goffe street. The publishers have been complimented often for the enterprise and promptness. The alarm was at 3.30 P. M., just after completing the regular edition. At 4 an extra was on the street, and the city editor had the pleasure of presenting Judge Bumpus and Chief Ripley, with a copy containing nearly half a column account, while the firemen were playing on the stable.

The report was correct in all particulars and is republished in today's edition. The extra edition was exhausted.

Local Branch 904.

On Tuesday evening the members of Local Branch 904, of the Order of the Iron Hall, were much honored and gratified to have in their lodge room Supreme Justice F. D. Somerby, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Somerby is the father of this excellent Order, and is better qualified to answer questions or give information concerning the Order than any man living. He was accompanied by Deputy Dana R. Hovey, of Cambridge. Both gentlemen made interesting speeches, which were received with applause. After the meeting the members and guest partook of a collation at Nash's on Temple street.

The Order is in excellent condition and has paid the past year claims amounting to \$1,420,133.00. The members get \$25 per week if sick, or \$1,000 at the end of seven years; and it cost each member in assessments and dues about seventy dollars per year. If a person dies after being a member for three years, his relatives receive \$500. The business of the Order is conducted with much exactness, and members are required to pay their assessments promptly or be suspended. But it gives a laboring man great protection in case of sickness, and if he keeps his assessments paid he receives \$1,000, and does not have to die "to get it."

Great Expectations of a Cow.

Daniel F. Appleton of New York, proprietor of the Appleton farm, in Ipswich, has a cow which, it is believed, will beat the butter-making record of the country. The year's trial will be completed this week. At the end of the fifty-first week the record was 931.12 pounds of butter. The highest previous record in this country was by a Kentucky cow, which yielded 936 pounds in fifty-two weeks.

The City Demands It.

The new daily Quincy LEDGER, published by Green & Prescott of Quincy, is worthy of public favor. With the experience of many years publishing a weekly, the proprietors put forth the new daily, not with the expectation of making money, but that the needs of the city demand it, and they propose to contribute their share to help the cause along. May they succeed in our most sincere wish.—Randolph Register.

Brockton's Water.

The Herald says, Brockton's water supply is not in fit condition for domestic uses, and an order, which the mayor will probably sign, has passed both branches of the city council appropriating \$48,000 for a standpipe and pumping station. The present supply will be used for fire and manufacturing purposes only.

Death of a Former Resident.

Mrs. Clarence Giff of Brockton, who will be better remembered by Quincy people as Miss Emma Mace, died at her home in Brockton on Sunday of dropsy. She was only sick in bed three weeks, and her death was sudden and unexpected. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn for her.

The Quincy DAILY LEDGER, published by Green & Prescott of the Quincy PATRIOT, made its first appearance April 8. The PATRIOT is a successful, bright weekly of over half a century's growth, and doubtless the new daily will be equally successful. It starts out with a splendid line of advertisements, and is bright and newsworthy. We wish it long life and a big list of subscribers.—Fozzboro Times.

Canton's missing town treasurer returned Monday. Sickness was the cause of his mysterious disappearance. The shortage in funds will probably be paid over.

—Rev. Jesse H. Jones closes his pastorate with the Congregational church of North Abington, next Sunday.

—Fall River hopes to get a new almshouse and new hospital, this year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Brooklyn League Team Barely
Escapes a Whitewash.

HUB BROTHERHOOD BEATEN.

Both Chicago Clubs Win—How the Other Games Panned Out—National and Brotherhood Standing—An Offer for Sullivan and Jackson.

Yesterday's games in the National league were won by Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia, and the relative standing of the clubs is:

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	3	2	1.466
Chicago.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466

The Players' League.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Would Have Shut Out Brooklyn But for Two Unfortunate Errors.

Boston, April 22.—The 1187 people who went to see the national game between the Boston and the Brooklyn were amply repaid, and witnessed an exhibition of ball playing that aroused an enthusiasm which sent the blood tingling through their veins in a lively manner. It was pre-eminently Boston's day, and at no time during the game were the men from the "City of Churches" "in it." In fact, they would have been shut out entirely had it not been for the errors of the Brooklyn players. In the eighth inning, the latter, the California catcher of whom so much has been expected, made his debut behind the bat here in a championship game, and, notwithstanding the fact that he let in the single run which the visitors scored, he was very strongly recommended by the batting Clark's delivery magnificently, and allowing but one man to steal a base on him. Clarkson kept the visitors down to five scattered hits, and used his head as well as his arm while occupying the points. The base running of the entire team was a revelation to one who has witnessed the games on the South End grounds during the last few years.

There is not much that can be said of the Brooklyn's game. They could not solve Clarkson's delivery. Terry was in the points for them, and his wildness contributed materially to the Boston's score. He gave men their base on balls, hitting another man and making two wild pitches. Clark caught a fairly good game.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	3	2	1.466
Chicago.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	3	2	1.466
Chicago.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466

Great Expectations of a Cow.

Daniel F. Appleton of New York, proprietor of the Appleton farm, in Ipswich, has a cow which, it is believed, will beat the butter-making record of the country. The year's trial will be completed this week. At the end of the fifty-first week the record was 931.12 pounds of butter. The highest previous record in this country was by a Kentucky cow, which yielded 936 pounds in fifty-two weeks.

The City Demands It.

The new daily Quincy LEDGER, published by Green & Prescott of Quincy, is worthy of public favor. With the experience of many years publishing a weekly, the proprietors put forth the new daily, not with the expectation of making money, but that the needs of the city demand it, and they propose to contribute their share to help the cause along. May they succeed in our most sincere wish.—Randolph Register.

Brockton's Water.

The Herald says, Brockton's water supply is not in fit condition for domestic uses, and an order, which the mayor will probably sign, has passed both branches of the city council appropriating \$48,000 for a standpipe and pumping station. The present supply will be used for fire and manufacturing purposes only.

Death of a Former Resident.

Mrs. Clarence Giff of Brockton, who will be better remembered by Quincy people as Miss Emma Mace, died at her home in Brockton on Sunday of dropsy. She was only sick in bed three weeks, and her death was sudden and unexpected. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn for her.

The Quincy DAILY LEDGER, published by Green & Prescott of the Quincy PATRIOT, made its first appearance April 8. The PATRIOT is a successful, bright weekly of over half a century's growth, and doubtless the new daily will be equally successful. It starts out with a splendid line of advertisements, and is bright and newsworthy. We wish it long life and a big list of subscribers.—Fozzboro Times.

Canton's missing town treasurer returned Monday. Sickness was the cause of his mysterious disappearance. The shortage in funds will probably be paid over.

—Rev. Jesse H. Jones closes his pastorate with the Congregational church of North Abington, next Sunday.

—Fall River hopes to get a new almshouse and new hospital, this year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Brooklyn League Team Barely
Escapes a Whitewash.

HUB BROTHERHOOD BEATEN.

Both Chicago Clubs Win—How the Other Games Panned Out—National and Brotherhood Standing—An Offer for Sullivan and Jackson.

Yesterday's games in the National league were won by Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia, and the relative standing of the clubs is:

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	3	2	1.466
Chicago.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466

The Players' League.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Would Have Shut Out Brooklyn But for Two Unfortunate Errors.

Boston, April 22.—The 1187 people who went to see the national game between the Boston and the Brooklyn were amply repaid, and witnessed an exhibition of ball playing that aroused an enthusiasm which sent the blood tingling through their veins in a lively manner. It was pre-eminently Boston's day, and at no time during the game were the men from the "City of Churches" "in it." In fact, they would have been shut out entirely had it not been for the errors of the Brooklyn players. In the eighth inning, the latter, the California catcher of whom so much has been expected, made his debut behind the bat here in a championship game, and, notwithstanding the fact that he let in the single run which the visitors scored, he was very strongly recommended by the batting Clark's delivery magnificently, and allowing but one man to steal a base on him. Clarkson kept the visitors down to five scattered hits, and used his head as well as his arm while occupying the points. The base running of the entire team was a revelation to one who has witnessed the games on the South End grounds during the last few years.

There is not much that can be said of the Brooklyn's game. They could not solve Clarkson's delivery. Terry was in the points for them, and his wildness contributed materially to the Boston's score. He gave men their base on balls, hitting another man and making two wild pitches. Clark caught a fairly good game.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	3	2	1.466
Chicago.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston.....	3	2	1.466
Chicago.....	3	2	1.466
Philadelphia.....	3	2	1.466
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466
Cincinnati.....	3	2	1.466
Cleveland.....	3	2	1.466
New York.....	3	2	1.466
Brooklyn.....	3	2	1.466

Great Expectations of a Cow.

Daniel F. Appleton of New York, proprietor of the Appleton farm, in Ipswich, has a cow which, it is believed, will beat the butter-making record of the country. The year's trial will be completed this week. At the end of the fifty-first week the record was 931.12 pounds of butter. The highest previous record in this country was by a Kentucky cow, which yielded 936 pounds in fifty-two weeks.

The City Demands It.

The new daily Quincy LEDGER, published by Green & Prescott of Quincy, is worthy of public favor. With the experience of many years publishing a weekly, the proprietors put forth the new daily, not with the expectation of making money, but that the needs of the city demand it, and they propose to contribute their share to help the cause along. May they succeed in our most sincere wish.—Randolph Register.

Brockton's Water.

The Herald says, Brockton's water supply is not in fit condition for domestic uses, and an order, which the mayor will probably sign, has passed both branches of the city council appropriating \$48,000 for a standpipe and pumping station. The present supply will be used for fire

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 15.

QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—Inquire of
EDWARD A. SPEAR,
South Quincy.

TO LETS.

LET.—In French's building, Chest-
St., opposite the Congregational
Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply
to Studio, Adams building. 11-1

LET.—Stable with two stalls and
a carriage room, on estate of the
Jamin Corbis, on School street. For
horses only. Apply to JOHN H.
AN. 1-1

WANTS.

ANTED.—At once, more competent
agents at the Industrial Bureau. Some
protestants. 51 Washington street,
14-11

ANTED.—Situation by two Swede
girls to do general housework.
H. A. A., East Braintree, Mass.
11

EDIATELY, two rooms, suitable for
housekeeping in Wollaston or
Address Box 528, Quincy. A1799

ANTED.—People to know that if
its but 25 cents the first day and 75
cent, for four lines in this column. If

W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Pantons Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

SES, SWILL CARTS
And about 300 Hogs

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction on
FRIDAY, April 25th, at 10 o'clock
at the Tisdale & Hayden Piggery,
South Braintree, the following
property, to wit:

Horses,—one good family horse;
Carts: Four Sets of Harness:
Hogs, 100 Shoats and 50 Suckers.
These are of all ages, from one week to two
years old. The horses are sound and kind
workers.

This is the time for people to re-
plenish their stock, as everything will pos-
sibly be sold to the highest bidder, rain or
Friday, April 25th, at 10 o'clock
a. m. 14-21

LAND.
LOTS OF IT!

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS.
Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill,
and West District.
Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.
R. D. CHASE,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 21. 12-6t

LOUIS WALTERS,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1-26s

CLOSING OUT SALE
—AT—

Huyler's Agency,
—ON—

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890,
And for the next 10 days,
All our stock consisting of
CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
PIPES, ETC.
Also 1 4 foot Show Case.
Call early as it will go fast at cost.

LOAM.
3000 Loads For Sale.
15c. Per Load,
IF TAKEN NOW.
—Inquire of—
W. Phipps,
Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements
can be made for delivery.
April 23. d6t-w2w

LAND.
LOTS OF IT!

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS.
Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill,
and West District.
Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.
R. D. CHASE,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 21. 12-6t

LOAM.
3000 Loads For Sale.
15c. Per Load,
IF TAKEN NOW.
—Inquire of—
W. Phipps,
Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements
can be made for delivery.
April 23. d6t-w2w

FLINT ROCK
Is the name of a New Shoe for Work-
ing Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.
PRICE, \$1.50.
Saville & Jones,
ADAMS BUILDING.
April 22. 13-4t

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Pantons Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

HORSES, SWILL CARTS
And about 300 Hogs

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction on
FRIDAY, April 25th, at 10 o'clock
at the Tisdale & Hayden Piggery,
South Braintree, the following
personal property, to wit:

Five Horses,—one good family horse;
Two Swill Carts; Four Sets of Harness:
about 150 Hogs, 100 Shoats and 50 Suckers.
These are of all ages, from one week to two
years old. The horses are sound and kind
and good workers.

P. S.—This is the time for people to re-
plenish their stock, as everything will pos-
sibly be sold to the highest bidder, rain or
Friday, April 25th, at 10 o'clock
a. m. 14-21

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wol-
laston, from six to twelve thousand feet
each, situated on high, dry land, near station,
and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric
Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount
Public Park, and within a few minutes
walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable
prices to close an estate. For plans and
prices address
WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.
Box No. 1302.
April 8-1-26t p-4w

LAND.
LOTS OF IT!

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS.
Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill,
and West District.
Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.
R. D. CHASE,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 21. 12-6t

LOUIS WALTERS,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1-26s

CLOSING OUT SALE
—AT—

Huyler's Agency,
—ON—

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890,
And for the next 10 days,
All our stock consisting of
CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
PIPES, ETC.
Also 1 4 foot Show Case.
Call early as it will go fast at cost.

LOAM.
3000 Loads For Sale.
15c. Per Load,
IF TAKEN NOW.
—Inquire of—
W. Phipps,
Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements
can be made for delivery.
April 23. d6t-w2w

LAND.
LOTS OF IT!

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS.
Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill,
and West District.
Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.
R. D. CHASE,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 21. 12-6t

LOAM.
3000 Loads For Sale.
15c. Per Load,
IF TAKEN NOW.
—Inquire of—
W. Phipps,
Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements
can be made for delivery.
April 23. d6t-w2w

FLINT ROCK
Is the name of a New Shoe for Work-
ing Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.
PRICE, \$1.50.
Saville & Jones,
ADAMS BUILDING.
April 22. 13-4t

Quincy's New Annex.

WOLLASTON PARK

A Beautiful Suburb.

Success of Wood,
Harmon & Co.

By Their Method Hundreds of People
with Moderate Means are
Enabled to Secure
Homes.

Within the past few days we have
investigated more thoroughly Wood,
Harmon & Co.'s method of building a
suburban town. Before we made the
investigation we looked on the Wollas-
ton Park scheme with suspicion, be-
cause the inducements offered by the
firm seemed too reasonable to be car-
ried out. But it seems that the same
offers have been made and carried out
by them in a number of other places.

Two pieces of property were operated
by them in Cincinnati, Ohio, two in
Pittsburg, Pa., and one near Boston,—
Greenwood Park. These towns are all
in a flourishing condition and the prop-
erty has rapidly advanced in price. At
Greenwood Park, on the Boston and
Maine railroad, thirty-five houses have
been built, and as many more are con-
templated this summer. The best lots
have advanced in price from 15 to 25
per cent. The person selling a lot at
this advance realizes a profit of four
times that per cent., because only one-
fourth of the price of the lot has been
paid in one year by their method.

This is certainly a good investment.

Wollaston Park is their sixth under-
taking. Mr. Harmon informs us it is
the most desirable property they have
ever handled, and is starting out with
better prospects for rapid sale and im-
provement. \$150,000 worth of lots
have already been sold, and indications
are favorable for 100 houses within
a year. The streets are now being
graded and concrete sidewalks will
soon be laid. Only the best class of
houses will be built, which will be one
of the attractive features of the Park.

The success of Wollaston Park will
add hundreds of thousands of dollars
to our tax lists and will be an addition
to our city we should be proud of and
lose no time to encourage and aid.

Many are now preparing to build and
it is only a question of a few months
until several hundred of the best fami-
lies about Boston will be added to our
population.

Wood, Harmon & Co.'s method of
selling lots is not complicated. They
require as first payment \$10; then a
weekly payment of one-half of one per
cent. of the price of the lot. For ex-
ample,—the weekly payment on a \$500
lot is \$2.50. This enables a person
with a moderate salary to lay aside
each week enough of his earnings to
provide a house; or, should he not
want a house, it is a safe place to make
an investment, and in a few years
is certain to prove a profitable one.

Indications of rapid building and im-
provement favor within a year's time
an advance of from 15 to 25 per cent.

Now that the attention of the people
of Boston and vicinity is turned in this
direction, it would be well to hold
their attention and draw many to us
by encouraging every movement of
this kind.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Councilman and Mrs. James H. Slade
Entertain

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED GUESTS.

The Elite of Quincy Was There, Includ-
ing Mayor Porter, Members of the City
Government and Many Prominent Ladies
and Gentlemen.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Slade celebrated
the twenty-fifth anniversary of their mar-
riage last evening, at their residence on
Silver street, Quincy Point.

Some 200 invitations were issued and
over 160 guests were present to offer their
congratulations, and enjoy the generous
hospitality bestowed.

The years that have passed have touched
Councilman Slade and his wife most ten-
derly, and they certainly bid fair to be a
golden wedding couple.

The gathering was a representative one;
the elite of Quincy was present, with
guests from Boston, Philadelphia and
other places.

The event was thoroughly enjoyable and
the guests had another occasion of being
entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Slade, who
understands the art so well.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Slade were as-
sisted in receiving by their daughters,
Misses Amy and Helen, and their sons Mr.
James H., Jr., and Master Charles P.
Slade.

The ushers were Mr. John A. Thayer,
Jr., Mr. James F. Harlow, Mr. Joseph E.
Rourke and Mr. George E. Pfaffman.

An elegant supper was served by Weber
of Boston.

The following named guests were
present:
Mayor Charles H. Porter and wife.
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rice and Miss
Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus King.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dewson.
Miss Dewson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Faxon.
Miss Faxon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Whitcher.
Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stanwood.
Mr. L. Dovsky Williams.

Miss Abby Dewson.
Dr. J. H. Gilbert and wife.
Dr. J. A. Gordon.

Dr. W. L. Faxon.
Dr. S. M. Donovan.
Dr. Charles E. Garey and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Clafin.
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Clafin.
Mr. George Alexander and wife.

Mr. George I. Aldrich.
Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Brown.
Miss Louise Mayo.

Mr. Fred Miller of Philadelphia.
Mr. Marian Driscoll.
Mrs. William Hodgkinson.

Miss Alice Crane.
Miss Babcock.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Babcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Morse.
Miss Lizzie E. Morse.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sprunt.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Howland.
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Ditson.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hultman.

Mrs. William Hyde of Newton.
Mr. W. T. Campbell.
Mr. Rufus Foster and wife.

Miss Foster.
Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards.
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Pollard.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Morton.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bass.
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Mead.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Field.
Mr. E. B. Souther.
Miss Souther.

Mr. Warren Adams.
Mr. Evert Adams.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Smith.

Miss E. M. Freeman.
Mrs. Dr. Harlow.
Miss Harlow.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rodgers.
Miss Rodgers.
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Morrison, Braintree.

Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Morrison of Brain-
tree.

Mrs. S. C. Gregg.
Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Wilson.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Draper.

Miss Draper.
Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw.
Miss Shaw.

Mrs. James Slade.
Mrs. J. A. Thayer.
Mr. Francis Fullam Skinner.

Mrs. Annie Pierce.
Mr. Eaton Pierce.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Eaton.

Miss Marchen.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Saville.
Miss Edith Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cadieu of Chelsea.
Mrs. Relief Floyd.
Mr. Emory Crane.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Davis.
Miss Alice Adams.
Mr. E. B. Pratt.

Miss Pratt.
Mr. Morton Swallow.
Mr. Arthur Keith.

Mrs. Geo. B. Wendell.

Mrs. Mary Lawton.
Mr. Perry Lawton.
Miss Helen A. Lincoln.

Mrs. Edgar Willey of Brockton.
Mrs. Wm. H. O'Brien of Abington.
Mrs. John Carver.
Miss Height.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Slade.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Wise of Boston.
Misses Wise.
Mrs. Emilie B. Vandervoort, Newark,
N. J.

Mr. Joseph E. Rourke.
Mrs. George S. Slade of Philadelphia.
Miss Slade of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Henry D. Smith.
Miss Smith.
Miss Maria Nash of Boston.

Mr. Frank Sanborn.
Miss Sanborn.
Mr. John W. Sanborn and wife.

Miss Dora French.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Keating.
Mr. Thomas B. Hinkley.

Miss Mary Hinkley.
Miss Barnes.
Mr. and Mrs. John O. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Simmons.

Massachusetts Foresters.

The annual convention of the Massa-
chusetts Catholic Order of Foresters was
held in Boston Wednesday. The Quincy
and West Quincy courts were represented.

John H. Dinegan of this city, served on
the Committee on Credentials, and J. C.
Pendis was appointed on the Committee
on Appeals. Twelve assessments were
called in 1889, and 54 death claims paid.

The number of courts increased in the
year from 63 with 3,644 members, to 78
with 3,994 members.

The officers elected are:
High chief ranger—Jeremiah G. Fennes-
sey of Boston.

High vice-chief ranger—Philip Smith of
East Boston.

High secretary-treasurer—James F. Sup-
ple of Boston.

High senior conductor—Edward Riley of
Boston.

High junior conductor—P. A. Murray
of Newton.

High inside sentinel—J. T. Daly of
Boston.

High outside sentinel—R. Farrenkopf of
Boston.

High medical examiner—Joseph D.
Coach, M. D., of Somerville.

High chaplain—Rev. Hugh Roe O'Don-
nell of East Boston.

In the evening there was a banquet in
Academy hall.

Brockton City Hospital.

The trustees of the Brockton City Hospi-
tal have organized with Liba C. Keith as
president, and Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., as
vice president. The committees are:

Finance, Frank E. White, Bradford E.
Jones, Patrick McCarthy, Mrs. Dr. S. J.
Graver, Miss M. A. Donaldson; executive
committee, Warren A. Reed, A. C. Thomp-
son, George E. Keith, Mrs. Dr. W. C.
Keith, Mrs. George C. Holmes; auditors,
Davis S. Packard, William Rapp.

Narrow Escape of Atlantic Boys.

Two Atlantic boys had a narrow escape
from drowning Wednesday afternoon.
They were in a row boat in Quincy bay
near the foot of Atlantic street, when a
squall struck and capsized the boat. The
boys went down once or twice, but with a
little assistance were rescued. It was the
first time one of the boys had been in a
boat, and he says it will be the last.

Loam can be purchased of D. W.
Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen
cents per load.

Mail Facilities.

Postmaster Adams has made arrange-
ments whereby mail to the South Shore,
will be put on the mail car leaving
Quincy about 8 A. M. This will give much
quicker service to Braintree, East Braintree,
the Weymouths, Hingham and other towns
A mail pouch will also be taken off the in-
land afternoon train. Mr. Adams is also
endeavoring to have the Atlantic and
Wollaston mails come direct to Quincy
by the postal car.

Popular Lecture at Wollaston.

Rev. Eben Muse gave in the Methodist
church on Wednesday evening, his ex-
ceedingly popular lecture on "the late war."
It was replete with interesting facts, min-
gled pathos and humor, drawn from the
experience of a unionist in the ranks. Every
one was delighted.

District Court This Morning.

J. R. Burns of East Weymouth, was ar-
raigned for an illegal sale of intoxicating
liquor. Plead guilty, and fined \$50 and
costs; in default was committed.

Captain Wooding of Bristol, Ct.,
who is eighty-two years of age, has just
married his third wife. The old gen-
tleman says that marriage has been a glorious
success in every case, and he has no pa-
tience with those who say it is a failure.

Loam can be purchased of D. W.
Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen
cents per load.

—H. M. Willard formerly principal of
the old Bridgewater academy, has been en-
gaged as principal of the Howard Collegiate
Institute at West Bridgewater.

—Pupils of Prof. Samuel R. Kelley gave
a successful exhibition at the New Eng-
land Conservatory, Boston, Wednesday.

ONE YARD STRUCK.

Milne, Chalmers & Co. and Their
Men Differ.

FAIL TO AGREE ON PRICE.

A Stone Which Could Not be Figured on
the Present Bill of Prices the Cause of
the Trouble.

Early this morning the granite cutters
employed by Milne, Chalmers & Co.,
struck. When the present bill of prices
was made out some four years ago, it was
agreed by both manufacturers and cutters,
that if there should be a stone given to a
man by a manufacturer, which could not
be figured by the bill, the matter should be
referred to the committees from both sides.

The cutters chose a committee of three
and the manufacturers the same. If the
cutter and his employer could not arrive at
a satisfactory settlement, the diagram of
the stone was to be given to the cutters'
committee, who would set their figure on
it, and the committee of the manufacturers
were to do the same. If they did not
agree, a meeting of the committees was to
be held, and some settlement arrived at,
the cutters and manufacturers to abide by
the decision.

It seems that in the latter part of the
past year an employe in the yard which has
struck today received such a stone, and he
and his employer not agreeing on the price,
it was referred to the above-mentioned
committees. They both agreed on a price
and marked it on the diagram. The mat-
ter hung fire for some time, and finally the
cutters claim the employer refused to ac-
cept the decision, he at the same time
being a member of the Manufacturers'
Committee, which action they thought
very queer. On that account the men
struck.

The manufacturers held a meeting this
morning, and made a proposition that the
men resume work at one o'clock this after-
noon and on those conditions they would
tonight bring the matter before a meeting
of the committees engaged in settling
the business now pending. The proposi-
tion reads:

QUINCY, Mass., April 23, 1890.

If Milne, Chalmers & Co.'s workmen re-
turn to work at 1 p. m. today, the matter
of difference between committees on price
of cap will be submitted to the two com-
mittees now in session, to be decided by
them tonight and both parties employer
and employes to be bound to abide by the
decision given by said committees.

MILNE, CHALMER & CO.

Mr. Milne and the other members of the
committee, emphatically deny that the de-
cision of both committees was alike in this
case, and furthermore say that this par-
ticular case never came up in a meeting.
The stone was cut, the man paid for his
work, and the monument has been erected
in the western part of the country. It is
also understood that the man were not
ordered out by the Granite Cutter's Union,
but left the job of their own accord.

The matter as it stands now is not within
the power of the firm to settle, and must
be decided by a joint decision of the com-
mittees.

Fair at Wollaston.

The Children's Mission Band, connected
with the Baptist church, Wollaston, held a
sale and had an entertainment Wednesday
afternoon and evening. Mrs. F. E. Wil-
son, President of the Mission Band, had
the entertainment and fair in charge, and
Mr. Wendell G. Cortwell presided at the
entertainment. The proceeds, about \$50,
will be divided equally between the Home
and Foreign Missionary Societies. The
programme:—

Piano solo, Miss Sadie Emery
Reading, Miss Lucia Haynes
Reading, Miss Ethel Gurney
Vocal duet,
Miss Susie Tuckerman, Miss Sadie Emery
Recitation, Miss Grace Wilson
Recitation, Miss Imogene Perry
Solo, Miss Mabel McKay
Recitation, Miss Mary Tabb

Concert at Hollis Street Theatre.

A regular out and out concert program
given by artists is to be given at the Hollis
Street Theatre, next Sunday evening,
April 27th, for the benefit of Wm. Dixon,
stage manager, and Harry Jordan, treasurer;
an immense program is being arranged, and
one of the most attractive and interesting
concerts given in Boston may be expected.

Among the many volunteers that will
positively appear may be named: Dora
Wiley, Richard Golden, Eben Plympton,
Bessie Sanson, Della Fox, Burt Haverly,
Imperial Quartette, Milnes Levick, J. W.
Herbert, Park Sisters, Dudley H. Prescott,
Schubert Quartette, Frank A. Tannehill,
Sr., Fitzgibbon's Family, W. H. Crompton,
Emma Hinkley, Daniel Jarrett, Lottie
Bradford and the Hollis Street Theatre
Orchestra under the direction of J. C.
Mullaly; owing to the length of the pro-
gram, the concert will begin at eight
prompt; seats are selling rapidly and a
crowded house is assured.

Loam can be purchased of D. W.
Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen
cents per load.

—Brookline appropriated \$35,000 for
street lighting at a meeting Wednesday
evening; also \$10,000 for a new engine
house.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN,

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished
at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and
QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18. 11-1t

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

\$5.00 ALL WOOL,
SPRING OVERCOAT.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 24.

In Quincy and vicinity—On the Battle of Bunker's—Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts—Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1856—Quincy Neck annexed to Quincy.
1865—Twenty-four hour race on rollers at Quincy Skating Rink.

World Wide.

1867—Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Dauphin.
1868—Victory of the V. M. P. over the Boston Newsletters, first American newspaper, appeared.
1871—Death of Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe."
1873—Rev. Edmund Cartwright, inventor of power loom, born; died 1882.
1875—News of battle of Lexington reached New York, and was the signal for open hostilities.
1876—Tupac, Mexico, captured by Commodore Perry's squadron.
1890—Alessandra occupied by the Austrians.
1892—After a vigorous bombardment by a mortar of twenty balls under command of Commodore Porter, begun on the 18th inst., Admiral Farragut's fleet ran for Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi.
1892—Death of James T. Fields, Boston, scholar, aged 61.

He Didn't Do It.

They are still telling a political story of the last campaign, and of the experience of a Chicago orator who went out into the country to help a friend, and who spoke in a town where his friend wasn't popular. The orator failed to charm the playful audience, and was routed off the platform. Upon his return, the friend, after hearing of the egg adventure asked him commiseratingly: "Did you succumb, Bill?" "Succumb! But your sweet life I didn't succumb! I came out of the back window!"—Merchant Traveler.

A Rebuks.

Boston Girl (who has never seen a turkey before)—You naughty chicken, put down your clothes!—Life.

Couldn't Agree.

Tom Dabbs and Mort Spillers, two colored gentlemen, formed a partnership to do a general plastering business. One morning, the second day after terms of agreement had been drawn up, Dabbs seized an ax handle and commenced Spillers down and beat him unmercifully. Spillers got up, rubbed his head, and turned to a white man that stood near, said: "Does prove one thing, sho'. Ef it keeps on dis way me an' dis man kain't agree."—Arkansas Traveler.

Warned.

Mammy Jule—Looky beah, Linkum, don't yeh nebah ag'in lem me see yo' shinin' up one ob dem telegram boxes—mind dat!

Linkum (aged 10)—Why, mammy, whar's de fat!

Mammy Jule—Ha'm, boy! Yo' climb up lar en teh ome dem whials when hits fo' ob 'etrastition en yo'll come walkin' home la'—lars whar de ha'm is, my son.—Detroit Free Press.

The Engaged Ones.

She—When we are married, sparrow mine, you intend to make a wedding trip to Europe!

He (a widower, of course)—No, my caramel, I shall take a trip by that railroad which has the most tunnels, so that—

She (sufficed with kisses)—Oh! sparrow mine!—Yenowine's News.

He Knew.

"Mamma, I know the gentleman's name that called to see Aunt Ellie last night and nobody told me, either."

"Well, then, what is it, Bobbie?"

"Why, George Don't. I heard her say George don't in the parlor four or five times last morning. That's what his name is."—Philadelphia Times.

Didn't Try To.

He—And you in the car as it sped down that steep decline?

She—Yes, indeed!

He—I don't see how you could have caught her leaving!

She—Didn't under the circumstances, you see I was so frightened I just held it.—West Shore.

Not Much to Know.

"Do you really think Gus knows his own mind?"

"Of course he does. Why?"

"Oh, it's all the same if he does. I always said he didn't know much."—Lowell Citizen.

Proof Positive.

Hotel Guest—Now you are sure this bed is quite clean?

Bed Boy—Yes, sir, the sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel 'em, they ain't dry yet.—Ohio State Journal.

Earning His Fee.

Cora—Oh, doctor, mamma scolded me for holding pins in my mouth. Is it really dangerous?

Dr. Watson—No, my dear. It's only dangerous if you swallow them.—Epoch.

Hidden Power.

Friend—Your daughter does not look strong.

Father—You should hear her play the piano.—Chicago Times.

A Pertinent Question.

Young Gollin—Mr. Roks, I wish—er—that is, I desire—er—the hand of your daughter, Roks—What's the matter with the rest of her?—Judge.

Other Identification Needed.

"What name, please?"

"Smith."

"Dear me! How indefinite!"—Lowell Citizen.

Mindless.

Impressario—Do you sing best notes?

Supersinger (Harmlessly)—No. Everything in my repertory is dead to me.—Judge.

THE McALLA COURT MARTIAL.

Some Personal Information Regarding Its Members.

(Special Correspondence.)
NEW YORK, April 24.—The members of the court now trying Commander McAlla, of the Enterprise, at the navy yard in Brooklyn represent the highest grades that were available and are all men of experience in command afloat and ashore. Rear Admiral Harmony, at present chairman of the lighthouse board, is the president. He entered the service in 1847 and was made a rear admiral a year ago. He filled the important position of chief of bureau of yards and docks, has been in command of various vessels, has an excellent record and has spent about twenty years at sea.

Capt. Erben entered the navy in 1847, and has a remarkably good record. He represented the navy in the Washington inaugural celebration, and is at present a candidate for the governorship of Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, N. Y. He is familiarly known as "Bully" Erben, on account of his unvarying good nature and willingness to help others. Capt. Meade, at present in command of the Washington navy yard, entered the service in 1850. He has always been an officer of unusual prominence. He published a work on naval architecture which was for years a standard text book at Annapolis. Capt. Bardsley entered the service in 1850, and made an excellent record while in Alaska, the system he established for dealing with the Indians and the miners being continued to this day.

Capt. Matthews entered the navy in 1851 and is at present on duty in the Boston navy yard. He has always been a prominent authority on ordnance matters and is noted for his fair-mindedness. Capt. Phythian, now at the naval observatory, is one of the leading scientists of the navy. His last command afloat was the ill-fated Trenton during her cruise in China. He is a candidate for superintendent of the naval academy. Capt. McNair is also a candidate for the same place. He is a classmate of Capt. Phythian and is an authority on seamanship. His various commands afloat have been most successful. Commander Day entered the navy in 1858 and reached his present grade fourteen years ago. He saw considerable war service, has been twice in command afloat and is now on duty in Boston. Commander Bridgman stands at the head of the '59 date, is one of the most able officers and is now on duty with the board of inspection and survey. Commander Miller is now on duty at the Naval home, Philadelphia. He is a member of the '59 class, and the Marion, when he commanded her in China, was always a "happy" ship.

Commander Wedgell, of the '60 date, is now in command of the Michigan, the only war vessel on the lakes. He gained an excellent reputation while in command of the Alliance during her cruise in Arctic waters in search of the Jeanette party. Commander Chester, now on duty with the organization board to revise naval tactics and methods, has held various important positions, and while he is in command of the Galena she took the prize of being the most efficient gunnery vessel in the squadron. Commander Whiting, the junior member of the court, entered the service in 1860, and is about a half dozen numbers ahead of Commander McAlla. He has been on duty for numbers of years in the Brooklyn navy yard, his last command afloat being the Kearsarge when she took Minister Fre Douglass to Hayti. Lieut. Gorst, the judge advocate, was graduated from Annapolis in 1868, has seen a considerable amount of sea service, and is now on duty in the judge advocate general's office at Washington.

U. S. N.

Gertrude Atherton.
NEW YORK, April 24.—Gertrude Atherton, the author of "Hermia Suydam," is an interesting woman. She is a Californian, a widow, with one child. She lives in a charming apartment on East Fifth street. It is almost like stepping into a bit of woodland to enter her dainty drawing room, hung and furnished in different tones of green, vase, Atherton's favorite color, and was also Hermia Suydam's. The great, broad couch piled high with emerald hued cushions is like a mossy bank whereon the wild thyme grows. Soft green hangings at the windows give a dim, delicious light in the pretty room, and perhaps the prettiest object of all is the ivory skinned, beryl eyed, yellow haired little mistress. She sits in a spacious chair over which is thrown a great white fur rug, a capital background for the graceful woman whose gown of soft, green Indian shawlizes her completely with her picturesque personality and surroundings. The great desk nearby is heaped with letters and proofs of Mrs. Atherton's novel which the Lovells are bringing out. It will not be an erotic romance like "Hermia," but an idyllic romance, the scene of which is laid in California, on a ranch. A new dialect is introduced, and the heroine is a daughter of a bandit chief. It is rumored now and then that Mrs. Atherton is to wed the handsome, stalwart editor of Current Literature, whatever truth there may be in this report I know not, but I do know that they are very old friends. Mrs. Atherton leads a very quiet life, and especially so since the unpleasant and distasteful publicity of the pen clashing before referred to. Her time is devoted to her work, and she goes out only for her daily constitutional.

Before her husband died, while living in California, she used to long for literary fame and turn wistful eyes toward the east. Her intimate friend, to whom she confided her aspirations, was Sybil Sanderson, whose Effie novel made an astounding artistic Paris last year. Sybil was as eager to go upon the stage as Gertrude was to write, but both were opposed by their families. "We used to take long walks together and talk it over, and wonder if we should ever get out into the world and realize our ambitions. At last the way opened for both, and when we met, after the separation of years, in Paris, last summer, you can fancy how much there was to talk about."

FIRST SERIES ENDED.

The Two Boston Teams Put Up Magnificent Games.

BOTH GAINING A VICTORY.

Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Philadelphia Win Games in the National League, and New York and Boston the Brotherhood.

Boston, April 24.—The 1392 friends of the Boston National league team who went to see the closing game of the first series between their favorites and the Brooklyn team away in a very hilarious and exciting game. The victory was due to two causes: first, the home team had won three out of the four games in the series, and second, they had witnessed another splendid exhibition of ball playing on the part of the Boston team. The game opened with the Boston team at the bat, and they were quickly disposed of in one, two, three order, in the first two innings. In the third they scored their first run on singles by Sullivan, Smith and Nichols, and then by Doherty. The score again, except in the sixth, when they fell on Hughes' savagely and gave as fine an exhibition of scientific hitting as is not often seen. Tucker, the first man at the bat, drove a grounder between third and first short. Then Long and Donovan, right on edge, and some lively coaching was heard. Tucker stole second. Then Ganzel placed the ball very scientifically to short right field, Tucker scored.

Low got a rattling drive to left, on which Ganzel reached second. Brodie struck a slow liner to Hughes, who got it easily on the fly, and also doubled up Ganzel at second, who had started for third as soon as the ball was hit. Lowe stole second, aided by a wild throw by Smith to Collins, who gathered the ball well, but threw low to Foutz, and the ball went through the latter's legs. When he received it, Lowe had scored, and Smith was on third. Nichols drove a single between second and third, and Smith scored. Long got a rattling three-bagger to left, Nichols scored. The enthusiasm at this point was unbounded, and found vent in yells of all varieties. Donovan ended the slaughter by flying out first.

The visitors scored their only runs of the game in the first inning in the following manner: O'Brien, the first man at the bat, was given his base on balls. Collins got in a drive to right field, on which O'Brien took second. Each was advanced a bag by Nichols' wild throw, and both runners on base over short. With Foutz at the bat, Nichols sent in a ball, which looked very much like another wild pitch, Ganzel made a magnificent stop and threw to Long, who had covered second, in time to catch Burns, who was trying to purloin first base.

The next two men struck out. Although they had men on bases in the second, third fourth and fifth innings, the sharpest kind of fielding prevented them from scoring. In the third, after O'Brien struck out, Collins got in a rattling double to right field. Burns sent a high fly between left and center, which Donovan captured after a hard run, and with no time in which to recover sent the ball to "Pop" Smith at second to catch Collins, who started for third on the hit—a double play which evoked the most intense enthusiasm. In the fourth inning Foutz popped up a little fly midway between the pitcher's box and third base, which Tucker ran for. The ball dropped into his hands and then dropped to the ground. In being sent to first, Foutz hit sharply to short-stop, but Long repeated his feat of Tuesday, touching second, thereby retiring Foutz, who was forced, and sending the ball to Tucker in time to catch Pinkney. This exhibition of ball playing was loudly cheered. In the fifth inning, with two men out and with a man on first and one on second, Lowe made a very fine running stop of Pinkney's hard bounding hit and caught the runner at first with a lightning throw.

The score:
Boston..... 5 0 1 3 1 4 5 0
Long, ss..... 5 0 1 3 1 4 5 0
Donovan, cf..... 5 0 1 3 1 4 5 0
Sullivan, 1b..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Tucker, 1b..... 5 1 1 0 12 0 0 0
Ganzel, c..... 5 1 1 0 12 0 0 0
Lowe, 3b..... 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0
Brodie, r..... 4 0 0 0 1 4 0 0
Smith, 2b..... 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Nichols, p..... 4 1 3 0 0 0 7 4
Totals..... 40 5 13 15 2 26 15 4

BROOKLYN..... 3 1 0 0 3 0 0 0
O'Brien, 1b..... 3 1 0 0 3 0 0 0
Collins, 2b..... 3 1 0 0 3 0 0 0
Burns, rf..... 4 2 2 0 0 0 0 0
Four, 1b..... 3 1 0 0 3 0 0 0
Pinkney, 3b..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Corkhill, cf..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Smith, ss..... 3 0 0 0 1 8 0 0
Hughes, p..... 3 0 0 0 1 8 0 0
Totals..... 31 3 6 7 1 27 10 0
Innings..... 1 3 5 6 7 8 9
Boston..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Brooklyn..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Earned runs—Boston 1, Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Boston 1, Brooklyn 2. Errors—Boston 1, Brooklyn 2. Double plays—Donovan and Smith, Long and Tucker, Hughes and Collins. Umpires—Powers, Attleson, and Zim.

Pittsburg, 20; Cleveland, 12.
Pittsburg, April 23.—Not more than 150 persons witnessed the closing game of the Pittsburg-Cleveland National league series at Recreation park. Two youngsters, Daniels and Hartford, were the stars of the game. Cleveland, were put in the box and the players of both clubs jumped on them from the start, giving them each a severe drubbing. Eleven hits were made off Daniels and an even dozen off Hartford. The score was the largest since Cleveland won here this season, thirty-two runs being scored in the eight innings that were played, the game being called at the end of that inning. The Alleghenies tried two pitchers and the Cleveland had three.

Pittsburg..... 5 1 4 3 2 0 2 30
Cleveland..... 5 3 0 1 1 1 0 12
Earned runs—Pittsburg 4, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Pittsburg 12, Cleveland 11. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Daniels, Gray and Miller, Parsons and Dally, Sommer and Zimmer.

Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 6.
CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Cincinnati-Chicago game was played in a drizzling rain. The reds were the fortunate bachelors of the day and the costly errors of the visitors. Both pitchers were batted hard, but Sullivan was a trifle wild and his support was bad. The fielding of Beard and Cooney were the leading features. Attendance 1000.
Cincinnati..... 1 0 1 2 3 0 0 6
Chicago..... 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 6
Earned runs—Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4. Base hits—Cincinnati 9, Chicago 12. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Chicago 7. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Sullivan and Lauer.

New York, April 23.—The Philadelphia won the third of the four games here before a small attendance. The New Yorks put up an indifferent game in the field and failed to hit the Yankees when hits were needed. Rusie pitched in fine form, but poor support lost the game. Allen did the work at short, while Hamilton led both teams in batting.
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3
Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—Phi-

adelphia 6, New York 3. Errors—Philadelphia 1, New York 4. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Rusie and Sommer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Defeats Brooklyn, 10 to 1—No Game at Buffalo.

Boston, April 23.—At the Brotherhood grounds the home team reversed the result of the day before, and defeated their opponents by a score of 10 to 7, in a fairly well played and interesting game. Daley and Murphy and Van Halten and Daily were the respective batteries for Boston and Brooklyn. Both pitchers were wild at times, but each was caught without an error. The same nine executed the visitors by but two hits, but these included four doubles and Stove's home run, while the batting of the latter was confined to single hits. Barnes' judgment was considerably off on balls and strikes, and his decision was mainly against the home team. He was roundly criticized by the spectators. The attendance was 2430.

The game opened with the Boston team at the bat, Brown leading off with a hit, which was followed by a lively everything by Rich anderson went out, Bauer to Orr, and Brown scored on Stove's drive over the left field fence. Two more runs were added in the fifth, Stove, after Richardson had struck out, making a hit, and scoring on another error by Stove. The game was then a long drive for two batters to right field by Brothers. They increased the runs in the sixth inning, Murphy opening with a two bigger, scoring on Brown's single, he on Richardson's, and Stove, who had been seen first, crossing the plate on a smashing double by Nash. The latter scored on Brother's single, who took third on Ward's wide throw, and came home on a wild pitch by Van Halten, a total of six runs, all earned.

Brooklyn scored first in the second inning, Ward getting first on a single, third on an error by Orr, and home on Joyce's out by Daley to Brothers. In the fourth four runs were added by hits of Ward, Orr and Van Halten, and a home run by Daley. In the sixth, Daley, who had taken first on balls, being advanced by Van Halten's single, and scoring on another by Seery, Van Halten and home on two wild pitches by Daley. The score:

Boston..... 10 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brown, cf..... 5 2 3 4 0 2 0 0 0
Rich, 1b..... 5 2 3 4 0 2 0 0 0
Stove, rf..... 4 3 3 6 0 1 0 1 0
Nash, 3b..... 4 2 3 3 0 0 4 1 0
Brooklyn..... 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Quinn, 1b..... 5 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 1
Irwin, ss..... 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0
Murphy, c..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Daley, p..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1
Totals..... 39 10 13 26 2 26 15 4
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston..... 2 0 0 0 2 6 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn..... 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 0 6 7
Earned runs—Boston 10, Brooklyn 7. Base hits—Boston 12, Brooklyn 3. Errors—Boston 4, Brooklyn 3. Double plays—Ward and Orr, Umpires—Barnes and Gaffney.

Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, April 23.—The attendance at Exposition park was lighter than at any of the previous games, but the play was called for the last of the Chicago-Pittsburg Players' league opening series. The weather was threatening, and play had to be stopped in the fourth inning on account of a light shower. The game was resumed after a ten minutes' wait. The game was probably the most interesting of the series, the score being close and uncertain until the last—namely, when Pittsburg broke even on the series, winning the game by a score of 4 to 3.
Pittsburg..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3
Earned runs—Pittsburg 2, Chicago 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 11, Chicago 11. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Chicago 2. Batteries—Gavin and Quinn, Boyle and Visser.

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
NEW YORK, April 23.—The New York team beat the Phillies in a very lively game. Several good plays were made. Ewing sent a tall over the left field fence, which is over thirty feet in height and a distance of 335 feet from the plate.

New York..... 0 1 0 1 3 3 0 0 0 8
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Earned runs—New York 6. Base hits—New York 15, Philadelphia 6. Errors—New York 1, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, Buffinton and Cross.

No Game at Buffalo.
BUFFALO, April 23.—The Buffalo-Cleveland brotherhood game was prevented by rain.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Hartford, 8; Baltimore, 3.
BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Hartford got a batting streak in the fifth inning, sending the ball all over the field, making six runs, five of which were earned. German, Baltimore's best pitcher, did good work up to this morning, but one hit he made made his delivery. Baltimore in general was off.

Winkelman of Hartford was a useful right fielder and Moore's catching was faultless. Sutton's home run in the eighth inning was the longest hit here this season.
Hartford..... 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8
Baltimore..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3
Earned runs—Hartford 6, Baltimore 3. Base hits—Hartford 15, Baltimore 12. Errors—Hartford 1, Baltimore 5. Batteries—O'Connell and Moore, German and Townsend.

Washington, 11; New Haven, 5.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Up to the sixth inning the visitors were doing very well, but the Washingtons managed to tie the score, after which the visitors went to pieces and made several palpable errors. The Washingtons solved Doran's effective drop ball for several times during the game, and a triple which cleared the bases. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning, on account of darkness.

Washington..... 0 0 1 2 0 7 1 0 11
New Haven..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
Earned runs—Washington 7, New Haven 5. Base hits—Washington 16, New Haven 6. Errors—Washington 1, New Haven 4. Batteries—Phillips and Kiddle, Doran and Hottel.

Newark, 14; Worcester, 3.
NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—The Newark defeated the Worcester in a heavy hitting game. Miller, Newark's star pitcher, was hit by a batted ball in the first inning and his right thumb was broken. He will be laid up for three months at least.
Newark..... 4 0 0 4 0 3 3 0 0 14
Worcester..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3
Earned runs—Newark 14, Worcester 3. Base hits—Newark 19, Worcester 13. Errors—Newark 3, Worcester 4. Batteries—Miles, Gilroy and Duffy, Burns and Wilson.

Automatic Photographing.

The latest development of the penny automatic delivery box is a machine for taking portraits, which will shortly be competing in railway stations and other public places with the sweetmeat and cigarette boxes. The machine is in the form of a large square box, mounted on a hollow pedestal. On the front center is a small lens, surmounted by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the top left hand corner, while a smaller slot for half pence, in the opposite corner, is for the supply of brass folding frames for the mounting of the photographs. The person to be photographed takes his stand in front of the lens, with his back to a post or rail fixed at a distance of three feet from the machine, and adjusts himself so that his full face shall be reflected in the mirror.

With his left hand he then puts a penny in the slot and remains motionless for five seconds, when the sound of a bell announces that the impression is complete. In forty seconds more the finished photograph, on a metal plate, drops through the delivery hole on to a small shelf, and the process is complete. An extra half penny will procure a suitable frame, but this luxury is optional. The impressions resemble those of the cheap glass positive photographs, only that tinplate is substituted for glass. The mechanism is at present a secret, but the principle appears to be that of a rotary arm, which carries the plate through a series of chemical baths till the impression is developed and fixed—London Times.

A Ghastly Banquet.

April never comes but that I think of a prominent local politician of the west side, who was born in this month, and who, some years ago, left one of the oldest wills on record. Among its curious provisions were that, instead of being buried, he should be dissected, and his skeleton carefully preserved and mounted; that on the skull should be written the names of the five women he had loved during his lifetime, and upon his birthday a supper party should be held by his friends, at which his skeleton should be brought out and christened with champagne.

He left a small fortune, and his instructions are followed out to the letter every year. His friends include a score of physicians, writers and politicians, who meet on his birthday night, have a good supper, at which his skeleton occupies a chair, and when the toasts begin, they pour a glass of wine over the strange skull. The names are still there, but blurred and faint, though, in the strange way, not one of the bearers of the will is yet dead. When the conviviality is over the remains are locked up for another year. The friends, however, are passing away, and of the original forty only twenty-seven remain.—New York Star.

All Solid Men.

The Thrall family, of Windsor, Conn., are all solid folk. There are six persons in the household; weight, 245 eight boys and one girl's age, 245 pounds. The eldest boy, Charles, is thirty years ago, and his weight is 245 pounds. Horace is 66 and strong, and he weighs 245 pounds.

Oliver is 60 and weighs 208; Joseph is 58 and his weight is 248. Thomas, who was first selectman of his town for several years, died eighteen months ago. His weight was 268 pounds. Ed is 48 years old and weighs 240 pounds. Samuel, the lightest boy in the family, weighs 170 pounds. William, the youngest, weighs an even 200 pounds. All the boys are in good health and still accumulating solid tissue.—Exchange.

Mahometan Pilgrims in Danger.

Mahometan pilgrims to Medina and Mecca will encounter worse hardships and dangers this year than usual. Owing to an insufficient rainfall during the last few seasons in the province of Hedjaz—the Arabian holy land—famine prevails throughout the district and renders the natives eager to rob and plunder at every opportunity. The leading routes to Medina and Mecca are most insecure, robbers lying in wait for travelers and merchandise, while the tribes are constantly fighting among themselves to secure the scanty pasture for their cattle.—London Graphic.

Mrs. Whitney's Decorations.

The floral decorations in Mrs. Whitney's house, at her Easter dance, were something beautiful to see. The white and gold ballroom was decorated almost entirely with lilies, while the halls resembled a spring garden, with boxes of hyacinths, tulips and jonquils. The balustrades of the broad staircases were hung with orchids and smilax. Mrs. Whitney received her guests in the red room, the decorations of which were entirely of red roses.—New York World.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, who edits The Magazine of American History, is a well known historical scholar. She is the author of a "History of the City of New York" and does some work on papers to be read before the New York Historical society. She has also written children's poems and is, altogether, a hard worker. She is an elderly woman with a shrewd but pleasant face, and works in a large room fitted up with every editorial convenience and luxury.

Thieves are using a contrivance looking like an ordinary walking stick, but which is so arranged that by pressing a spring at the handle the ferrule will spread apart and form a sort of spring clip that will take hold of anything that is within reach. The thing is called "the continental lifting stick," and is used to take goods from behind counters when the shopman's back is turned.

The Premier Building society, of Melbourne, by far the largest institution of the kind in all those colonies, has suddenly stopped payment. Hundreds of poor persons of both sexes are ruined. The failure resulted from reckless speculation in land during the late land boom.

The Musical Poodle.

A gentleman, who had retired from business, devoted himself, heart and soul, to the enjoyment of music. Every member of the household was by degrees involved more or less in the same occupation, and even the housemaid could in time bear a part in a chorus. One individual alone in the family seemed to have no taste for sweet sounds—this was a small poodle; but the gentleman firmly resolved to make this animal bear some part or other in the concert, and by perseverance he attained his object. Every time that a false note escaped either from instrument or voice—as often as any blunder, of whatever kind, was committed by the members of this musical family, down came its master's cane on the back of the unfortunate poodle, till she howled and growled again.

The poodle perceived the meaning of these unkind chastisements, and instead of becoming sulky showed every disposition to howl on the instant a false note was uttered without waiting for the blow. By and by a mere glance of the master's eye was sufficient to make the animal howl to admiration. In the end the poodle became so thoroughly acquainted with false notes that the slightest mistake of the kind was always signified by a yell from her. Sometimes her master and his friends took a pleasure in annoying the dog by emitting all sorts of harsh sounds from instrument and voice. On such occasions the creature lost all self command, her eyes shot forth bright flashes and she sent forth long and frightful howls. But persons were obliged to be careful not to go too far, for when the dog's patience was very much tired she became altogether wild and would fly fiercely at the tormentors and their instruments.—New York Mail and Express.

She Felt Insulted.

"I think you are too stupid for anything," "Pardon me, but it was purely a mistake."

"Make out my bill and I will leave the house."

"Yes, ma'am."

This is only part of a spicy dialogue in which a plain looking, impulsive woman and a hotel clerk were the characters. It was spoken at the Richelieu. After the vexed guest had left the office the clerk explained the cause of the trouble.

"It's like this," he said. "When a lady unaccompanied by a male escort comes to a hotel she sends her name to the office by the bell boy. Then she is registered and given apartments. Now, this woman did not have a card at hand when she came in, and I put her name down just as I understood it from the lips of the boy. She came in here about fifteen minutes ago and, turning over the register to the date when she arrived, espied in my bold handwriting the name 'Mrs. E. B., Louisville, Ky.'"

"When she read that she was well nigh dead. She raved about here, called me stupid and threatened to go away if I didn't 's'pose I 's'posed' had spelled that perhaps I had spelled correctly."

"Indeed you have." Forest Song
Summer Woods

Oliver is 60 and weighs 208; Joseph is 58 and his weight is 248. Thomas, who was first selectman of his town for several years, died eighteen months ago. His weight was 268 pounds. Ed is 48 years old and weighs 240 pounds. Samuel, the lightest boy in the family, weighs 170 pounds. William, the youngest, weighs an even 200 pounds. All the boys are in good health and still accumulating solid tissue.—Exchange.

The various uses of that seaweed is now found to be applicable are far in excess of what were ever dreamed of in years past. Formerly iodine, bromine, magnesia, and potash salts were the chief products of this beautiful substance of nature, which was also employed as the case now, when more or less decomposed, as a fertilizer on land adjoining the seacoast, its yield of ammonia being upwards of 2 per cent. Some varieties were collected as articles of food in Scotland, Ireland, Norway, etc. Of late years seaweed has been made into charcoal, and into a material for whip handles, and still more recently the curi-ous substance known as algin has been produced from it, having been introduced as a stratum for photographic films, and for other purposes.

From this material, algin, what is termed alginic acid is likewise obtained, and by acting upon the latter with nitric acid a new light colored dye, which is insoluble in water, but dissolves in alkalis, yielding a brown solution, has been discovered. It is said that the ammoniacal solution of this new product dyes cotton a fine B

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:
Old Colony Depot, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Ledge Office, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plummer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.

High water at 2.15 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.49 A. M.; Sets at 6.36 P. M.
Moon sets at 12.01 A. M.
First Quarter, April 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Gardeners are busy.

The tulip beds look sick.

George Foster of Chestnut street is able to be out.

T. A. Whicher and family are now at their Adams street residence, Quincy.

Mr. Arthur P. Benson has just returned from a four months' absence in Syracuse, N. Y.

Auctioneer Lombard has an auction on Sand street, South Braintree, tomorrow, of 300 hogs.

W. F. Loud of West Quincy, lost a horse which he valued at \$400, the first of the week.

The three representatives from this district voted in favor of biennial election Wednesday.

Mr. Richard Larkin, Franklin street, has a pneumonia, about six years old, ill with pneumonia.

Michael O'Hara is having the foundation laid for a dwelling house on South street, Quincy Point.

Mr. Walter B. Holden and Mr. Henry R. Holden of Quincy, are in New York, on business.

Mr. John Gordon, through trial of his daughter, has a little thirteen year old son, who is ill with pneumonia.

Showers were predicted for to-day, but all signs fail for dry weather. It is about two weeks since it rained.

Miss Minnie Townsend, Franklin street, is still suffering from the effects of a fall which she met with some time ago.

The Old Colony's landscape gardener has laid out two new plots on the West side of the track, at the Wollaston depot.

L. Ray Taber, the confectionery and cigar dealer in the Adams building, is having a closing out sale and will vacate his store May 1.

Eleven granite quarries are being worked in West Quincy at the present time, which were not in operation last year. Eight to the west of the depot, and three on the Commons.

Mrs. N. J. Willis will hold spiritualist meetings at Faxon Hall, Sunday, at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. The spirit of the late Rev. Samuel Kelly is expected to lead the afternoon service.

Miss Mary Sullivan, on Water street, had a very painful operation performed on Wednesday morning by Dr. Sheahan. The young lady is gaining and will soon be herself again.

The Street Railway Co. has been obliged to raise the trolley wire one foot over the present height, making it now twenty feet above the track at the South Quincy railroad crossing.

William Good, who has carried on the shoe store near the South Quincy depot the past few years, has sold his business to Mr. Dacey. Mr. Good was obliged to sell out on account of ill health.

At the festival of days to be given next month by the Universalist Ladies' Aid Society a baby show will be held the first afternoon, if pleasant; if not, on the following afternoon. A small souvenir will be presented each baby. Tableaux in the afternoon and dramatic entertainment in the evening are the attractions for the second day.

The owners of the quarries at a meeting Tuesday evening came to the conclusion that they could not accede to the demands of the quarrymen for 22 1/2 cents per hour, and wrote a communication to the Quarrymen's Union to that effect. The Union met Wednesday evening and decided, it is reported, to stick to its demand.

Malcolm McPhee and Angus Beton of South Quincy, leave today for San Francisco. They go via the "Santa Fe Route" from Chicago. Tickets were procured from John W. Golden, station agent at Quincy Adams, who is prepared to furnish through tickets and sleeping car accommodations to anybody travelling in that direction, on application.

RANDOLPH.

Business men are negotiating for ice, thereby getting a lower rate.

DEDHAM.

Thomas Murphy has been appointed Superintendent of Streets by the Selectmen.

MILTON.

The Dorchester Glee Club gave a concert, the last of the season, in Associates' hall Wednesday evening.

DORCHESTER.

The Ashmont Improvement Club has received a gift of thirty-five trees from the city of Boston, and they are being set out.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Patrick Sullivan will build a large dwelling house, on Washington street.

Mr. Henry Snow and Thomas Downey, are building off Washington street.

A cellar is being put in for Mr. Thomas Phillips off Pearl street.

HYDE PARK.

A rich minstrel entertainment was given by the Serenaders, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The local hits were good, and the singing fine. T. W. Darling was interloper and the end men, C. E. Roberts, E. W. Boyd, W. T. Morley and G. W. Rogers.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

WEYMOUTH.

"The May Flower," the advertising sheet of the fair to be held by the ladies of the First Universalist Society of Weymouth on the evenings of April 29 and 30 and May 1, has reached us. It is a very attractive paper.

A musical and literary entertainment was given in the lecture room of the Union church Wednesday evening. Prizes were awarded for excellencies in declamation. The judges were Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, Rev. W. L. Smith and Mr. J. F. Dwight. The competitors for the prizes were: Mrs. Gilbert Nash, Mrs. G. W. White, Mrs. Nellie W. Bryant, Miss Lena F. Bagley, Miss Ella Sheppard, Miss Theresa Jenkins, Mr. Gilman C. Fisher, Dr. F. P. Virgin, Dr. G. D. Bullock, Mr. Walter R. Marsh, Master Oliver B. Loud, Master Richard Dorr. The first prize, an elegant copy of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," was awarded Mrs. Nellie W. Bryant.

The second prize, a regular Longfellow's complete works, was awarded to Miss Lena F. Bagley.

A meeting of the published for the popular prejudice against women.

Weymouth was held in the High School building at 3.45 this afternoon. Mrs. Mary Hunt of Hyde Park, gave an address on "Scientific temperance instruction in the public schools." The lecturer told the history of the work in which she is engaged and the great success which has attended the movement. In a specially effective manner she presented the opportunity which teachers have of working for the future, by instructing the young in regard to the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating beverages. She spoke for nearly two hours, and from first to last held the undivided attention of her audience. In addition to the teachers of the town, Mr. Gilman O. Fisher, superintendent of schools, the members of the school board, several of the clergymen and other citizens of the town were present.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

Help on the Revenue.

The very low postal rates on flowers, one cent for two ounces, should induce every person in Plymouth to send these fragrant and delightful harbingers of Spring to their friends by mail. Every precaution is taken to have them transmitted promptly, and with the addition of a special delivery stamp they are pouched with the letter mail, and delivered by special carrier within one half hour after reaching their destination. We hear of a party who gathered Mayflowers in the woods last Monday morning, dispatched them by the 9.30 mail, with special delivery stamp attached, and they were delivered on the Back Bay, in Boston, before noon. This was much better than the express could do, and at less cost, besides helping the postal revenue with reference to the anticipated free delivery system. Remember this item when you have Mayflowers to send.—Memorial.

Miss Elizabeth Waldron of Quincy, will be married on Monday evening to Mr. Henry Fitzgerald of Boston. The wedding will be at the home of Mr. S. F. Willard on Hancock street.

Willie at the Steamer House is to go into training, under the direction of Mike, in order to cover the distance to the house within the limit, which is fifteen seconds. With careful training, and daily use of the sweaters, no doubt he will be able accomplish the feat after a few days.

Rain this afternoon, first time for two weeks.

—Franklin Otis Howard, one of Brockton's pioneer shoe manufacturers, died Wednesday evening, aged 71 years.

—Odd Fellows exemplification at Brockton today.

OF TREELESS OAKLAND.

Prentice Mulford Has Been Lying About It for Twenty Years.
[Special Correspondence.]

OAKLAND, Cal., April 19.—During my long stay away from California I used to become garrulous in telling eastern people what a beautiful spot the city of Oakland was built on. I said many, many times that as you approached Oakland on the ferry boat from San Francisco you saw scarcely any houses—only trees—a roof or church spire sticking out here and there, but all the rest a sea of the dark green foliage of the live oaks—to me the most beautiful of the oak species—a tree whose intent seemed to give shade and protection, its limbs curved in so gracefully, and having always the tendency to spread in a sort of umbrella fashion toward the earth.

So in the course of ten or fifteen years, while in "the states," I told this story of beautiful Oakland embowered in her grove of native oaks for six or seven miles. I said that Oakland was one place which gave proof that the American could spare a tree and knew a tree also that was beautiful even if it was native to the soil, and that he would not cut such a tree down and immediately supply its place with an uglier one, a scrubber one and a more sickly one, because it came from another country and it had become a fashion and a craze to plant it and insist upon it that it was an ornament.

Yet to an extent this is just what the Oaklanders have done.

How I have unconsciously lied about Oakland all these years! I return and find the native oaks nearly all cut down. I find Oakland as seen from the Bay of San Francisco, not a sea of foliage, but a sea of house-tops, and many of them ugly house-tops. I find Oakland grown out of all remembrance, her avenues stretching miles and miles away into what was open country, but quite bare of trees. A tree here seems an offense. It is cut down on the least pretext. I have talked with various people here about it in a faint hearted sort of way, and asked them why they were so hostile to trees. The variety of reasons given me is surprising. One said: "Well, you know, we want to get all the sun we can about our houses. The trees keep it off."

Another said: "O, they're dirty things about a house, and especially about a store. They're shedding things all the time—leaves and bugs and worms."

I asked why they cut down the roadside trees. "Well," said a man, "because the roadmasters are down on 'em. They keep the sun off and the roads won't dry up fast enough, and get so muddy."

They have no rain here at all for a full six months, and during that season the dust that is developed is something not to be understood or appreciated by an eastern man until he gets on some of these roads and tries to see it—which he does.

They read, because he will carry enough by the full complement of all farm in his eyes. When his single dissenting vote blows him to some purr-matter later, Senator Teller pronounced his purpose not to go (in dust) farms, that gave to the secretary of the Union through the option of redeeming the certificate.

And the air here will turn mud to dust in no time at all, to speak hyperbolically and ly-borensly. It has wonderful drying properties.

I never quarrel with other people's tastes. If a man prefers a desert to live on and must make a desert about him in order to live comfortably, I say he ought to have the desert. It is his right. In this country the rattlesnake, the burrowing owl, which seems to turn its head clear round as if it were built with a ball and socket joint in the neck, and the ground squirrel—a dirt colored quadruped with a fringed, emaciated tail, a cross between a rat and a squirrel, a poor, degraded thing, not fit to eat, always full of fleas and endowed with a wonderful capacity for tumbling into its hole, where you can't get it when shot dead—I say all these creatures prefer and enjoy to live on treeless, arid, sun baked lands. And really many of the people here, in the matter of trees, seem to have the same tastes, and they have a right to have them, because they can't help having them.

I wonder what in the future is done with a man who has lied about Oakland as I have done for ten or fifteen years. I didn't mean to lie. I thought I was telling the truth. Still I did lie all the time. There is a remark somewhere which reads, "All liars shall have a share in the lake of fire and brimstone." There seems no modification in this matter, no exceptions at all where a persevering course of lying such as mine has been could have extenuating circumstances connected with it so as to soften down the penalty attached. It has a black and sulphurous look for me.

Some might infer on reading this that I was abusing or finding fault with Oakland. No, I am not. The Oakland people know better than I do what they want. If a man prefers sour milk for breakfast and I want sweet milk, should I quarrel with him on account of his preference for sour? By no means. The rattlesnake, horned toad, tarantulas, burrowing owls and ground squirrels prefer their town lots without trees. Do I quarrel with them? No. Ever since man commenced or was commenced has he quarreled, fought, killed, burned and roasted his fellow man, because fellow man might not like, or believe, or do, or eat, or drink what he did not think proper to do, believe, eat or drink what the other thought the thing for himself, whether it was or not—and in many cases it was not. No. Mine is simply the peaceful, beneficent attitude of mere difference of opinion or taste. The eagle soars. The mole burrows. Shall the mole persecute the eagle for soaring? Or vice versa?

Alameda, next to Oakland, and in substance a continuation of it, is a very beautiful place yet. Yet the anti-tree mania prevails there. Often when a street is newly graded the trees must go. And they are going.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

ANDERSONVILLE.

An Able Speech by Congressman E. A. MORSE.

The National House of Representatives had under consideration on Monday last, a bill to pension the few remaining survivors of Andersonville, Libbey, and Belle Isle, and other Southern prisons. The bill failed of the necessary two-thirds vote on suspension day, but had a large majority and will undoubtedly pass a little later. Congressman Morse defended the measure in a speech occupying seven pages of the Congressional Record, of which the following is a brief extract:

MR. SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri says this bill should not pass because the prisoners of war were not as deserving as men at the front, and that this bill discriminates against men in the ranks and who were not taken prisoners. I ask the gentleman from Missouri could any campaign or any hardship endured by soldiers at the front equal the tortures of the damned that were suffered by the Union prisoners confined in Libby, or Belle Isle, and in that living hell called Andersonville? Mr. Speaker, no tongue can tell, no artist can paint, no words can describe the sufferings of the Union soldiers at Andersonville.

Several years ago I paid a visit with my wife to the beautiful city of Augusta, Ga., and there I saw the Confederate monument, surrounded by statues of heroic size of the Confederate generals, Lee, Johnson, and others. On that monument I read this inscription: "No cause rose so white and fair, none fell so pure of crime; and that monument stands and that inscription is inscribed within forty miles of that living hell called Andersonville, over whose portals should have been inscribed 'Abandon hope, ye who enter here.'"

Why, I have on my desk here a letter from a man who says he entered that place weighing 100 pounds, and when he left it weighed seventy-nine pounds. He says to satisfy the gnawing and pangs of hunger he often crawled on his hands and knees to the sinks and ate undigested food. Can any money consideration compensate these men? Shall we refuse to the survivors of that horrible place among others the small amount called for by this bill?

Once more, it must be borne in mind that these men were daily offered food and shelter and relief if they would desert the old flag and enlist in the Confederate army. And with that promise before them untold thousands of our brave boys chose to die. Ay, they died "far from home, far from loved ones." They died "with their backs to the field and their feet to the foe." They died "with no blot on their name, and looked proudly to heaven from their death-bed of fame." They died unknelt, unshrouded, unconfined and unknown, and untold thousands of them are sleeping in the last, long sleep. And

shall this great, and rich, and powerful nation, with boundless resources and overflowing Treasury, refuse to the survivors the relief called for by this bill? Most of the survivors of Andersonville, Belle Isle, and Libby have answered to their names at the roll-call on the other shore, and there are comparatively few persons who will be reached by this bill, and comparatively small money will be required to meet it. And I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the dictates of justice and humanity, as well as the promises that were made, unwritten though they be, to the soldiers of the Union in the hour of the nation's deadly peril forbid that we should hesitate for one single moment.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Tarsney] tells us that he was a prisoner in Andersonville. He says that he knows other places that he should have preferred to have boarded, but, on the whole, he gives rather a rose-colored view of that place, and he has also obtained permission for himself and others to extend his remarks in the Record. I pity any Union soldier who will defend that place or vote against this bill. As an offset to his testimony on this subject, I desire to extend my remarks in the Record by printing the following statement from a Union soldier who was confined in Andersonville, prefacing it with testimony from rebel sources:

Every morning after roll-call, thousands of sick gathered at the south gate, where the doctors made some pretense of affording medical relief. The scene there reminded me of the illustrations in my Sunday school lessons of that time when "great multitudes came unto him," by the shores of the Sea of Galilee, "having with them those that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed and many others."

Had the crowds worn the flowing robes of the East, the picture would have lacked nothing but the presence of the "Son of Man," to make it complete. Here were the burning sands and the parching sun; higher came scores of groups of three or four comrades, laboriously staggering under the weight of a blanket in which they had carried a disabled and dying friend from some distant part of the stockade. Beside them hobbled the scrobutics, with swollen and distorted limbs, each more loathsome and nearer death than the lepers whom Christ's divine touch made whole. Dozens unable to walk, and having no comrades to carry them, crawled painfully along, with frequent stops, on their hands and knees. Every form of intense physical suffering that it is possible for disease to induce in the human frame was visible at these daily parades of the sick of the prison.

As 3,076 died in August there were probably 12,000 dangerously sick at any given time during the month, and a large

part of these collected at the south gate every morning. Measurably calloused as we had become by the daily sights of horror around us, we encountered spectacles in these gatherings which no amount of visible misery could accustom us to. I remember one especially that has burned itself deep into my memory; it was that of a young man not over twenty-five, who a few weeks ago (his clothes looked comparatively new) had evidently been the picture of manly beauty and youthful vigor. He had a well knit, lithe form; dark curling hair fell over a forehead which had once been fair, and his eyes still showed that they had gleamed with a bold adventurous spirit. The red clover leaf on his cap showed that he belonged to the First Division of the Second Corps, and three chevrons on his arm showed that he was a sergeant, and the stripe at his cuff that he was a veteran. Some kind-hearted boys had found him in a miserable condition on the north side, and had carried him over in a blanket to where the doctors could see him. He had but little clothing on save his blouse and cap. Ulcers of some kind had formed on his abdomen; these were now masses of squirming worms.

It was so much worse than the usual forms of suffering that quite a little crowd of compassionate spectators gathered round and expressed their pity. The sufferer turned to one who lay beside him with: "If we were only under the old Stars and Stripes we wouldn't care a God damn for a few worms, would we?"

This was not profane. It was an utterance from the depths of a brave man's heart, couched in the strongest language at his command.

It seemed terrible that so gallant a soul should depart from earth in this miserable fashion. Some of us, much moved by the sight, went to the doctors and put the case as strong as possible, begging them to do something to relieve him from his sufferings. They declined to see the case, but got rid of us by giving us a bottle of turpentine, with directions to pour it upon the ulcers to kill the maggots. We did so. It must have been cruel torture, and as absurd remedially as cruel, but our hero kept his teeth and endured it without a groan. He was then carried out of the hospital to die.

I said the doctors made a pretense of affording medical relief. It was hardly that, since about all the prescription for those inside the stockade consisted in giving a handful of sumac berries to each of those complaining of scurvy. The berries might have done some good had there been enough of them, and had their action been assisted by proper food. As it was they were probably nearly, if not wholly, useless. Nothing was given to arrest the ravages of dysentery.

A limited number of the worst cases were admitted to the hospital each day. As this only had a capacity for about one-quarter of the sick in the stockade, new patients could only be admitted as others died. It seemed any way like signing a man's death warrant to send him to the hospital, as three out of every four who went out there died.

The following from the official report of the hospital shows this:

Total number admitted,	12,400
Died,	8,063
Exchanged,	823
Oath of allegiance,	25
Sent elsewhere,	2,880
Average deaths, 76 per cent.	12,400

Certainly this continent has never seen, and I fervently trust it will never see again, such a gigantic concentration of misery as that hospital displayed daily. The official statistics tell the story of this with terrible brevity. There were 3,709 in the hospital in August; 1,489 (nearly every other man) died. The rate afterward became much higher than this.

The most conspicuous suffering was in the gangrene ward. Horrible sores, spreading almost visibly from hour to hour, devoured men's limbs and bodies. I remember one ward in which the ulcerations appeared to be altogether in the back, where they ate out the tissue between the skin and the ribs. The attendants appeared to be trying to arrest the process of the sloughing by drenching the sores with a solution of blue vitrol. This was exquisitely painful, and in the morning, when the drenching was going on, the whole hospital rang with the most agonizing screams. But the gangrene mostly attacked the legs and arms. Sometimes it killed men inside of a week; sometimes they lingered on indefinitely. I remember one man in the stockade who cut his hand with the sharp corner of a card of corn-bread he was lifting from the ration wagon; gangrene set in immediately, and he died four days afterward.

One form that was quite prevalent was a cancer of the lower lip. It seemed to start in one corner of the mouth, and it finally ate out the whole side of the face. Of course the sufferer had the greatest trouble in eating and drinking. For the latter it was customary to whittle out a little wooden tube and fasten it in a tin cup, through which he could suck up the water. As this mouth cancer seemed contagious none of us would allow any one afflicted with it to use any of our cooking utensils.

The rebel doctors at the hospital resorted to wholesale amputation to check the progress of the gangrene. They had a two hours' session of limb-losing every morning, each of which resulted in quite a pile of severed members. I presume more bungling operations are rarely seen outside of Russian or Turkish hospitals. Their unskillfulness was apparent even to non-scientific observers like myself. The standard of medical education in the South, as indeed every other form of education was quite low. The chief surgeon of the prison Dr. Isiah White, and perhaps two or three others seemed to be gentlemen of fair abil-

ities and attainments. The remainder were of that class of illiterate and unlearned quacks, who physic and blister the poor whites and negroes in the country districts of the South; who believe they can stop bleeding at the nose by repeating a verse from the Bible; who think that in gathering their favorite remedy of boneseat, if they cut the stem upward it will purge their patients, and if downward it will vomit them, and who hold there is nothing so good for fits as a black cat, killed in the dark of the moon, cut open and bound while yet warm upon the naked chest of the victim of the convulsions.

They had a case of instruments captured from some of our field hospitals, which were dull and fearfully out of order. With poor instruments in unskilled hands the operations became mangling. In the hospital I saw an admirable illustration of the affection which a sailor will lavish on a ship's boy to whom he takes a fancy, and makes his "chicken," as the phrase is. The United States sloop Water Witch had recently been captured in Ossabaw Sound and her crew brought to the prison. One of her boys, a bright, handsome little fellow of about fifteen, had lost one of his arms in the fight. He was brought into the hospital, and the old fellow whose "chicken" he was, was allowed to accompany and nurse him. This old "barnacle back" was as surly a growler as ever went aloft, but to his "chicken" he was as tender and thoughtful as a woman. They found a shady nook in one corner, and any moment one looked in that direction the old tar could be seen hard at work on something for the pleasure and comfort of his pet. Now he was dressing the wound as deftly and gently as a mother handling a new born babe; now he was trying to concoct some relish out of the slender materials he could beg or steal from the quartermaster; now trying to arrange the shade of the bed of pine leaves in a more comfortable manner; now repairing or washing his clothes, and so on.

All the sailors were particularly favored by being allowed to bring their bags in untouched by the guards. This "chicken" had a wonderful supply of clothes, the handwork of his protector, who, like most good sailors, was very skillful with a needle. He had suits of fine, white duck, embroidered with blue in a way that would rival the heart of a fine lady, and blue suits similarly embroidered with white. No belle ever kept her clothes in better order than these were. When the duck came up from the old sailor's patient washing it was as spotless as new-fallen snow.

I found my chum in a very bad condition, his appetite was entirely gone, but he had an inordinate craving for tobacco, for a strong, black plug, which he smoked in a pipe. He had already traded off all his brass buttons to the guards for this. I had accumulated a few buttons to bribe the guard to take me out for wood, and I gave these also for tobacco for him. When I awoke one morning the man who lay next to me on the right was dead, having died some time during the night. I searched his pockets and took what was in them. These were a silk pocket handkerchief, a gutta-percha pipe, a comb, a pencil, and a leather pocketbook, making in all a nice little find. I handed over to the guard which I had inherited from the intestate deceased for a handful of peaches, and a handful of hardy ripe figs, and a long plug of tobacco. I hastened back to Watta expecting that the figs and peaches would do him a world of good. At first I did not show him the tobacco, as I was strongly opposed to his using it, thinking that it was making him much worse. But he looked at the tempting peaches and figs with lack-luster eyes; he was too far gone to care for them. He pushed them back to me saying, faintly, "No, you take them, Mac; I don't want them; I can't eat 'em."

I then produced the tobacco, and his face lighted up. Concluding that this was all the comfort he could have and that I might as well gratify him, I cut up some of the weed, filled his pipe, and lighted it. He smoked calmly and almost happily all the afternoon, hardly speaking a word to me. As it grew dark, he asked me to bring him a drink. I did so, and as I raised him up, he said, "Mac, this thing is ended. Tell father that I stood it as long as I could, and—"

The death rattle sounded in his throat, and when I laid him back all was over. Straightening out his limbs, folding his hands across his breast, and composing his features as best I could, I laid down beside the body and slept till morning, when I did what little else I could toward preparing for the grave all that was left of my long-suffering little friend. * * * * *

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have established the fact that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Tarsney] was quite correct in his statement that these Southern prisoners, and Andersonville in particular, were not desirable boarding-places. I do not charge all the Southern people with the crime here recited. Undoubtedly many of them knew little or nothing of it; undoubtedly most of them, moved by dictates of humanity, would have denounced it if they did now had they known it. But, Mr. Speaker, the fact remains that Andersonville was one of the blackest crimes that stains the pages of history, for which some one besides that poor old wretch Wirz was responsible. There is truth and force in the words of that trembling, miserable wretch who said under the shadow of the gallows on which he was hanged, that he was only a subaltern who obeyed and was to die for obeying the orders of his superiors. I have no wish to revive old memories or open the wounds of the war, but I was myself a Union soldier and taken a prisoner, though never in Andersonville. For this reason, in justice to my comrades, I cannot listen to the statements of the gentleman from Missouri and remain silent.

Most of the actors in this terrible drama of Andersonville have gone to a higher court to answer before the judge of all the earth, and I leave them there.

In the words of the immortal Lincoln: "With charity for all and malice toward none," we forgive the awful crime, we forget Andersonville, Belle Isle, and Libby, or more loyal men and traitors equal, never.

There can be no question about the justice of the pending bill. The loyal men and women of the country demand it. And though it may not secure the thirds vote necessary to its passage, it has a suspension of the rules today, we have a record on this question, we have simple, and its passage by the Fifty-ninth Congress is certain, and long-delayed justice to all defenders of the flag and the followers of the Union by this republican Congress and this republican administration is near at hand.

RECORDED SALES.

Recent Transfers of Real Estate in Quincy and Vicinity.

The Banker and Tradesman of April 24, reports the following real estate transfers:

In this City.
Elisha Hobart to M. M. Hobart et al. \$100.
Charles W. Higgins to Antonio Suman \$2,500.
Annie S. Marsh et al. to C. R. Sherman \$1.

Noah Curtis to B. F. Curtis, \$1.
Abner L. Baker to Richard Smith, \$25.
Annie S. Marsh et al. to Richard Palmer \$1.

In Braintree.
Mrs. Mary J. Deering to T. H. Deering \$800.
Francis H. Crane to Thomas Clinton \$1,000.
William E. Jewell to Town of Braintree \$14.

Mrs. Rebecca R. Lincoln to L. C. Bagditch, \$2,500.

In Milton.
James W. Rollins to Felix Ruckman, \$1.
Joseph H. Cutter to A. A. Hibbard, \$25.
William J. Rotch et al. to A. L. Rotch \$25,000.

John M. Forbes to J. M. B. Churchill \$500.
Lydia B. Taft to J. M. B. Churchill, \$1.

In Weymouth.
John D. Burrell to John Spurr, \$1.
Mrs. Francis J. Burrell to S. I. Wall, Mrs. T. J. Nash to E. W. Morton, \$18.

Boston Theatres.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 16.

QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.
April 8-1-20t p-4w

LAND.

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS. Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill, and West Districts. Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages.

R. D. CHASE,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 21. 12-6t

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1-20t

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tag of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.
Quincy, April 18. 1-1y

CLOSING OUT SALE

— AT —

Huyler's Agency,

— ON —

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890,

And for the next 10 days,

All our stock consisting of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

PIPES, ETC.

Also 1 4 foot Show Case.

Call early as it will go fast at cost.

EVERYTHING AT COST.

L. R. TABER, Manager.

April 21. 6t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13-4t

LOAM.

3000 Loads For Sale.

15c. Per Load,

IF TAKEN NOW.

— Inquire of —

D. W. Phipps,

on the Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements can be made for delivery.
April 23. 40t-w2w

RETURN TO WORK.

Milne, Chalmers & Co., Pay the Demand Under Protest.

"NOT ADVISABLE TO PUSH."

Was the Wise Conclusion Reached by the Firm at the Present Crisis—Failing in One Proposition They Submit Another Which is Accepted.

Milne, Chalmers & Co.'s granite cutters returned to work this morning, having remained out all day yesterday. The manufacturers' and cutters' committee met yesterday afternoon, and because of the decision reached the firm decided it best to pay the difference \$265 and made the following statement to the men:

We pay the price demanded on these stones under protest and for the following reasons:

We find that some of the contractors have paid for the same work on the same basis.

We consider that it is not advisable at the present moment to push the matter to its legitimate conclusion when so many important questions are under consideration, and the decision of which may be retarded by any different action on our part.

So far so good. The firm and men are to be congratulated upon the speedy settlement. May the differences which threaten the city be as amicably settled.

POPULAR WHEREVER HE GOES.

Rev. Henry Dorr Begins His Third Year at Worcester.

The Worcester Times says, "It was a happy lot of people that gathered at the Webster Square Methodist church Tuesday evening to welcome Rev. Henry Dorr and wife on their return to that church for another year. Rev. Mr. Dorr has ministered to the Webster square congregation for two years, and the gathering Tuesday evening was a token of the good feeling that exists between pastor and people."

"Nearly 300 people partook of the bountiful feast that was spread upon seven long tables decorated with geraniums and lilies. After the collation the people were seated in the body of the church and were entertained by speeches of congratulation to the pastor and his wife and to the people of the church, by Mrs. Charles E. Morse, Mr. James Hunt, Rev. J. O. Knowles, Prof. A. S. Rice, and Dr. Thomas.

"The speeches were interspersed with singing by the Howard quartette. The audience showed its appreciation of the solos by Mr. Talmage Jordan and Mrs. Bryant of the quartette. Not the least feature of the evening was a well rendered reading by Charles Delano, telling how a Southern bully licked or rather was licked by a Methodist minister."

A Principal Resigns.

Mr. George M. Wadsworth, for nearly four years a principal in the Quincy schools, and a very successful and popular teacher, has resigned to accept a position as superintendent of the Bedford district, including several small towns north of Boston. Mr. Wadsworth came to this city from North Adams, and was first located at the Washington school, but for three years he has been principal of the Willard. He is to be congratulated on his appointment.

Field Day at Tufts.

Wednesday was "Spring Field Day" at Tufts college for the Class of '92. M. G. A. Arnold of Braintree was one of the committee on arrangements, and the sports included: Standing high jump, running high jump, hop, step and jump, 50-yards hop, 50-yards 3-legged race, putting shot, throwing hammer, sack race, 100-yard dash, 4-legged race, backward crawl (won by Mr. Arnold), throwing base ball, 50-yards barrel race (won by Mr. Arnold), obstacle race, run around reservoir, bicycle race and tug of war.

Shipping at Quincy Point.

Arrived April 21st, schooner Ada Herbert, Capt. Lindsay from Calais, Me., with 100,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Arrived 23d, schooner Addie Fuller, Capt. Sanborn from New York, with 350 tons of coal for C. Patch & Son.

Arrived 23d, schooner Marian Sprague, Capt. Fisher from New York, with 1080 tons of coal for Sheppard & Sons.

Balmy Texas.

A Quincy boy travelling in Texas says: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Saxe have passed a very pleasant winter in San Antonio, Texas. Every morning Mrs. Saxe (Miss Alice Prescott) picks a bouquet of beautiful roses from the arbor and says roses have bloomed all winter out-of-doors. They expect to come north in July from Galveston by steamer.

A Slight Fire.

The alarm from Box 47 at 8.20 this morning, was for a slight fire in the house of Daniel O'Connell on Bates avenue, West Quincy. The department responded quickly but their services were not needed, as the blaze was extinguished by a pail of water. Recall at 8.30.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

BRAINTREE TOWN MEETING.

An Increased Appropriation for the Coming 250th Anniversary.

An adjourned town meeting was held in the Town Hall, South Braintree, Thursday evening, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Moderator, and Samuel A. Bates, clerk.

J. L. Delano was appointed measurer of grain in place of J. J. A. Delano. The position of tax collector was to be filled by the gentleman bidding the lowest rate on collecting the taxes. The bidding started at one cent on the dollar, the Moderator being the auctioneer, and bids came thick and fast until the rate was reduced to four and nine-tenths mills on the dollar, David H. B. Thayer being the lucky man.

The motion of Alverdo Mason to appropriate \$300 for the suppression of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors in the town, brought all the orators on their feet and the motion was lost.

Mr. D. Potter made a motion that \$25 be appropriated to pay the moderator for his services the present year. The moderator thought that motion was in order, and it was carried.

On an amendment of Mr. Potter it was voted to appropriate \$2000, instead of \$1500, to defray the expenses of the coming 250th anniversary of the town. Nearly all were in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Bates, Drinkwater and others made speeches favoring it, and thought that the town ought to carry this affair through in style, and make the event one to be remembered.

The sum of \$300 was then appropriated to finish Elliott street.

The motion to elect six trustees of Thayer Public Library was lost. Adjourned sine die.

A GOLDEN WEDDING COUPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Arnold Enjoy Life at Quincy Neck.

Fifty years ago, on April 18, 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Harris Arnold commenced life as one in the British Provinces. Today, Mrs. Arnold, is 73 years old, and Mr. Arnold, two years her senior, they are a remarkably young couple and enjoy life to the utmost. Their residence on Howard avenue at the Neck is one of the pleasantest. The view of the water and surrounding country is delightful. One would have to search far and wide to find a golden wedding couple with more enjoyment of life than these two.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have six children living, three in America and the same number in England. Near home Mrs. John Eldridge, Mrs. E. Perry of Boston, Mrs. John Clarke of New York city. In London, Mrs. John Richards, Mrs. H. K. Terry, and Mr. Albert Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold claim, with pardonable pride, some twenty-four grandchildren. Mrs. Arnold has one room in her house which is a veritable picture gallery, containing the portraits of her children and grandchildren taken at various ages.

The recent anniversary was allowed to pass quietly, and the celebration will be just a month later. It will then be possible to have a much larger reunion of her family, as some of her children now abroad will then be in the United States once more.

May Mr. and Mrs. Arnold enjoy many more happy years of wedded life.

Letter from Texas.

To the Quincy Ledger:

New England business men are just opening their eyes regarding the South, in its advantages in business investments. A party of twenty men from Boston, Lowell, North Adams and Providence are to start a cotton factory, a furniture factory and a shoe factory in Dallas, Texas.

The writer met this party in San Antonio, Texas, and they expressed themselves very much pleased with Texas, and of the cities they visited Dallas offered them the best inducements and natural advantages for their investments.

We of New England know very little of Texas, but it is the finest agricultural country in the South, and I wonder why farmers spend cold winters north, burn their corn to keep warm, and have to house and feed their stock, when in Texas stock feeds out-of-doors all winter, and people live with open doors and windows. Texas is destined to be a wealthy and thickly settled state.

To a young man who has a thousand dollars, if he is shrewd and can keep money when he makes it, he can make a small fortune in a few years in the state of Texas. W. H. D.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

The Odd Fellows are unfortunate in having rainy weather for their anniversaries. A year ago it was very rainy, and the weather is not very promising for tonight. Seiler will cater, and there will be a good entertainment followed by dancing.

The reception tendered to the new minister, Rev. W. F. Lawford at the M. E. church West Quincy, Thursday night, by the members of Social Union was largely attended, and the evening pleasantly passed.

—The Philadelphia Record Almanac for 1890 is an exceedingly valuable book. It reviews the Conemaugh valley flood and illustrates profusely. It has the sporting records, chronologies, and many pages of interesting facts.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Another Structure Which Must Soon be Rebuilt.

A COUNCIL HELD THURSDAY.

The Old Fashioned Bridge not adapted to the needs of today, but the Council decides to Patch up the Piers in the Usual Style.

A council was held over the remains of the Quincy Point bridge on Thursday morning by the following named gentlemen: Mayor Porter and Commissioner Alexander of Quincy; Mr. Bates, Hingham; Mr. Howe, South Weymouth; Mr. Nash, North Weymouth.

One needs to know but little regarding the commerce on Weymouth Fore river, and the immense amount of travel over the bridge, to realize that this dilapidated structure is in need of a thorough overhauling. It may be effrontery to state it, but the Quincy Point bridge actually demands the expenditure of a sum of money under the supervision of a person having some few ideas of modern bridge building.

The piers, to do duty as such, should be extended twenty-five feet. At present these are so short that vessels cannot tie up to them with any safety. Two-thirds of the vessel will perhaps be alongside of the pier, the remainder of the craft extends beyond with no place to carry a line for making the vessel fast.

The draw, modelled after the style of draws one hundred years ago, requires three men to hoist it when a strong wind is blowing and a high tide running.

With the present accommodations, or more properly speaking, the lack of them, complaints are constantly to be heard. The draw-tender suffers the most abuse of any one in attempting to do his duty. The position is by no means a sinecure. Exciting dialogues between captains of vessels and tugs and the delayed public, with the draw-tender to take the brunt, are of daily occurrence. Twenty minutes at the bridge on a busy morning would give a person enough points to fill a column of the LEDGER with as interesting matter as the description of the ravings of Alec Munroe, the Globe lunatic.

This old style draw was put in several years ago, after every bridge in the country was provided with a modern swing draw. This was done to save the expenditure of \$200, for that sum would have paid the difference in the two bills with three towns to bear the expense. Learn economy right here, political economy.

The council on Thursday decided to patch up the piers in the usual style, and run the risk of accidents which may involve the city of Quincy and towns of Weymouth and Hingham in heavy lawsuits. If defeated, as there is every chance to suppose would be the case, probably enough money would then be forthcoming which if spent now upon the Quincy Point bridge, would make it convenient and suited to the uses for which a bridge at this point is intended.

Heavy Thunderstorm.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over Salem and vicinity Thursday afternoon. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning was frequent and vivid. In Peabody the house and barn of Stephen Blaney were struck causing considerable damage to walls, and windows. It also burst the Washington street water main, cutting off South Peabody's supply. Telegraph and telephones were burned out.

Lightning struck a tree in East Danvers yesterday afternoon, near where Edwin Southwick was ploughing, killing his horse and demolishing the plough. Mr. Southwick was stunned, but not badly injured.

Rev. Geo. Hastings to Preach.

Rev. Geo. Hastings, at present a resident of Concord N. H., formerly a pastor of the corner church Quincy Point, will preach at his old church Sunday. He will fill the pulpit at both the morning and evening services. Mr. Hastings has many warm friends in the place, who will be glad of this opportunity to meet him once more.

A Challenge.

The A Grammar ball nine of the Willard school, would like a game with any nine, from any A Grammar nine now in the city. This also applies to the third class of the High school. Apply to Frank H. Dean, West Quincy.

A Surprise.

Miss Abbie Barnes was surprised on Tuesday evening, by her young friends to the number of thirty. A pleasant evening was passed, and refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, was partaken of.

District Court This Morning.

James Kelly, a tramp, was sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater for one year.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

—The Old Colony Depot at Whitman was damaged about \$1000 by fire Thursday night.

IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Observance Not as General as Usual This Year.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PLANTS IVY.

The Programme in Full at the High School: Songs, Recitations, Music and Readings—But Little Notice Taken in the Grammar Schools of the City.



At the High School, Arbor day exercises commenced at about 10.30 this morning. The Programme was an exceedingly interesting one. Each of the pupils did his number well. After the exercises some Japanese ivy was planted.

Order of Exercises.

Song, Hush Thee, My Baby School.
Reading, The Baby-Spring
Edith W. Jennings.
Reading, The Mechanism of a Tree
Frank A. Souther.
Piano Solo, Dorothy
Edith P. Gray.
Reading, William L. Sullivan.
The Fairies' Shopping
Mabel E. Oxford.
Piano Duet, Les Dames de Seville
May E. Kendrick and Alice L. Crane.
Reading, The Mahogany Tree
Charles L. Hammond.
Forest Song
Lucy W. Brown.
Song, Summer Woods
School.
Reading, Planting Trees
Eva G. Reed.
Violin Solo, La Sonambula
Walter E. Loud.
Reading, Famous Trees
Annie J. Eaton.
Piano Solo, Song Without Words No. 12
Maud M. Perry.
Reading, The Wayside Inn
Stella M. Crocker.
Song, The Venetian Boatman's Song
School.
Other Schools.

In the Grammar schools Arbor day was taken less notice of than on previous years.

The songs which were sung were all appropriate to the day. In the Adams school some recitations on Arbor days were given. At the John Hancock the teachers brought Arbor day to the children's mind with interesting talks, etc.

It may have been the wet weather which dampened the ardor of both pupils and teacher. The High school pupils were the only enthusiastic ones our reporter met. At the Greenleaf street school there were some compositions and recitations in keeping with the day. Six trees were planted.

Beach Improvement at Atlantic.

Mr. W. H. Robinson has collected the sum of \$50 to be used in putting the beach in order. He and Mr. Frank Hatch are to expend the money, and will commence operations at once. This sum will put the beach in a very good condition.

—At the annual meeting of the Springfield Odd Fellows Mutual Relief Association, held on Wednesday, it was stated that there were 2,341 members, representing \$3,418,000 insurance. For forty-two deaths the past year, \$50,000 was paid in benefits.

—Saturday afternoon last week a game of base ball was played on French's common, South Braintree, between the local club Reserves and the Holbrook High school nine. The score stood 37 to 21 in favor of the Reserves.

—Charles T. Drake will take possession of the post-office at Stoughton May 1st. Mr. Capen, who has held the position for the last four years, will retire with the esteem and respect of the people.

—The town of Dracut could grant but one license this year, but it obtained \$8,000 for it.

The primary department of the Sabbath School in Memorial church Atlantic, has been furnished with Kindergarten chairs.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, } Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN, }

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18.

11-4t

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

\$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c. Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to \$7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

TO LETS

INSERTED IN LEDGER

— FOR —

25 cts. per Day,

75 cts. per Week.

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12-4t

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,
DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY
W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy
FRANK & CURTIS, South Quincy
JAMES R. WILD, Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy
JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.
April 8. 1-4t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAID, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carriers or Mail.

One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.
Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 15 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Howard on Stenographers.

Joseph Howard, Jr., delivered recently an address on "Short-hand as a Business" before the Stenographers' association, from which we extract some paragraphs. He began by saying:

There are, I am told, today, in the United States, 100,000 men and women—boys and girls thrown in—who are earning their living by their alleged stenographic endeavor.

They go as boys and girls from one of the humbug shorthand schools to an employer.

They are untrained in history, they know nothing about names, they know nothing of the great events of the past, they care nothing about the present, they think nothing about the future; they know, however, to make the curly-cues. All right. God pity the employer! For the first six months it is torture, the next six months it is horror, the third six months it becomes easy, and, in about two years, he gets that boy and that girl so that they are really to him part and parcel of his mentality and of his output, as much so as his hands, as much so as any portion of his head or his body.

Then, alas! the girl, whom Howard calls Sarah, meets her George. After that she is absolutely no good. She becomes indifferent, she becomes careless. All under heaven she cares for is to get away at 4 o'clock and meet George around the corner. Says Howard:

Men regard stenography as they regard the sale of dry goods, as they regard any literary effort. Women regard stenography as a bridge from the now of endeavor to the then of the apathetic state, when they no longer have their own names, but take the name of that gorgeous creature, George—until they are married—and then they wish to heaven that they had stuck to their crooks.

The women who are stenographers, best taught by nature for stenographic work, after they reach the age of 25, are not worth the powder to blow them to black as stenographers, simply because they have met George around the corner.

For the past six and a half years, however, the speaker declared he had as good a stenographer as ever walked, whose name, George, he thanked God, was not in view, though he had no doubt he would appear. But what then? Going to a Chicago convention he had said to his stenographer, "Girley, I want you to be ready to go to Chicago next Tuesday."

The girl would not go, for fear of Mrs. Grundy's gossip. Thus through fear of the "dirty dogs of life," Howard was deprived of his invaluable stenographer at a time when he needed her most. Only for George and Mrs. Grundy women would make better stenographers than men.

Stenographers tell Howard that the hardest work they have to do is when they sit down in a minister's study to take his notes when he wrestles with the subject of infant damnation.

Good stenographers, when they are good, are invaluable. Howard says he has been able through their aid to quadruple his income. But a skilled stenographer must be up in everything—history, literature and current events.

Howard repeats emphatically the gossip of the world about the character of the girl stenographer. He remarks:

Of all the stenographers that I have ever met, with the exception of two high-faluting comely turning girls in Chicago, I never in my life have met with one who did not conduct herself, so far as my work was concerned, with absolute self respect.

He pays a remarkable tribute to the loyalty of stenographers. At the time of the Grant & Ward failure, Howard had their books in his hands to prepare the story for The New York Herald. The stenographer took it down in short hand, and carried the notes home to write them out. He night during that time have made not less than \$50,000 by selling the information to other papers, yet he was true to himself and his employer, and kept the information sacred for the paper to which it belonged.

Henry George's Poetic Vein.

Henry George is again preaching single tax and change of land tenure in Australia, whither he went at the close of winter. In writing to his paper, The Standard, of his voyage, he shows a poetic vein of thought that would not have been expected in him.—He says of his passage across the Pacific:

Very pleasant seem the tropic seas. This is the seventh time I have crossed the line, but the six times before were in my youth, and in the intervening years the recollection of what seemed to me then like the climate of Eden has lingered in my memory, and I have often wished again to feel the fresh warm breeze over the blue sea and watch the flying fish dart and skim. The reality equals the recollection.

The Boston Herald says "no editor who lets others furnish to him opinions is a power before the public in these days."

SUPERLATIVE RESIDENTIAL

Quarters In Quincy Are Not Plenty.

NUMEROUS

Sales Have Already Been Made On The Greenleaf Estate.

Do Not DELAY Making Your Selection Of A Lot In This CHARMING LOCALITY.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

Features of Senator Hoar's Bill Providing for

A NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

Widely Different from the Plan Proposed by Mr. Lodge—Action of Pension Bureau (Continued by Mr. Bussey).

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Hoar, from the senate committee on privileges and elections, reported to the senate an original bill "To amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws and for other purposes." It differs widely from the Lodge bill. It changes chief supervisors of elections, at elections by representatives in congress, with the enforcement of the national election laws, and with the prevention of frauds and irregularities in naturalization.

Whenever 100 or more citizens, qualified voters, in any city or town of 30,000 inhabitants or upwards, or any congressional district not in such city or town, shall petition the chief supervisor, alleging danger that the election will not be fair and free, supervision is to be provided for. The chief supervisor is to inform the judge of the circuit court, who within ten days is to open court and keep it open until the second day succeeding the election, for the discharge of all duties devolving upon him by any federal election law. Any resident qualified voter of good character, who can read and write English, may make application to be appointed a supervisor, but in preparing lists of persons eligible as supervisors, the chief supervisor is not to be confined to the applications received.

Any person signing an application falsely or forging a name to a petition for supervision is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. From the lists furnished the circuit judge is to appoint double the number of supervisors to which the place is entitled, and from these appointments the chief supervisor is to appoint in each district two persons of different political parties and one additional person who shall serve on election day until the completion of the canvass. The supervisors are to be sworn in by the chief supervisor, and each is to carry a copy of the election laws with him. The supervisors are to be sworn in by the chief supervisor, and each is to carry a copy of the election laws with him. The supervisors are to be sworn in by the chief supervisor, and each is to carry a copy of the election laws with him.

The bill provides for the appointment of a federal board of assessors of three persons in each congressional district where federal supervision has been asked, not more than two to belong to the same political party and each to receive a salary of \$15 a day while employed. They are to convene on the Monday following election day and to canvass the votes as recorded in the statements forwarded to them by the clerks of the courts. The board is to have the power to require the production of the statements in the hands of the chief supervisors and to require the attendance of supervisors. The board certificate is to constitute the lawful credentials of the candidate elected. The chief supervisor and the United States marshal are to determine in conference how many deputy marshals to appoint. The deputies are to take charge of the ballot boxes, if so instructed, as soon as the votes are canvassed, and to deliver them to the chief supervisor.

The bill provides that whenever it shall appear by affidavit that errors have occurred in the determination of any board of canvassers, the circuit court may require the board to correct such errors or show cause why the correction should not be made. Every person charged with any duty in regard to the election of a member of congress, who shall willfully commit any fraud, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The same penalty is provided for bribery or attempted bribery of voters.

The Australian ballot system finds no place in the provisions of the bill, except that it is provided that no state shall be prevented by the provisions of the bill from printing ballots at public expense, or providing regulations to screen each voter from observation and to keep his vote secret.

WIDOW GETS THE PENSION.

Examination of Records Causes a Reversal of a Pension Bureau Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the pension claim of Julia A. Cumner as the defendant mother of V. S. Cumner, late of company H, Eleventh Maine volunteers, Assistant Secretary Bussey has reversed the action of rejection by the commissioner of pensions, and has directed that the widow's name be placed upon the pension rolls. The adverse action of the pension bureau was based upon the ground that at the date of the soldier's death the claimant was not dependent upon him for support, but was comfortably supported by her husband and the income of their property. The record shows that early in the war the soldier, who was unmarried, was drafted into the service, but because of the dependence of his family upon him he secured a loan of \$300, and with it paid for a substitute to go in his stead. Later on he was again drafted, and being unable to raise a sufficient sum to again pay a substitute, he joined the Eleventh Maine volunteers, and eleven months thereafter was killed in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va.

The assistant secretary finds from the testimony that at the date of her son's death, the claimant's family consisted of herself and husband, who, because of an accident, was for many years unable to perform one-half of a man's work; two daughters, one of whom was in feeble health, a crippled and totally dependent son, and Valentine, the soldier. It is also shown that at that time the family was in debt for \$300 paid for the substitute, and that their income derived from their combined labor did not at any time exceed \$150 a year. The assistant secretary finds that the dependence of the mother was undoubtedly such as was contemplated in the act making the dependence of mothers pensionable. The pension will date from 1864, and will aggregate in arrears something over \$3000.

The senators are anxious for a rule that will limit debate.

THE ABUSE OF SEAMEN.

Further Stories of Ill-Treatment at the Hands of a Commander McCalla.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Nearly the whole of the morning session of Commander McCalla's court-martial was consumed by the reading of the proceedings of Wednesday. The rules governing court-martial strictly prescribe that the testimony and arguments of one day shall be read on the next, and, in consequence, the dozen naval officers who make up the court listened wearily for an hour and forty minutes to a stenographer's report. This work will considerably prolong the sitting of the court, but Lieut. Statton said that the government expected to have all its testimony in by Saturday of this week. After all the sailors have been heard whose punishments have been made matters of specification under the charges, several of the officers of the Enterprise will be called to give corroborative evidence.

The first witness after recess was Paul Hennin, a seaman. While at Cronstadt he was placed in double irons, shackled to a seaman named Neil and fastened to a ring bolt on the deck. He related how after four nights of confinement, without the use of his hammock, he, on the fifth night, asked the officer on deck for his hammock, as his ribs were sore from lying on deck. His request was refused, the officer saying it was against orders.

This was a fair example of the testimony given during the afternoon. It all went to prove that the punishment inflicted on the disorderly ones on the occasion of the Cronstadt target party was excessive. J. W. Belner, an engineer, Michael Murphy, a coal heaver, James Fitzgerald, a fireman, and Andrew C. Neil, a seaman, were the witnesses, and they had all been in irons, deprived of their hammocks, and made to do duty on the deck for varying lengths of time. The last named witness, Neil, also described being ironed for three days at Cronstadt. Mr. Muzzey said that none of the men, on being deprived of their hammocks, had formally asked for them. Otherwise, the testimony went strongly against the defendant.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMAN SEIZED.

Charged with Landing Fish and Buying Ice Without Permission.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The American fishing schooner, Abbie M. Deering, of Gloucester, Mass., which came in from the Banks on Monday to land a sick man, was seized by the customs collector for violating the customs laws by landing and selling fish. She was released by depositing a fine of \$300 and expenses, and sailed for the fishing grounds. United States Consul General Fry stated that his advice about the Deering's seizure was he is charmed with buying ice as well as landing fish without permission. After negotiating with the Ottawa authorities, the amount of the fine was deposited under protest, and an effort was made to secure the return of the vessel or a part of the money. The Deering is commanded by Capt. Goodwin, and her managing owner is A. H. Babson of Gloucester.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.

A Reward of \$3000 Will Be Paid for the Arrest of Absconder Kimball.

WORCESTER, April 25.—The first publication of the list of bonds stolen by Frederick Kimball, the fugitive teller of the People's Savings bank, has been made on a circular just issued, which has been sent to United States consuls and detective agencies all over the world. It is, therefore, now for the first time possible to give the exact amount of bonds stolen by Kimball. The market value of the bonds stolen was \$49,092, which, added to the \$3400 cash, taken on the day of the flight, makes a grand total of \$52,492. The circular, which is signed by Chas. Wade of the state detective force, offers \$3000 reward for the apprehension of Kimball and his female companion.

Ignorance in the Police Department.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Pierre Bayard Cox, an ex-congressman, who is now in the hospital, is dying in a hospital here from the effects of a fall, his skull being fractured. He was in the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The police are censured for treating the case as one of drunkenness, and neglecting to summon medical assistance. It is now known that Mr. Cox had not been drinking.

Encouraging.
BOSTON, April 25.—Secretary William R. Sessions of the state board of agriculture, whose official duties cause him to be in constant correspondence with agriculturists in all sections of the state, says that farmers in general report that the present spring is the best forward for planting that has ever been known before. Agriculturists all over the state report farm matters booming as they never would be before at this season.

Hooded Stock at Auction.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—At the twenty-third annual sale at Belle Meade, sixty-one yearlings, the get of Louis Blackburn, Iniquity, Bramble, Great Tom and Equanimity, were offered under the hammer for a total of \$61,305, an average of \$1055. Twenty brood mares were also sold for a total of \$18,000, an average of \$900.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, April 25.—In the senate a bill was reported to prevent the adulteration of butter. The carpet wool resolution from the house was referred to the committee on federal relations.

The House Amended the Senate Bill Concerning Alleged Violations of the Insurance Laws and Advanced it a Stage.

Modus Vivendi for Another Year.
OTTAWA, April 25.—In the house of commons, the bill extending the modus vivendi with the United States for another year passed its third and final reading. There was hardly any opposition. The bill is a copy of last year's act, with some changes. Licenses will be issued as soon as the royal assent is given.

Probably Afraid of Siberia.

MOSCOW, April 25.—Five sisters named Domovieroff, the youngest 19 years old, committed suicide here. Ashes found in their apartments showed that they had buried a number of papers before taking their lives. It is believed that the four sisters as nihilists led to the commission of the deed.

Davitt's Influence.

CORK, April 25.—Owing to the counsel of Mr. Davitt, the strikers here and throughout the south of Ireland have yielded, and the trouble, for the present, at least, is at an end.

Another Row in the French Cabinet.

PARIS, April 25.—It is rumored that there are serious dissensions in the French ministry, and an early collapse of the cabinet is feared.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair; cooler; westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, preceded by light local rains; cooler; winds becoming westerly.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

Terrible State of Affairs in the Flooded Districts.

HUNDREDS MAY MEET DEATH.

Late Reports Tell of Much Suffering and Misery—Thousands of Cattle Drowned. Noble Work of Relief Hosts.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—A special to the Daily States, from Bayou Sara, La., says: The relief steamer Decatur reached the Bayou Sara landing yesterday evening. She made a trip to Pointe Coupee, and has come back to Bayou Sara. The real condition of things in the overflowed district is just coming to light. No pen is equal to the task of picturing the devastation of the country or the dissolution of the people.

The entire front of Pointe Coupee is under water. Most of the levees have gone. The water back of the levees is so deep now that hundreds of lives are in jeopardy. In an old raised gin house 500 negroes were found huddled together. The condition of the unfortunate blacks was pitiable. They were afraid of their lives and were piteously begging to be taken to some place of safety.

The crevasse at Allendale will overflow thirty of the finest plantations on the river. It will reach the Teche country several days in advance of the Morganza water, and when this water joins the Morganza, it will sweep the entire Attache, Lafourche and Teche countries. The damage is incalculable. The distress in the overflowed district cannot be told. The Texas and Pacific boat, E. B. Wheelock, succeeded yesterday in saving 500 people from the back country around Morganza.

Ruin and Desolation.

Meets the eye on every side in Pointe Coupee parish. The destruction is complete. Not a plantation is left above water, not a levee unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless. Thousands of stock have been drowned, and from meager reports received from the interior it is quite probable human life has been sacrificed to the flood. Standing on the deck of the relief steamer Decatur, as she passed down within fifty yards of the flooded district, the full extent of the disaster can be seen.

Gathering together on little knolls between broken levees, through which the water rushed with ungovernable fury, were scores of people, both white and black, some with children in arms, while others had dogs secured by a cord. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore.

Whenever the Decatur discovered a scene like this the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard. Equally as sad a scene was the poor dumb cattle standing in the water, actually starving. Many of them had not tasted food in days, their gaunt forms contrasting strangely with their surroundings. The Decatur was unable to handle cattle, but her boiler deck is a first-class stock pen.

A family named Luke, residing several miles above Bayou Sara, were rescued. Wednesday morning they were prosperous owners of a large plantation, a well equipped store and over 100 head of stock. To-day nothing remains above water but the eaves of their residences. A crevasse sixty feet wide broke down in front of the house at about noon Monday and the family had a lively time to reach the levee before many feet of water covered the place. The crevasse is now 400 feet wide.

There are hundreds of such tales to be told. The Decatur, after discharging her lumber and other material at Grand Bay, proceeded directly to Old River and rescued 200 head of cattle that had been in the swamp for four days. Coming down, stock and people were picked up everywhere, and when the Decatur reached Bayou Sara, she had 1000 head of cattle and nearly 500 people on board. They were landed and the boat immediately left on a return voyage.

The Decatur is doing excellent work, and not only is she blessed on every side, but the corporation which sent her here as well. Maj. Martin Glynn, the president of the police jury, cannot estimate the damage, but says that thirteen parishes will be overflowed. The crevasse now number thirteen. The Mississippi is cutting out a new course at Catfish Point, Miss.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The Earl of Glasgow is dead. The Duke of Orleans refused a proffer of liberty.

No strike of United States express employees is probable. The compromise silver bill may be antagonized in the house.

Twenty-two stores and houses were burned at De Ruyter, N. Y.

There is a movement to organize the anti-theatrical miners.

There was a panic in a Chicago hotel, caused by an incendiary fire.

An oil refinery at Bankside, London, was damaged \$600,000 by fire.

Several buildings at Shelton, Conn., were burned; loss over \$50,000.

The strike at the Jackson company's mill in Nashua, N. H., has been settled.

General railroad employees have been notified that they must be on hand May 1.

It is said Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson will retire before hot weather.

Fire did \$70,000 damage at Syracuse, N. Y. Nearly all the losers are well insured.

Bismarck is expected to make a sensational speech on taking his seat in the herrenhaus.

General Middleton was found guilty of illegally seizing furs in the northwest territory.

A bill imposing a legacy and succession tax was reported in the house of representatives.

Mayor Grant's rapid transit bill has been ordered to a third hearing in the New York state assembly.

The Jewish quarter of Biala, Galicia, was attacked by a mob. Eleven of the rioters were killed by troops.

The carpet manufacturers and sugar refiners have combined to secure favorable amendments to the tariff bill.

The democrats have been succeeded from the anti-Mormon party in Salt Lake City, leaving the Mormons to elect their candidates.

A Chilean delegate, disgusted with the tariff imposed on wool by the United States, says the Pan-American Congress was a useless and foolish expenditure.

Noah Palmer, a gypsy, aged 70 years, chief of a camp on the Delaware bank, near Trenton, N. J., shot his wife through the head and then committed suicide.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Williston seminary at Northampton, Mass., the principal's report showed a prosperous condition of affairs. A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of the school June 17, 1891.

EVILS POINTED OUT.

Gladstone Attacks Balfour's Land Purchase Bill.

CONSIDERS IT COMPLICATED.

And Without Measures Necessary for the Solution of the Great Problem—Many Constitutional Objections.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Gladstone resumed debate on the land purchase bill in the house of commons last evening. He said he was opposed to the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated, without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He had been encouraged to hope for a solution by Lord Salisbury's declaring that the measure would not impose a burden upon the British taxpayer. He was disappointed, however, when Mr. Balfour informed the house that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £28,000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked. Regarding Mr. Parnell's plan, it was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not certain that he comprehended the details. (Conservative laughter.) It was honorable—even chivalrous—in Mr. Parnell opposing the government as he did, to deem it proper to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan, whereby the landlords would not be expropriated, but would be retained. It would be the sorrowful conclusion of the life of the landlord class, when local government was established in Ireland, if they did not take part in adjusting affairs.

Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points which made it difficult to discern fully the character of the measure. Some of the proposals were so obviously objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind ought to be confined to landlords already in possession; it should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the measure, and enormous sums offered. (Hear! Hear!) The provision respecting the two years' arrears also required a justification which it would be difficult to find. (Cheers.) Another objection cutting near the root of the bill was the method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land. It was so bad that it would enable the landlords to obtain compensation upon a large mass of incomes that he had never received. (Hear, hear.) There was to be no charge for management for the rent expenses of eviction, nor for bad debts, with other charges, necessarily falling upon the landlords. The effect of this was that they might be giving, instead of seventeen years' purchase, twenty or twenty-five years' purchase. He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties (Hear, hear). That proposal violated a principle which the house ought to hold sacred. "There was nothing in the bill to prevent the occupier, who became owner, from sub-letting."

Mr. Madden, the Irish attorney general, explained that a tenant could not sub-let without permission from the land commission.

Mr. Gladstone, continuing, asked on what principle the land could be sold, as in giving permission. There must be a clear understanding on this point. There was no principle in the bill. The only really available and valuable guarantees provided in the measure were grants from the imperial exchequer on account of private duties and other public charges. The government had already given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them wholly at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible the government could tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used for the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? (Cheers.) This was a violation of equality in governing the three kingdoms, than which he never knew a more glaring instance. (Cheers.)

Coming to the question of constitutional objections, any one of which formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the measure, he urged it was obvious that Ireland opposed the measure, in view of the fact that five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. (Cheers.) As the government was going to make Ireland its debtor, it was important to consider what was the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to debt. If they declined to recognize the obligation it was a New Wrong inflicted.

If Ireland's representatives declined to recognize the binding character of the obligation, protesting that the country did not get value for its money, was it prudent to force the measure upon the people? Was it possible to imagine imposing a similar measure upon Scotland in defiance of the protest of sixty or seventy Scotch members? (Cheers.) He objected also to the use of British credit. He did not entertain an extreme view about the use of British credit, but he thought that the government was precluded from large applications of that credit for the purchase of land. The last general election settled the question. If the conservatives were then pledged against the use of the public credit, so was the Opposition. This parliament certainly could not, in conformity with its honorable obligations, pass a bill instituting a loan fund having an interminable operation. (Cheers.) Another objection was more formidable still. This related to State Landlordism.

Besides the large pecuniary risk, the bill involved evils ten-fold greater, threatening to produce conditions which would shock humanity, imperil order and make worse the relations between the two countries. State landlordism implied the use of soldiers against the tenant; the use of every weapon of the state to enforce an unpopular law.

Lastly, it was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement between landlord and tenant a device for bringing an irresistible pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the landlord's benefit nearly the whole of the immense boon that parliament might confer.

These objections covered only a part of the bill. He was not sure that he had obtained a full comprehension of the measure. He had seen many complicated measures, but he had probably never seen one so complicated as the bill under discussion. It contained every form of ambiguity. This might have been successfully encountered and the ambiguities got rid of, but the objections, as stated, were fatal.

In conclusion, he said: "I feel it to be my absolute duty to protest against principles of so flagrant a character, and so tending to embroil the country in pecuniary risks, while making land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the most vexatious problem, but a means to further plunge us into the deepest political embarrassments." (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen, J. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist, and Mr. Dillon also spoke on the bill.

A sweeping investigation is to be made in the charges against the management of the Rhode Island state house.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.

ALL SIZES, 25 CENTS EACH.

MISS C. S. HUBBARD'S.

158 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

Springtime Has Come.

And now is the time to PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist.

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9-20

SEASONABLE GOODS.

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS

BOYS'
Waists,
ALL SIZES,

Cents Each,

C. S. Hubbard's

8 Hancock Street,

QUINCY, MASS.

Time Has Come

RY YOUR BLOOD,

rd's Sarsaparilla.

Bottle for 65 Cents.

PATENT MEDICINES

VERY LOW PRICES.

Willard, Druggist,

pol St., South Quincy.

9-201

ONABLE GOODS

BRANCH GROCERY.

NED MEATS,

s and Vegetables,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

ed Fruits,

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 25.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts—Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1875—Lord & Co's grain store, near Quincy depot, burned.

World Wide.

1350—Death of Torquato Tasso, Italian poet; born 1544.

1350—Oliver Cromwell, protector; born died 1658.

1350—Triple alliance of England and the Netherlands against France.

1755—Death of Samuel Wesley, 1665; born 1692.

1759—Birth of Brunel, famous engineer of Thames tunnel.

1759—Land and naval attack on Port Maitland, N. C.

1759—Battle of Camden, S. C. Americans defeated.

1800—Death of William Cowper, poet; born 1731.

1810—United States land office established.

1810—The Texas capture and parole seven companies of the Third U. S. Infantry.

1820—Land and naval attack on Port Maitland, N. C.

1820—Admiral Farragut demands surrender of New Orleans. Gen. Mansfield Lovell refused, and, marching out with his troops (2,800), turns the city over to the civil authorities.

Fifteen million dollars removed from the banks, 15,000 bales of cotton destroyed and twelve or fifteen vessels burned by the Confederate authorities.

1855—Emma, queen dowager of the Sandwich Islands, dies, aged 55.

It has been discovered that the legislation of congress is at the mercy of the proof reader of the public printer. Will the serious and numerous mistakes that occur in the printing of congressional documents ever cause the appointing powers to exercise more care in the selection of a public printer?

Samuel J. Randall distinguished himself during his life as the friend of workmen, and among the tributes of respect to his memory which his family received were many from labor organizations.

On the 19th of April all the management of the immigrant business at the port of New York was formally turned over to the United States authorities. There will be no more conflict of state and federal jurisdiction. We shall now see how Uncle Sam alone will manage foreign immigration.

Stanley has discovered an inexhaustible supply of rubber gum in Africa, enough to stretch as far even as the consciences of the men who make "water-proof" cloaks and overcoats, and that is saying a good deal. Yet still the price of manufactured rubber goods goes up and the quality goes down.

Emperor William's idea of paternal government and a free press was strikingly illustrated when Bismarck resigned. The newspaper correspondents were not allowed to telegraph the information to their papers in America and Europe the same night the news was known first in Berlin. It is no wonder the United States beats the world in journalistic enterprise. Our press has no pullock and chain to its lips.

Before the war, when commerce was carried on in wooden ships, the American merchant marine led all the nations. Now it is the day of the iron ship, and the American iron steamer is not, and never, to any great extent. Yet still, though we have lost our pre-eminence in commerce, we retain it as far as wooden ships go. We still possess the largest, fastest and handsomest wooden sailing vessels afloat. That fact may not be very far as comfort, but still, such as it is, we may make the most of it.

Jan. 1 the school savings bank system went into operation at Norristown, Pa. Before the close of March the deposits had amounted to nearly \$2,800, though they fell off somewhat with the approach of kite flying and skipping rope season. There were 820 depositors. The bank that took the children's money agreed to pay 3 per cent. interest, but it is doubtful if it could make the business profitable at that rate, owing to the expense of handling so many small sums of money.

At the same time that English syndicates are buying the great breweries and the Kentucky distilleries, temperance work in this country, certainly, was never more active. In Ireland, too, it is proceeding aggressively. A new temperance crusade there has begun under the auspices of the Catholic clergy. A circular letter intended to promote the cause, and signed by Archbishop Walsh and others, has been read in all the churches of Ireland.

When Grant was president it was considered remarkable that the public debt could be paid at the rate of a million a month. Now it is diminished at an average of more than a million a week, and nothing is thought of it.

Given by Eight Hundred Cabbies.

Newly can accuse the Glasgow "cabbies" of ingratitude. Mr. John Burns has worked indefatigably for thirty years to promote their welfare, and 800 of them have joined forces to present him with an illuminated address inclosed in a silver gilt casket. The movement was quite spontaneous on the part of the cabbies, and the chairman of the Cabbie company was not told of the secret till the last moment.—London World.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH A BRIDE.

His Game Didn't Work, but There is a Time Coming.

A bridal couple took our train from Buffalo for Philadelphia, and it was generally remarked that they conducted themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances. After about four hours' ride the groom got off at a station where a short stop was made, saying to the bride that he wanted to speak to a man, but saying to one of the boys on the quiet:

"When the train starts I'll get into the car behind, and she'll think I was left. Then look out to see her go into the car. I'll appear on the scene in time to prevent consequences."

The programme was carried out. As the train started a drummer rushed into the car and plumped himself down beside the bride without a question, and in five minutes he was talking about how the weather, Buffalo, Philadelphia and a dozen other things. She grew interested at once, and did not even appear to think of her newly made husband. The latter waited a quarter of an hour, and then sneaked into the car. He expected to find her half dead with anxiety, but she wasn't. She was talking in a very animated way, and when he came forward she looked up and said:

"That you, James? I thought you were left. Sit down here somewhere."

Drummer held the fort, and everybody was tickled to death. Later on one of the boys said to him:

"Your experiment didn't work as you thought it would, did it?"

"Not exactly," was the reply, "but you wait! You ought to be around to-night when I lick her with a wet towel!"—New York Sun.

Quite Different.

Justice (to student)—You are accused by Mr. Meyer, who lives across the street from your room, of insulting him.

Student (surprised)—In what way have I insulted him?

Justice—He alleges that you continually call your dog Meyer.

Student—May I be permitted to ask Mr. Meyer a question?

Mr. Meyer—Yes, it is you want to know?

Student—Mr. Meyer, how do you spell your name?

Mr. Meyer—I spell my name M-e-y-e-r.

Student—I thought so. Your honor will perceive at once how groundless Mr. Meyer's charges are when I inform your honor that my dog spells his name M-a-y-e-r.—Texas Siftings.

Revenge Is Sweet.

First Bootblack—You had er quarrel wid Nidey, Billy?

Second Bootblack—Yes, I had, yer bet, and I'm a'goin' to have my revenge, too.

F. B.—Goin' to fight him?

S. B.—No, sirc. I'm a'goin' to stand aside of him when he's a'goin' to get, and when he gets through I'm a'goin' to say, "Shine, sirc!"—Boston Courier.

Had a Carload of His Own.

Scene—Interior of a sleeping car. Time—Midnight. Place—The Horseshoe bend.

Enthusiastic Traveler (thrusting hand into berth and quickly shaking sleeping manager)—Wake up, quick, and look out at the beautiful scenery!

Manager (yawning)—Hang the beautiful scenery! I've got a carload of my own aboard this train.—Dramatic Mirror.

What Worried Him.

"You look worried."

"Yes," replied Charlie Casago.

"Do you find that you can't get out of debt?"

"Well, that isn't the trouble, exactly. My tailor has assured me that I can't get any further."—Washington Post.

A Wise Conclusion.

"Did you ever think of going on the stage?"

"Yes, at one time I thought seriously of it."

"How seriously?"

"So seriously that I decided not to."—Lowell Citizen.

Yes and No.

"Do you get credit for all your articles that are copied?"

Humorist—Oh yes, I get credit for everything but my groceries.—Yankee Blade.

A Jar.

Leila—A present from Charlie, papa! Ah, he's a man after my own heart!

Father—Nonsense! He's a man after your own money!—Judy.

A Man with Some Feeling.

"Here, let that dog be—I'll teach you to be kind to animals!" said the kind hearted father as he knocked his 10-year-old boy down.—West Shore.

Not a New Kind.

Hawkins—What kind of jokes does young Tompkins write?

Jawkins—Alleged, I believe.—Puck.

Identified.

"Who is that fellow who has been talking about Withers all the evening?"

"That's Withers."—Puck.

An Interesting Interview.

Clerk—If you please, sir, I shall have to ask you to excuse me for the rest of the day. I have just heard of—er—an addition to my family.

Employer—Is that so, Penfold? What is it, boy or girl?

Clerk—Well, sir, the fact is—er—(some what embarrassed), it's two boys.

Employer—Twins, eh? Young man, I'm afraid you are putting on too many heirs.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Repetition.

My bondage of the past is broken, I breathe the warm, free air again, I've seen thy face and thou hast spoken, Snapped are the links that made the chain. The chain of years that held me fast And bound me to that long ago; That sad time when we parted last, You answered me, "I do not know."

Six weary years since we had parted— Again I sought thee yesterday; I was not ever fickle hearted, Yet I waited the long day; "Lovest thou me?" I asked once more And waited for thy answer low; You spoke the same words as before, For you replied: "I do not—No."

Floral Scott Mince in *Temperance's News*.

THE KING CORN GROWER.

DR. WOLFE, OF CINCINNATI, AND HIS WONDERFUL GOLDEN EAR.

He Made Jerry Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Acknowledge His Sovereignty. The Doctor's Experiments on His Mammoth Western Ranch.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—One day last week a short, stout old man, who wore a slouch hat and carried a large grip sack in his hand, called at the department of agriculture and sent his card to Secretary Rusk. He was shown in.

"You are Jerry Rusk?" he asked, putting down his grip sack.

"Yes; and you?"

"I am the King Corn Grower of America."

Secretary Rusk, who was sitting at his desk, looked up at the stranger and said:

"Glad to meet you, Mr. King Corn Grower. Have you some specimens of your skill with you? If so, trot 'em out."

The visitor opened his big carpet bag and took out an astonishing number of little tin boxes, like a prestidigitator producing flowers from the inner recesses of a silk hat. He removed the sliding lids of these boxes, of which there were thirty, and spread them out on the secretary's desk. There were thirty small masses of corn, a chromatic scale in maize. Box No. 1 was full of kernels almost as white as periwinkles, while box No. 30 was as black as darkness. All the tints and shades known to the chemist were to be found in this product of a corn field laboratory.

"And here are some of the emblems of my royalty," said the visitor, driving deep down into his carpet sack and bringing forth two or three long yellow wands, set with rows of golden drops.

"You think that a kindly ear of corn, do you?" exclaimed the secretary of agriculture. "You think it can't be beat? Well, wait here one minute and I'll take the conceit out of you."

Uncle Jerry touched his electric bell button, and in a couple of minutes he held in his hand a long ear of corn.

"Now, size up here with me," he exclaimed, merrily; "now we'll see if you are the King Corn Grower of America. Measure up, now!"

By and behold! the ear of yellow corn which for many months had been the pride of the department of agriculture was shorter by an inch or more than the ear which the visitor held aloft in triumph.

"I acknowledge the corn," said the secretary; "you are king; but now give us an account of yourself."

The visitor needed no second invitation. "My name is Wolfe—Dr. N. B. Wolfe—of Cincinnati," said he. "I practiced medicine for thirty-five years. Now I have retired and become a farmer."

"Being a millionaire, you can afford to till the soil," interjected the secretary.

"Yes, and let me tell you what I have done with the soil. Let me talk corn to you. Some years ago I purchased four sections of land, 2,500 acres, in Reno county, Kansas, intending to have a cattle range. Mr. Secretary, you never saw a prettier piece of land. A stream runs through it, and it lies as a great basin, from the rim of which every other section of its surface can be seen. In May, 1888, I gave orders to have one of the sections put under plow. To do this, the season being late, thirty breakers were set to work turning over the thick turf. Our furrows were a mile long. How long do you think it took us to break and plant a square mile of ground? Just twenty-two days. In the history of farming in Kansas never has so much been done in so short a time. Forty men and 125 horses did the work. Of course that year's crop of 'sod' corn didn't amount to much. It was not expected to.

"Last spring we began preparations for raising a real crop of corn. I had some ideas of my own about corn planting, and I put them into operation. The soil had not been touched for a year, but now we put the listers in, plowing out furrows ten inches deep, with a two inch subsoiler following to pulverize a soft bed in which to plant and bury the seed. Again, our furrows were a mile long, and by the time the three or four horses attached to each plow had dragged a heavy lister sixteen times across the field they were tired enough to quit for the day. Plowing and planting were done at the same time. When we had finished our field it looked like a lake on a breezy day. There was a succession of little ridges about three feet apart, and their crests rising a foot above the furrows which ran between them. In the bottoms of these furrows the corn grew, and when it had attained a height of four or five inches the crests of the furrows were harrowed off and the earth thus disturbed fell into the furrows and covered the plant completely. The surface of the field was now perfectly level again, and no corn could be seen. In a short time the bright green blades reappeared, and when they had grown up six or eight inches the cultivators were set to work shoveling the earth toward the plant. Twice afterward the cultivators went through the field, and when the corn was 15 or 18 inches, and again when it was about 30 inches. Then the crop was laid by to make itself."

"And how did the crop do?" asked the

secretary of agriculture, now thoroughly interested.

"How did it do? Just wait till you hear the figures. Every grain of seed seemed to have fructified. Every stalk bore a good ear, many two ears. When we came to harvest we found a great deal of corn. It seemed as if the harvest never would stop growing in my crib. It was a perfect mountain of corn. Why, from the 500 acres devoted to this crop 38,500 bushels of first class corn were gathered, shelled, measured and weighed. From 140 acres of oats, the remainder of the section, the yield was 5,300 bushels, giving us a total of 44,000 bushels of grain—the largest crop ever gathered from one section of land in America.

"Just think what a quantity of grain that is, Mr. Secretary," continued Dr. Wolfe, with the genuine enthusiasm of a farmer, a statistician and an economist combined in one. "It would load nearly a thousand wagons and would fill three freight trains, each composed of thirty-five cars. It is a greater quantity of grain than was imported by the United States in the last fiscal year. What would the farmers of Germany, of Holland or England think of a crop like that? And this must be more amaze us when we reflect that my farm is right in the heart of what was once known as the 'Great American' desert—the region of which the authoritative Humboldt, whose word no one ever dared dispute, wrote 'it is as sterile as Sahara.'"

"I have been out in that country," said Secretary Rusk, "and I saw no desert there. Do you think it ever was a desert?"

"I do not. While it is true that vegetable life has never manifested itself luxuriantly in this region, and that it was apparently barren, I have my own theory as to the causes. The land was always rich, was always waiting to be tickled with the plow and smile in return with a bountiful crop, but it was for an unknown period of time the runway for millions of buffalo which traveled north every spring and south every fall. The hoofs of the buffalo destroyed the grass roots, and gave to geography that immense fiction, 'The Great American Desert.' In 1870 the herds of buffalo became sensibly reduced in number, and in the fall of 1874 the bison disappeared from the plains of Kansas, never more to return. Coincident with his disappearance the grass began to grow on the hitherto dusty plains, and now it carpets the earth richly with green. Some say the buffalo enriched the soil and made it possible for the grass to grow, but I do not believe the fertility of the earth depends on top dressing. By planting the seed deep in the ground the germ reaches the electricity of the earth, and from this relation is nourished into life and stimulated into development. My crop of corn, twice or three times as great as that harvested by my neighbors, who plant in the old way, near the surface, attests the correctness of this theory. I did not make any money on my crop—no one can make money raising corn at present prices—but I succeeded in accomplishing what I started out to do, and that was to give the American farmer an object lesson in the value of going below the surface of the ground with seed which is to make his crops."

"I guess we shall have to confirm your title as the King Corn Grower of America," said Secretary Rusk.

"Thanks for that. I confess I am an enthusiast on the subject of corn. All my life, though engaged in the practice of medicine, I have kept close watch of the agricultural interests of our country. See how corn has entered into our national life. It is the one distinctive American product of the farm. It is a plant of American origin. In the universality of its uses, and its intrinsic importance to mankind, no other grain can be compared with it. Readily adapting itself to every variety of climate and soil, it is grown from the warmest regions of the torrid zone to the land of short summers in northern Canada. The first settlers learned from the Indians how to grow it, and a distinguished historian once told me the first larceny committed in America was when a party of Puritans stole the horse of corn from an Indian village in Massachusetts. The James river settlers, taught the art of corn raising by the Indians, had their acres under cultivation within three years after their arrival. It is a curious circumstance that the James river Indians and

the New England Indians had precisely the same method of planting. They dug little holes in the ground and put small fishes in along with the seed. At Plymouth in 1625 a writer said: 'You may see in one township a hundred acres together set with these small herrings or shads, every acre taking a thousand of them; and an acre thus dressed will produce by much corn as three acres without fish.' Ah, Mr. Secretary, if they had only had my deep planting along with the herring in each hill!

"Undoubtedly corn saved the early settlements in America. But for maize the first colonists would have perished, and this continent would now be a century or two behind the present mark. Corn saved the day for our forefathers when they struggled for independence. Without corn there would have been no revolution, no great republic to lead the world into new paths of government. In the struggle between north and south in the late war it was corn against cot-

ton—two agricultural kings in mortal combat—and corn was the victor. Why should I not love this beautiful plant?"

"Moreover," continued the doctor, placing his hand on the shoulder of the secretary of agriculture, "corn is today used for food, directly and indirectly, by a greater number of the earth's inhabitants than any other article. Mr. Martin, of the New York Produce Exchange, whom I met only this morning at the hotel, told me corn was never so popular in Europe as it is today. The demand for it over there is so great that the export is limited only by the vessel room available. Yet it is within my recollection and yours, Mr. Secretary, when the exports were a mere trifle. I remember reading, as late as 1847 an official report which stated in effect that the value of Indian corn had been heightened by the recent introduction of it into Great Britain, and that while it had not at once received universal approbation there was reason to believe it would win more favor there when more pains were taken to prepare it for a foreign market. When you and I were boys, Mr. Secretary, a few ships could hold all the corn that was exported from our shores. Now whole fleets sail with their holds full of the yellow grain and come back for more. Corn has literally conquered the earth, and yet we of the prairies burn it in our stoves."

"Why?"

"There is too much corn. Much as I love this royal grain, my eyes are not blinded. Corn is king, but we do not need to make it a tyrant. We must dethrone it. Thirty years ago the good people of a section of our country thought cotton was king, that it ruled the land. One day a 'mudslip' rose in his place in congress, armed with official documents, and made the astounding statement that the hay crop of the country quite doubled the value of the crop of cotton. This hitherto undiscovered fact disturbed the stability of the Union. It recast the constitution, freed slaves, made a new nation. We do not want kings on our farms. Kings are un-American. We must dethrone corn, and in his place set a republic of diversified crops. We need more wheat, oats, rye, barley, sorghum, beans, peas, beets, goobers, hemp and tobacco. Our bins and barns are literally bursting with corn, for which there is no market at a price that will repay first cost. Corn absorbs too much of our energies, exacts too much of his subjects."

And when the shades of evening fell, and the typewriter girls, and the seed girls, and the clerks and every one was gone, there sat short Dr. Wolfe and tall Secretary Rusk, still talking corn.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A NEW WINDLE.

How Certain New Yorkers Have Been "Done Up" of Late.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—The ingenuity of the New York sharper is proverbial, but the latest swindling scheme that has been developed really soars into the realms of high art. It is being worked by a very clever couple—a middle sized, rather nice looking man, and a delicate, modest appearing woman. How many times they have been successful is not known, for the police have not, as yet, been informed of their operations. I only heard of it by accident.

While at lunch with some friends one day this week an old friend of mine joined the party. For the better appreciation of the story, I may be permitted to remark that he is a solid and prosperous looking citizen of benevolent appearance.

"When I was coming from my house to the elevated station," he began, with the air of a man who has a story to tell, "there came round the corner, just in front of me, a pretty, modest looking little woman trying to lead a very drunken man. The fellow was well dressed and not bad looking, but he was horribly drunk. He would lurch over against her every few steps and nearly knocked her over several times. Through it all he was good natured, even drunkenly affectionate.

"As I passed them he lurched against me and the woman, who naturally seemed much distressed, spoke: 'Would you be so kind as to help me take my husband home,' she said. 'It is only around the corner, but I'm afraid he will push me down; he's been out all night and I must get him home.' The appeal was so simple and pathetic that I of course took hold of his other arm and steadied him around the corner and saw him safe in the hallway of one of the big flats. I noticed that he lurched up against me once or twice, but I thought nothing of it until I reached the City Hall station, when I went to look at my watch. It was gone, and my pocketbook had evidently departed to keep it company. He certainly could not have picked my pocket if he had been

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 17.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

can be purchased of D. W. the Greenleaf estate for fifteen

FOR SALE.

ALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with board. She is about 14 feet long, and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT, April 24.

ALE.—The large Sash and Glass removed from Clapp Bros. Apply to GEO. O. LANGLEY, d2t-w1w

TO LETS.

T.—In French's building, Chestnut, opposite the Congregational, suitable rooms up one flight. Suit-maker, Tailor or Barber. Apply Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

T.—Convenient house, pleasantly situated, six rooms, city apply to FRANK F. PRESCOTT, street.

T.—A new tenement of 5 rooms; water, 20 Franklin street, given May 10th. d16-2t w2w

WANTS.

ED.—A Protestant, Scotch or a Scotch girl to do second work. MRS. W. R. TYLER, No. 7 rue. d16-2t w1w

ED.—15 girls between the ages of 18 and 25. Apply at JOHN E. C. O'S. Factory. d14-3t-w1w

ED.—People to know that it is but 25 cents the first day and 75¢, for four lines in this column. tf

City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

er's Fertilizer.

to all others.

ward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

ington St., cor. Coddington.

Store at South Quincy, near Rail-

phone Connections.

1-26t

C. KENDRICK,

and Bill Broker,

State Street, Boston.

MA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of

and, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish

ight.

cy Address: 66 Franklin St.

1-26t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam heat, and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of choice fruit trees.

Valuable estate on Garfield street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, 25,000 feet of land.

For Lease. House 12 rooms, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of land, excellent view, in Quincy Point.

New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc.; 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.

For Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 1,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, sheds. Low price.

The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished. 2 rooms, bath, etc., stable and carriage.

Ten valuable estates in Quincy. Prices ranging from \$3500 to \$10,000.

Modern house, 9 rooms and bath, Quincy Centre. Favorable rental parties.

House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St. Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable, on Washington street, Quincy.

Tenement of six rooms in Quincy Centre.

House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, and kitchen, Quincy.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and on the sea.

Store No. 142 Copeland Street, Quincy.

Store on Washington street, Quincy.

Desk Room in this office.

Lots in all parts of the city for property and collection of rents a

es negotiated at reasonable rates.

ge H. Brown & Co.,

Real Estate and Mortgages

Adams Building, Quincy.

Office at Williams' Jewelry Store,

West Quincy.

12-tf

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8-1-26t

LAND.

LOTS OF IT!

GREENLEAF ASSOCIATES LOTS. Also lots in Centre, South, Penns Hill, and West Districts.

R. D. CHASE, Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages, Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy. April 21.

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass. April 8.

LOAM.

3000 Loads For Sale.

15c. Per Load,

IF TAKEN NOW.

Inquire of

D. W. Phipps,

on the Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements can be made for delivery.

April 23. d6t-w2w

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes. Quincy, April 18. 1-1y

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT

Huyler's Agency,

ON

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890,

And for the next 10 days,

All our stock consisting of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

PIPES, ETC.

Also 1 4 foot Show Case.

Call early as it will go fast at cost.

EVERYTHING AT COST.

L. R. TABER, Manager.

April 21. 6t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13-tf

A. L. BAKER,

Quincy Agent.

Bicycles and Tricycles

of all makes and descriptions

at lowest prices.

CASH or INSTALMENT.

A good durable Safety, ball bearing, new, \$75.00.

Boys' and Youth's "The Dandy,"

\$35.00.

Combination Safety for Ladies and

Gents., all ball bearing, \$105.00.

Samples seen at

40 Arlington St.,

WOLLASTON.

April 26-tf 17-S&Tu,tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail-road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1-26t

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of

England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish

Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1-26t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam heat, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of land, with choice fruit trees.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable and three acres of land in Quincy Point.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc.; 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.

For Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 1,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, sheds. Low price.

To Let. The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished. house of 12 rooms, bath, etc., stable and carriage house.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from \$3500 to \$10,000.

To Let. Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St. Quincy.

To Let. House, 10 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Tenement of six rooms in Quincy Centre.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., on Hancock Street, Quincy.

To Let. Cottages at Houghs Neck and on the sea.

To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street, West Quincy.

To Let. Store on Washington street, Quincy.

To Let. Desk Room in this office.

Building Lots in all parts of the city for house or terms.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store,

West Quincy.

April 21. 12-tf

PAST GRAND GILL.

Mt. Wollaston Lodge of Odd Fel-

lows of Quincy Observe the

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER.

The Veteran Past Grand Completely Sur-

prised and Presented with a Handsome

Collar and Beautiful Jewel. Entertain-

ment, Supper and Dance.

The anniversary of the order is an oc-

casional looked forward to with pleasure by

Odd Fellows throughout the country, and

is annually celebrated by Mt. Wollaston

Lodge of this city. Seventy-one years ago,

five men instituted the order in this coun-

try at Baltimore, and the growth has been

marvellous since, the membership now

numbering 600,000.

It is a Noble Order.

There are obligations based solely upon

"honor" of the individual; and even these

are not entered into without the preliminary

and carefully expressed assurance, which is

as much a part of the covenant as the ob-

ligation itself, to the general effect that

nothing in the obligation is intended to

weaken or interfere with a man's duties to

his God or to the organized civil society of

which he is a part. That is, a preliminary

condition of entering upon the obligation

of secrecy, it is mutually stipulated and

agreed that a man's first duties to his God

according to the ways in which his own

conscience leads, and to the civil body

politic of which he is a part, are recog-

nized as paramount.

One main point of the secrecy is to de-

fend the order from imposition. In the

system of mutual benefit which prevails a

member has a right to receive aid if he is

in distress, in any place that has a lodge.

If his home is in Quincy, for instance, and

he is taken suddenly ill in New Orleans,

and knows no one there to vouch for him,

by a certain process he can so far make

himself known as to establish a prima

facie case that he is entitled to assistance

at the expense of the lodge of which he is

a member, till the full facts can be ascer-

tained by correspondence.

Then there is the initiation, the degree

work, and all that. There is form and cere-

mony about it all, and there are emblems

to typify certain virtues and graces. Some

people are a good deal impressed by these;

others are not. But there is a good deal

about it that is impressive, nevertheless.

So far as the thought, aim and verbal ex-

pression are concerned, it is all in the di-

rection of lifting men up in the moral and

religious scale, rather than lowering them.

It is not sectarian, but is nevertheless all

borrowed from Christian teaching and from

the inculcations of the Bible and the

church. It was the influence of the church

very largely, working through individuals,

that caused it to find a place there. It is

the line of strengthening rather than break-

ing down the church. It inculcates work in

the Christian direction, but is silent or

neutral in matters of theology. In fact,

sectarian discussions are absolutely for-

bidden, and what is emphasized is the

practical work on which the religious sects

agree.

Last Evening.

The programme included a varied enter-

tainment, a supper by Seller and con-

cluded with dancing. Brother Charles F.

Pettengill was master of ceremonies.

There was first an overture by Gerard

Russo on the harp and Joshua E. Hanson

on the violin. Past Grand Dudley Folsom

gave a statistical review of the order, and

its grand work, and took the opportunity

to urge the institution of a Rebekah Degree

lodge. Mr. Henry O. Studley of this city

sang a solo to banjo accompaniment and

responded to an encore. Dudley H. Pres-

cott, the popular imitator, delighted all in

his imitations of a cornet, banjo, and other

specialties. Prof. Russo rendered finely on

the harp "The Blue Bells of Scotland,"

and of course was recalled. Prof. Clare

then entertained with several marvellous

sleight-of-hand tricks, concluding with an

astounding illusion.

The Presentation.

The crowning point of the evening's

programme was the presentation to Past

Grand George L. Gill of a rich emblematic

collar, and a beautiful and valuable jewel.

Past Grand Folsom made the speech, speak-

ing very highly of the brother as an Odd

Fellow and a citizen. Brother Gill was

taken completely by surprise and responded

with difficulty. He became a member of

the order, he said, in 1845, the year Mt.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Tough Times.

The Farmers' Alliance in Kansas has asked the delegates of that state in congress if something cannot be done to right a wrong which they say exists in Kansas. They declare there is a systematic scheme on foot to rob farmers. It is nothing more nor less than a mortgage foreclosure trust. One law firm has taken a contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages.

In the times of good prices, several years ago, farmers mortgaged their lands for agricultural machinery, buildings and other necessities. There is no question but many of them went into these mortgages recklessly. But with the fair prospects before them, above all with the bland and musical money lender whispering honeyed words into their ears, they went into it head over heels.

If crops had been good, if prices had been as before, most of them would have worked out of it, even at the exorbitant rates of interest the western mortgage shark exacted. But prices went down, away down. The farmer could not meet his obligations. Even the price of farm lands declined alarmingly. Mortgage and interest took his land, and the shark swallowed it. It was an easy way to get a farm. Of course one who holds a mortgage must save his money. But to induce a farmer to mortgage his land, with the intention of taking his home from him and getting possession of it, is simply infamous.

At the same time the farmers are in such distress the Pennsylvania coal miners declare they are starving, and certainly a third of the wage workers of this country and of Europe are dissatisfied and agitating for shorter hours or more pay. Discontent is in the air.

Immigration.

The present flood of immigration to this country from Europe began about 1820. From the first census in 1790 up to that time it was 250,000 all told. It is interesting to note that the great migration of people to this country began the next year after it was demonstrated that a vessel propelled by steam could cross the ocean. Only for the invention of the steamship it is probable America would not have over half its present population.

From 1820 to 1830 the number of immigrants averaged 10,000 a year. Thence on it seems to rise and fall in waves. For 1842 it had reached 100,000. After that it fell off for a few years. In 1846 came the terrible Irish famine, which reduced the population of Ireland by many thousands. That started an exodus from the island which has continued without interruption ever since.

In 1854 427,000 European immigrants landed on our shores. Then the wave receded somewhat, and the flood tide did not rise again until after the civil war. That ended, foreigners began to pour in once more. In 1872 they came to us to the number of 437,000. The highest figure was reached in 1882, when we received 789,000 immigrants from all parts of the world. Asiatic arrivals by that time figured largely.

Then the wave fell again. South and Central American countries began to take every means to attract the immigrant. Horses, lands and agricultural implements were promised to him free if he would settle in the Spanish republics. But for some reason these republics seem disappointing to Europeans. At any rate, a considerable number of them have recently returned home from South America.

In 1889 immigration to the United States was 444,500. This year it will be much larger if indications for the first part of 1890 are to be depended on. In his work on this subject Professor Mayo Smith says that less than half the present population of the Union are descendants of those who were American citizens in 1787. Since 1880 we have absorbed permanently more than 15,000,000 foreigners, and over half of them have come to us since 1870.

A charming Arbor Day; nature is doing her part of the work, let assist and make the city beautiful.

THE FASHIONS OF THE DAY

OLIVE HARPER GIVES INFORMATION ON THE BONNET QUESTION.

And Then She Describes in Detail a Number of Pretty Bonnets and Some Very Taking Wraps and Costumes—Pictures of the Latter.

(Special Correspondence.)
NEW YORK, April 24.—Truly the new spring bonnets are lovely. They are small, it is true, and lack something of that pointed, aggressive style that were favorites for the last two seasons, but the velvet flowers and the fine taste shown in the selection of colors make them beautiful. There was one black lace bonnet, with velvet nasurtias in three or four shades of yellow, from lemon to rich orange brown, and words cannot paint its superb beauty. The brilliance of the coloring was toned down by the black lace, which was twined among them so that they were partly veiled and shaded.



ELEGANT NEW WRAPS.

The crown of the bonnet is a fixture, particularly for the carriage and visiting. The most of these have a decided coronet effect, many having a band of jet or iridescent bead trimming in Eiffel points set so that the points seem to stand up from the head. It is very becoming to any style of face.

If fashion shows sentiment in bonnets and hats she shows little in the naming of colors this season, and all the richest, prettiest shades are named after vegetables. Aubergine, or egg plant, is the favorite. This is a rich purple with black shades. There are carrot, tomato, mushroom and lettuce tints in all the new fabrics, but Eiffel red, or terra cotta, still retains its popularity.

Plaids in soft sahar silk and in poplins as well as woolen goods are very popular, and to be entirely de rigueur, should be made on the bias. Black velvet in bias folds or ribbon is the only suitable trimming, and black wraps or jackets the only outer garments that should be worn. I give here three new and very handsome wraps; two are made of black fabric Francaise, twinned with lace and chenille trimmings. They are easily made, as the back of them both are just like a dress waist, with a full of lace and a bit of the passementerie trimming as a finish. Black straw hats of satin finish braid, trimmed with ribbon and plumes to match, are worn with them. The plain skirt beside the plaid one is of Eiffel red camel's hair.

The other two costumes are just made and among the most elegant of the season. The walking costume has the plain skirt of stone gray bengaline, with long sleeves of brown upon it. The dainty wrap is of Eiffel ladies' cloth braid with black. The novelty of this is the wrap effect, which is obtained by lengthening the fronts, and the closing of it on the left side is also quite a pretty innovation. The sleeves are loose. The body of the wrap is a simple basque in the back, and it fits the sides under the arm.

The house dress is of coachman's drab Henrietta cloth laid in double box plaids in front where it is slightly draped. The back of the gown is princess shape in snuff brown Henrietta, the waist, cuffs and skirt being lavishly trimmed with silk passementerie one shade lighter. The dainty pattern gown has already been copied in several other combinations. Aubergine and light blue are seen together, but moss green and dark green with olive green and such combinations are more refined. Two shades of gray, one very dark and the other light, are always elegant and ladylike, as are also different shades in brown.



LADYLIKE COSTUMES.

Just now the maiden with the abnormally developed hair brim and the big dog are seen out, and the young lady's struggles to keep the dog within bounds and the hat from blowing off afford cause for anxiety on the part of the beholder not unmixed with amusement. If the hat did blow off, could she trust the dog to catch it for her? Or is the hat nailed on securely? The whole is a subject for reflection, but I don't believe the nails would injure the brain of any girl who goes out in the street with a big dog.

OLIVE HARPER.

BAY STATE WORKERS

Some Statistics Concerning Their Present Condition.

GREAT SOCIAL PRIVILEGES.

System of Profit Sharing Extending—Many Houses Owned by Employees—Possibilities of the Co-operative Bank System.

BOSTON, April 24.—A little pamphlet bearing the title of "Goodness of Employees," being an extract from the twelfth annual report of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, contains much that is of interest to the toiling masses of this state, as well as to those more remotely removed. In the matter of relief funds it is shown that in forty-nine cities and towns such funds have been established, which comprise 13.90 per cent of all the cities and towns in the commonwealth.

Of the 83 manufacturing and mechanical industries in the state, 31 are provided with funds of relief. The permanent investment fund amounts to \$29,472, and the amount paid out in benefits in one year was \$19,884. The income from the invested fund was supplemented by assessments, subscription, etc. In some cases fines exacted when employees are late are set aside for this purpose.

There were 80 artisans returned by manufacturers to the inquiry as to the number of volumes contained in the libraries maintained especially for the use of employees. Of these 45 stated that they had supplied libraries for the use of their employees, and the whole number of volumes was 19,591. There are several instances of free halls, reading rooms and playgrounds, or places for exercise.

Massachusetts Affords Greater Facilities to its inhabitants in the way of free libraries than any other state in the union. The statistics of 1885 showing 345 of these institutions within her borders, with 2,388,881 books, being an average to each library of about 6933 volumes. Of the whole number of cities and towns in the state, 100, or 63.70 per cent, which had free public libraries, while 121, or 36.31 per cent, were not provided with them at the time.

Under the heading of "Profit sharing," the report says there are 32 private firms, with 139 profit shares, while the corporations number 130, with 6,744 profit shares. Of the 83 manufacturing and mechanical industries in the commonwealth, there are fifty in which employees are stockholders or profit sharers.

There were replies from 675 establishments to the inquiry which related to the opportunities afforded by the various firms for their regular yearly earnings by virtue of extra work, or premium (that is, high grade) work. The only opportunities possessed by workmen to make extra money is the chance to make overruns—that is, to do extra work. In a few cases higher wages, extra work, or premium (that is, high grade) work is spoken of in the returns, but in the majority of cases the day rate rules for night work. No limit is apparently placed on the piece workers. In but two instances was mention made of prizes being given, or premiums paid for high grade work.

The report also shows that 3.81 per cent of the population of the commonwealth live in houses which are owned by the manufacturers.

As regards rents, there are naturally wide variations, for some of the houses are located in large cities and some in small cities, while others are in either large or small towns. The average yearly rent for a tenement was \$40.02 per year, being based upon returns from 160 employers. The lowest rent was \$12 per year, and the highest \$150. The average amount charged females by the week for board in corporation boarding houses was \$2.72. The highest charged \$4, and the lowest \$1.50. Thirty-nine employers reported that they have sold 117 houses to their employees, and received full payment therefor. Of the 39 employees, 15 sold one house each, 6 sold 2 houses each, 3 sold 3 houses each, 4 sold 4 houses each, 4 sold 5 houses each, 1 sold 8 houses, and 1 sold 10 houses each. One states that he sold house lots. There are 44 employers who have sold 88 houses that are being paid for now.

In 1889 there were 96 co-operative banks in the state, with a total of shares 1,048,263; number of members, 37,389; total assets, \$7,106,751.

In summarizing the above the chief of the bureau of statistics, Horace G. Wadlin, says: "It appears that relief fund associations are not numerous, and the funds are small in amount. The employer's liability law, however, furnishes relief in extreme cases, and private and public beneficence supplements the relief of the law. The law, comparatively few libraries or reading rooms have been established by manufacturers for the use of their employees, nor have many furnished with books for amusement, but the number of free public libraries and the long list of donors, show that this form of education is not neglected. The social opportunities of the workmen are greater than ever before, and are being extended yearly. An extension of the system of profit sharing is evident, but the figures are not as complete as a special investigation would show. The statistics of dwellings hired from employers by employees show that the plan is not widely extended, but is followed principally by old established corporations, and the tendency is to decrease rather than to increase. The facts concerning dwellings owned by employees are reliable as far as they go, but they are not conclusive. In a few years, when the co-operative bank system has had full opportunity to show its possibilities and usefulness, an exhaustive investigation into the subject of the number of houses owned by workmen in all the branches of business will be required, and will be undertaken by the bureau."

Verdict Against a Dead Man.
WICHITA, Kan., April 25.—In the common pleas court a verdict for the plaintiff in a breach of promise case was rendered against a dead man, Jonas Trumble, who committed suicide here last Christmas. Rose King, the plaintiff, entered suit for \$10,000 on discovery that Trumble to whom she had been "spiritually" married, had a wife living, and the next day the old man shot himself.

The Heile Meade Sale.
EMPHIS, April 25.—At the great sale at Belle Meade, of the five noted stallions offered no bids were received for Equator or Great Tack. The other three were sold to Gen. Jackson, Irons bringing \$24,000, Lobe Blackburn \$30,000 and Bramble \$3500. Seventy-seven brood mares were sold for a total of \$60,000.

Tammany Charges Dismissed.
NEW YORK, April 25.—The grand jury dismissed the three complaints for libel made by Civil Justice Peter Mitchell and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Bernard F. Martin against Editor E. L. Gookin of the Evening Post.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

More Hopeful Views of the Situation. The Water Rapidly Subiding.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The Picayune's Baton Rouge special says: The steamer Decatur has reached here from the overflowed district and put off 600 people and a large quantity of stock. The people were mostly negroes, who found no difficulty in getting employment. Several planters from the interior were here for the purpose of getting labor for their plantations. As these levees are three miles in length, only a comparatively small portion of these great works have yet been destroyed. The boat rescued every living thing, from a pig to dogs and chickens. A refugee was seen on our streets with a dog tied to one end of a rope and a rooster at the other. This was his only property. He carried them in his hands and arms to give them a rest.

The Decatur remained here until 4 p. m. loading sacks above the town to carry to the Martinez crevasse. At this hour she left, carrying down 15,000 sacks of cotton. The Decatur left at 6 o'clock last evening with a large from Martinez for a load of lumber. One line of cribbing outside the break has been completed and work begun on a second row. The work is under the supervision of General J. D. Houston. They are confident of losing the break by next Tuesday.

The Times-Democrat's Greenville, Miss., special says: After four hours of incessant rain, the sun has come up brightly. The river fell three inches in the past twenty-four hours, which is the first permanent fall we have had since the beginning of the high water, three months ago. The same fall was recorded on the back water of the town and country, and since morning the fall has been fully two inches. Portions of the streets which were submerged under a two-foot depth are being uncovered by the receding waters, which are watched with delight by the citizens. It is safe to say that this fall will be followed by a still greater one in the next twenty-four hours.

WOODHULL AND CLAFIN
Once More Return to Their Native Land. Plans for the Future.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Lady Cook, formerly known as Miss Tinnie C. Clafin, and Mrs. J. Biddulph Martin, who will be remembered as Victoria Clafin Woodhull, arrived here from England on the steamer Trave. They were accompanied by Mr. Martin. Sir Francis Cook will join the party later. They have taken the residence 143 West Seventeenth street. Mrs. Martin said last night that Lady Cook and herself would found two new societies in New York, one in Chicago—for the prevention of crime, while children will be taught to abhor all that is evil in society. Mrs. Martin says it is possible she may take the lecture platform again, as she has received many pressing requests. "I've been offered \$1000 a lecture," she said, "but of course I do not want money, for my husband is rich enough."

Mrs. Martin says if she lectures her subject will be "Marriage: What Crimes are Committed in Thy Name."

"CITIZENS' TICKET" IS VOID.
Superior Court Decision in the Hartford Contested Election Case.

HARTFORD, April 25.—Judge Thayer of the superior court handed in a decision in the contested election case of Talcott vs. Pubbrick. Mr. Talcott was defeated by one vote in the Seventh ward for alderman. Judge Thayer rules that all ballots cast in the ward marked "citizens' ticket" were void and cannot be counted, on the ground that the voters had no authority to vote under that ticket. Mr. Talcott was defeated by one vote in the Seventh ward for alderman. Judge Thayer rules that all ballots cast in the ward marked "citizens' ticket" were void and cannot be counted, on the ground that the voters had no authority to vote under that ticket.

TELEGRAPHIC BRITANNIES.
The cruiser Baltimore has set out for a trip to Asia.

Senator Sherman gives the proposed silver bill his approval. Cheap politics in the New York legislature killed rapid transit schemes.

The New York legislative committee whitewashed Judge Blackwelder.

Great uneasiness is felt in Persia over the expected May day demonstrations.

Worsted importers ask to have the Dingley bill suspended until next session.

The men accused of setting the North street fire in Boston will be tried next month.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Ives of Salem, Mass., has been arrested for forgery.

Lizzie Myers, who represented herself as a Gloucester captain had his cargo of herring confiscated and had to pay a fine at Fortunate Bay.

Nineteen Chinamen are to be returned to their own country for violation of the Chinese exclusion act.

The police of Montreal are mystified by the mysterious disappearance of a young man from the Grand Central hotel in New York.

The Mexican congress is expected to pass a constitutional amendment removing restrictions on the re-election of the president.

It is charged that contributions sent to distressed farmers in Kansas have been appropriated by rascally members of the relief committee.

The Chilean who talked so glibly of the failure of the Pan-American congress, it appears, was not a delegate, but does business in New York.

The strike of carpenters who are building the stand at the Brotherhood hall grounds at Brooklyn, N. Y., has been settled by the men joining the union.

The boxing match between Dixon, colored, of Boston, and Frank Cushing, did not come off at Brooklyn last night, owing to a misunderstanding about engaging a hall.

The marriage of Theodore Thomas, the well-known orchestra leader, to Miss Rose Fay of Chicago, will take place in this city on Wednesday, May 7, in the chapel of the Church of the Ascension. The ceremony will be private.

IN CHICAGO'S HANDS.

President Harrison Signs the World's Fair Bill.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

Bill Requiring Compulsory School Attendance Favorably Reported—Judiciary Committee Present Their Senate Anti-Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The future of the World's fair is in the hands of the people of Chicago. The president has signed the bill, which was not presented to him until last evening. The signing of the bill puts added responsibility upon the people of Chicago.

There are certain mandatory provisions in the bill, which, possibly, may have been overlooked. On or before May 24 next the president must appoint the national commission. That commission is to consist of two commissioners from each state and territory. It is the duty of the secretary of state to immediately notify the governors of the states and territories, and request that the nominations be made. The commissioners, within thirty days after their appointment, that is, in sixty days from the passage of the act, or at the latest on June 24 next, must meet in Chicago for organization.

There are no further limitations as to time in the act, so far as the organization of the commission is concerned. No time limit is prescribed within which the national commission shall pass upon the adequacy of the subscriptions; but no invitation can be issued by the president, making proclamation that the fair will be held, and inviting foreign ships to it, until the approval of the subscription by the national commission. The president can issue his proclamation as soon as the national commission shall report to him that they are satisfied with the financial conditions and not before.

By the 25th of June, however, the national commission must have been appointed by the governors and the president, and must have met in Chicago, on the invitation of the secretary of state, have organized and have determined as to the manner in which they will conduct the great business of the fair. The general plan of the several states, if they need to give the subject much thought, will do well to determine very speedily whom they will appoint as commissioners and alternates.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.
Outline of the Ideas Embodied in the Judiciary Committee's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Culberson of Texas, from the committee on judiciary, reported to the house the senate anti-trust bill. After noting the objects sought to be accomplished by the bill, the report accompanying it says it will be observed that the provisions of the bill are carefully confined to such subjects of legislation as are clearly within the legislative authority of congress. No attempt is made to interfere with the private business of the several states, or even to touch doubtful ground. No system of law can be devised by congress alone which would effectually protect the people of the United States against the evils and oppression of trusts and monopolies. Congress has no authority to deal generally with the subject, without the states, and the states have no authority to legislate in respect to commerce between the several states or with foreign nations.

It follows, therefore, says the report, that the legislative authority of congress and that of several states must be exerted to secure suppression of restraints upon trade and of monopolies. Whatever legislation congress may enact on this subject within its limits the states shall supplement it by such auxiliary and proper legislation as may be within their legislative authority. While this measure is not precisely what any member of the committee will have proposed, upon his own motion, yet there was a general acquiescence in the recommendation of its passage, as perhaps the only possible measure under existing circumstances by this congress.

INDIAN CHILDREN.
Bill Providing for Compulsory Education Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The senate committee on Indian affairs has favorably reported Mr. Vest's bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children. The bill makes it the duty of the secretary of the interior to establish a board of trustees for the boarding school on every Indian reservation where the population of adults exceeds 500. Minors between the ages of 5 and 18 shall be placed in the schools so established and kept there for a period not to exceed five years. They shall be taught, in addition to reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, useful labor.

The males shall be instructed in agricultural pursuits, care and management of stock, poultry and general farm work, and the females in domestic and mechanical trades and the girls shall be instructed in household work, sewing, the care of poultry and other employment suitable to their sex. Parents or natural guardians, who refuse or neglect to send their children to school, shall be deprived of their rations and annuities.

The act is not intended to prevent the education of Indian children in schools outside of the reservation, and its provisions shall not apply to the five civilized tribes, nor the Osage Indians of Indian territory. The secretary is authorized to organize a select school for the Seminole and Creek Indians of Florida.

Getting interesting.
NEW YORK, April 25.—In the trial of O'Donovan Rossa for libeling P. S. Cassidy, the latter testified that the first trouble he had with Rossa was in 1883, when a bill was rendered for the payment of \$15 to Cassidy, as per contract, for the use of the assassin "Red" Jim McDermott. Before this sensational testimony had been explained the court adjourned.

Looks Like Dishonesty.
NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Deputy Sheriff Davis of Essex county has not been seen here since Monday, and there is an apparent shortage of \$10,000 in the accounts of the sheriff's office. He is lieutenant colonel of the first regiment and very prominent in politics and social life.

A Common Occurrence.
LEADVILLE, Colo., April 25.—While a laborer, employed in the Rio Grande railway construction gang near here, was thawing out some sticks of giant powder, an explosion occurred which killed one man, fatally hurt another and slightly injured several others.

Damages of \$75.
PROVIDENCE, April 25.—In the libel suit of Edward Huber, against the publishers of The Evening Telegram, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$75.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

He Would Not Interfere with the Workingmen.

MAY DAY NOT TO BE FEARED.

How the Portuguese Government Treated Shipwrecked Seamen—Statement Concerning Emile Rey—Foreign News.

LONDON, April 25.—The Herald publishes an interesting account of an interview with Prince Bismarck. The prince said that if in power he would not interfere with the workmen on May day. Neither would he display anxiety, which would only increase the aggressiveness of the agitators. Antagonism between employers and employed was a natural law and a necessity of human progress. Progress would cease should men ever become satisfied.

Content was only possible either with slavery, as in Africa, or where munificent nature does not ask man to work. He dwelt upon the need of combating socialism, the victory of which, he said, would mean government by the least intelligent. He predicted that socialism would give a deal of trouble yet. He said that a man who would yield to the present manifestations was a coward, and that it was sometimes true benevolence to shed the blood of a riotous minority in defense of a law-abiding majority.

He continued: "The first requisite in a government is energy—not to be a time server, nor to sacrifice the future to a temporary or present convenience. The firmness, indeed the firmness, of the ruling power is a guarantee of peace at home and abroad. A government which, yielding to the majority and retaining its authority by concessions, thus paving the way for further concessions, is in a sore strait."

He declared that May day was not a dangerous enemy. The naming of the day for an assault need not be dreaded. It would be merely a sham fight, like that of the Salvation army.

PORTUGUESE SPITE
Vented on Shipwrecked Seamen Who Sailed Under the British Flag.

LONDON, April 25.—The crew of the British bark Osse, from Savannah Jan. 31, for Newcastle, before reported abandoned, were rescued by the British ship Highmore, from Liverpool, March 10, for Adelaide. Some of the rescued men were placed on board another vessel off Lisbon. Five of the Osse's crew refused to proceed on the Highmore, and started in their own boat for St. Vincent, sixty miles distant from the position where the Highmore was then in. They reached the island in safety, but in a starving condition. Notwithstanding their distressed state, the Portuguese authorities would give them no succor, and refused to allow them to land. The British consul gave the men a distress order addressed to the captain of the British steamer Buffon, from Para Bantos, via St. Vincent for London, directing him to convey them to England. A statement in regard to the matter from the consul, another from the British consul, and a declaration from the captain of the Buffon have been received by the British government.

LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.
Emile Rey Charged with Offering to Surrender His Province to the Mahdi.

CAIRO, April 25.—A Coptic clerk, who was an employee of Emile Bey's while Emile was at Wadai, has made a sworn deposition before Mason Bey to the effect that the revolt of Emile's forces was solely due to the discovery of Emile's plans to surrender his province to the Mahdi. Emile, according to the clerk's statement, sent three messengers to the Mahdi offering to surrender, but they were seized and stopped by Emile's officers. The revolt followed this discovery. Mason Bey considers the statement credible.

Schools Used as Barracks.
VIENNA, April 25.—Orders are issued for the closing of all schools on May day. In the manufacturing districts many of the schools will be closed to the pupils for four days, and in the meantime will be used as barracks. The court, in order to inspire confidence, will attend the usual races in the park. The workmen have decided to meet elsewhere.

Prescriptionary Measures.
BERLIN, April 25.—The landrath has sanctioned the abrogation of the law of 1874 by which priests, who failed to comply with the May laws, rendered themselves liable to imprisonment and banishment. The police of Hamburg and Altona will prohibit open air demonstrations by the workmen on May 1.

Attempt at Train Wrecking.
VIENNA, April 25.—An attempt was made to wreck an express train on the Vienna and Pressburg railway. Large blocks of stone were placed upon the track, and the train had a very narrow escape from destruction. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Parnell Suspects a Trap.
LONDON, April 25.—In the committee stage of the land purchase bill the government will submit two clauses regarding Mr. Parnell's motion. Mr. Parnell regards Mr. Goschen's offer as a trap, as his scheme can only be effective when worked by itself.

Advancing on the French.
PARIS, April 25.—Dispatches from Kotonou say the Dahomians have advanced and occupied a position only one kilometre from Porto Novo. The warship Mesange landed fifty men to re-enforce the French troops.

Off for the Interior.
ZANZIBAR, April 25.—Emile Pasha has started for the interior with 600 porters, five German officers and a large body of Nubian soldiers.

Cablegrams.
Vienna gas workers demand higher pay. Advances from Para show a further advance in rubber, with no stock on hand.

The anti-Jewish outbreak at Beals, in Galicia, with no apparent motive.

There have been thirteen deaths altogether as a result of the rioting in Biala, Germany.

The London Times comments on the inclination to increase silver certificates in this country.

Queenstown citizens, indignant at strikers, handed the mail sent there for shipment to America.

A German Socialist was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for slandering the authorities.

The deficit in the Italian budget is estimated at \$5,000,000 liras. The ministers have agreed upon a retrenchment of \$3,000,000 liras in the expenditures for the army and navy.

Damages of \$75.
PROVIDENCE, April 25.—In the libel suit of Edward Huber, against the publishers of The Evening Telegram, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$75.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.

ALL SIZES, 25 CENTS EACH.

MISS C. S. HUBBARD'S

158 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 26.

In Quincy and Vicinity--On the Battle Fields--Births and Deaths of the Presidents--Incorporation of Massachusetts Cities and Norfolk County Towns--Foreign Matters.

1770--Town of Cohasset incorporated.

1775--Josiah Quincy, Jr., died.

1851--House of Thomas Newcomb, Quincy, struck by lightning.

World Wide.

1819--Birth of Odd Fellowship in the United States.

1821--Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese navigator, killed.

1711--Birth of David Hume, the Scottish philosopher.

1778--General annexed to France.

1838--One thousand one hundred and fifty-eight buildings burned in Charleston, S. C.

1853--Occupation of Candahar by the Anglo-Indian army.

1849--Insurrection in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

1849--Civita Vecchia occupied by the French.

1820--Treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco.

1862--Gen. Hunter at Hilton Head, S. C., declares Georgia, Florida and South Carolina under martial law.

1862--Capt. Bailey, with a detachment of United States marines, landed at the Stars and Stripes over the United States mint, New Orleans.

Tom down and dragged through the streets, it was not hoisted again until the 25th, when, under the guard of 500 marines and sailors, the state emblem was lowered from the city hall and the Union flag floated in its place.

1862--Commodore Porter, commanding the mortar fleet, demands the surrender of Fort Jackson and Philip, below New Orleans. The Confederate commander replied: "The demand is inadmissible," and preparations were made to renew the fight.

1864--Gunboats engage Fort Hindman, on the Red river.

1850--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

1862--Surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.; 29,000 men. Same terms as Lee.

1862--John Wilkes Booth shot in a Virginia stable by Sgt. Boston Corbett. His accomplice, Harold, captured. Corbett now in Kansas asylum for insane.

SLEEP.

While children sleep
They know not that their father toils;
They know not that their mother prays--
Bending in blessing o'er their beds,
Imploving grace for after days.

While children sleep
They never dream that others work
That they may have their daily bread;
When morning comes they rise and eat,
And never ask how they are fed.

While children sleep
They do not see the shining sun--
They do not see the gracious dew,
In daily miracle of love,
Is ever making all things new.

Do we not sleep,
And know not that our Father works,
With watchful care about our way?
He bends in blessing from above--
His love broods o'er us day by day.

Do we not sleep,
And never dream that others work,
Reaping the sheaves that might be ours?
We see not how the shadows fall,
Which mark the swift departing hours.

Ah, still we sleep!
Our drowsy eyes see not the light,
Nor the hands that strive to bless,
See not that waiting for us stands
God's kingdom and his righteousness.

Good Words.

A REPENTED HEROISM.

I. It was not poor Ethel's fault in the least. She could not prevent Tom Kendall loving her any more than she could help being the dimpled, merry little body that she was. Tom could not have told you when he began to care for her, because as far back as he could remember Ethel had been the prettiest girl in the world to him. When she was only a very little girl, whose long yellow curls fell down to her waist, it was her school books that Tom carried; it was to her that he brought his offerings of apples and sticky taffy; to her that he sent all his valentines--valentines with impossible cupids shooting arrows through magenta colored hearts--but Ethel thought they were perfect, and side by side the two would spell out the stupid little verses.

Only a low garden wall separated the two houses, and it was quite natural that Tom should come over it every day. It was a little shorter way than around through the gate, he would say, and Ethel gazed admiringly at him as he cleared the wall at a bound. It was lone some at home for him with only the old housekeeper and his father, and they did not take the lively interest which Ethel did in kites and dead insects. Tom's mother had died in giving birth to him, so he had never known the tender words and loving touches for which in his childhood way he had unconsciously hungered.

His father, a sober, studious man, lost all his interest in the world in losing the one woman who understood him and brightened his home like a sunbeam. Though he was very fond of Tom and kind to him, in his own quiet way, yet the child stood a little in awe of him, and gave his father none of the childish confidences or merry chatter which might have roused the silent man.

They were not rich, but Mr. Kendall had a small income from certain properties he owned, and on that they lived; and Ethel, among his books and studies and the sea growing up as children will. It is a way they have.

Ethel's mother was a widow and wealthy. Besides being the only daughter, Ethel was an heiress in her own right, and would be mistress of a large fortune as soon as she reached the age of 22. Mrs. Van Zandt was fully alive to the importance of her daughter's prospects, but the thought of money never troubled either Tom or Ethel.

As they both grew older, however, and Ethel was almost 18, the unpleasant fact became evident to Tom that Mrs. Van Zandt disliked him. He had not noticed it as a child--perhaps the dislike was passive then--perhaps not there at all; but it certainly seemed to be there now. Her brow was frigid, her manner icy; the dear little drawing room had lost its coziness for him.

And now, unknown to Tom, the worst had happened. Mrs. Van Zandt had forbidden Ethel to have anything further to do with him, and Ethel had heard the edict in silence. Accustomed to obey, her silence was taken for assent; and Mrs. Van Zandt congratulated herself on the management with which she had settled this little affair. Unpleasant it was to her, as trouble of any kind always was, but she considered it a duty to herself that her daughter should make a brilliant match. As for the unimportant matter of her daughter's sentiments in the case, it troubled her not a bit; and as for Tom Kendall, "Pooh! all childish nonsense!"--and up went the aristocratic nose. The very ribbons in her stylish breakfast cap bristled with dignity.

And poor Tom! He could not understand, at first, why all his invitations were refused by Ethel, why she was no longer "at home" to him; no more delightful little strolls; no more rides. What was the matter? There was only one solution of the mystery, and that was one which he did not like to discuss even with himself.

One moonlit evening Ethel had gone down to the garden, and there, leaning on the little wall, was Tom. She started back, but he called her so imploringly that she half hesitated and then was lost, for in another moment she too was leaning on the garden fence.

"Oh, Tom, Tom," she whispered, "I must go back--I must."

"Now, see here, Ethel," he said, half in command, half entreaty, "what is the matter with you, anyhow? Lately you refuse to see me; you run away if I come in sight, and now you are unwilling even to speak to me. No, I shall not let you go till you tell me. Out with it!"

And as the dismal story was told Tom gnawed the ends of his mustache diligently, and then the wretch laughed--actually laughed. She looked at him in surprise.

"Of course, it is rather serious," he said. "Of course, it is rather serious; but you, you think it's nothing, nothing! Why, Ethel, did you stop on earth can do that. I wish, though, I had known this sooner, although I have suspected as

much from the first. I shall set my wits to work at once, and we'll see, Ethel--we'll see! So don't you be miserably young; man was not so infatuated to perceive her abstraction.

Little by little she drew near to a part of the boat where she thought she might make the dreaded plunge most easily.

Tom, in the shadow of a sail, appeared to be absorbed in a novel. No one, not even himself, knew that the book was upside down. Ethel stole a glance at him. Will he be in time? she wondered in an agony of fear and anxiety. How blue the water was--and how deep!

What if--but no! no! she would not think of that. Now was the time, she decided feverishly.

"Is not that a sail, Lord Fenyl?" she asked.

"A sail! In which direction?" Eagerly he took up his telescope. This was just the opportunity she wanted. Slowly he swept the horizon with the glass.

"Why, yes," he says. "I see it quite plainly. I can even read the name on--Miss Van Zandt! 'Help! help!'"

With a shriek of terror she had disappeared over the side; only one terrified scream, but in an instant the deck was filled with eager, frightened faces.

Lord Fenyl was rushing from one end of the place to the other, dragging with him an immense coil of rope, tangling up himself and every one else, crying out the awful accident at the top of his voice.

Mrs. Van Zandt and another lady had fainted; the gayety had vanished; all was confusion and haste.

Tom saw nothing of this. He was in the water before the echo of her voice had died away on the startled air. With firm, rapid strokes he beat the waves, and his eyes were alert to catch the first glimpse. The sun glared into his face, but he did not mind it. His heart failed him. God! he could not see her! Why did she not rise? "Ethel!" he cried aloud in a frenzy. But what was that white speck yonder? Could he reach it? A moment more, only a moment more, with ebbing power, as the white face came to the surface, he threw one arm around the body. His strength all but exhausted, he was taken with his lifeless charge into the boat lowered to meet him. The glad news was shouted to the waiting yacht, and willing help was ready to greet the rescued and rescuer.

The little figure in its clinging white seemed devoid of life. The soft baby curls around her forehead clustered darkly golden; the large drops of water sparkling off one by one, till there were little pools on the floor. Pale and pure and still as death itself she was--all pitifully still. The red, laughing lips were pallid now; the soft white hands limp and inert.

"My girl, my little girl!" moaned and sobbed Mrs. Van Zandt, and while they talked in undertones, and while tears fell, they took her below, and toiled for hours to summon back the wavering spirit.

Tom--unhappy Tom--was the hero of the hour. But he could not be proud; he could not wait in patience. Great waves of remorse filled his breast, till the drop stood out upon his forehead and his lips whitened. The dull boom of the sea seemed to roar in his ears; he felt that lifeless body still lying passive in his arms. Never again to see her smile, never again to hear her voice, with its gentle, tender accent; never--ah, no! It could not be to--tolerate--she must not die! Up and down, outside the door, he paced, listening to each sound, and with his misery, praying to God as he had never prayed before. To the excited groups, gathered here and there, he paid no attention at all, nor, indeed, did he even see them. Blind to their curiosity, deaf to their whispered words of wondering sympathy, heedless to remonstrance, alone with himself, he suffered on his mental rack. Minutes passed like hours. There was a little hope, a bare chance of life for her; but still it was hope. The glad news spread, but the suspense to Tom became still more torturing.

Suddenly the door opened again, and Mrs. Van Zandt came out.

He dropped into a chair and hid his head in his hands. He heard her coming directly toward him; to tell him--to tell him--what? And then Mrs. Van Zandt's arms were around his neck, she was calling him her dear boy, her hero; she was thanking him through her tears and sobs. He a hero! He could have laughed aloud, bitterly at the mockery of it. She was telling him that Ethel had come back to them; she was awake again; she wanted to see him; would he come? With a choking in his throat, he made his way to where his little love was lying. Mrs. Van Zandt softly closed the door, and they were alone.

White she was, like a bent lily; the damp yellow hair lay over her pillow and brushed back from her white forehead, where his eyes saw the mark of a cruel bruise, a blow as she fell; but her lips were smiling, and one hand was outstretched to him. He could not take it; he sank on his knees at her side.

"Ethel, sweetheart, can you forgive me?" he groaned, and with the words the flood gates were swept away, and he sobbed aloud: "Ethel, it was almost death--it would have been murder, and I your murderer!"

"Tom, Tom," she whispered, weakly, "do not frighten me so. I am not dead; I will soon be well now."

"Forgive me, Ethel; say you forgive me!" She stroked gently the brown head buried in the pillows.

"Yes, Tom, I forgive you."

And then he raised his haggard face at last, and a great pity swept over her tender heart. Both hands were outstretched to him now, and as he took her reverently in his arms, she murmured, so faintly that he could barely hear it: "And I love you, dear, dear Tom--George Wilson Prentiss in Times-Democrat."

Uses of the Telephone.

A--I told him that he was a lying thief.

B--You have got pluck. It's a wonder he didn't break your neck.

A--O, I told him what I thought of him through the telephone.--Texas Siftings.

the waters were Ethel and the inevitable Lord Fenyl with his inevitable eyeglass. She could not get rid of him; the miserable young man was so infatuated to perceive her abstraction.

Little by little she drew near to a part of the boat where she thought she might make the dreaded plunge most easily.

Tom, in the shadow of a sail, appeared to be absorbed in a novel. No one, not even himself, knew that the book was upside down. Ethel stole a glance at him. Will he be in time? she wondered in an agony of fear and anxiety. How blue the water was--and how deep!

What if--but no! no! she would not think of that. Now was the time, she decided feverishly.

"Is not that a sail, Lord Fenyl?" she asked.

"A sail! In which direction?" Eagerly he took up his telescope. This was just the opportunity she wanted. Slowly he swept the horizon with the glass.

"Why, yes," he says. "I see it quite plainly. I can even read the name on--Miss Van Zandt! 'Help! help!'"

With a shriek of terror she had disappeared over the side; only one terrified scream, but in an instant the deck was filled with eager, frightened faces.

Lord Fenyl was rushing from one end of the place to the other, dragging with him an immense coil of rope, tangling up himself and every one else, crying out the awful accident at the top of his voice.

Mrs. Van Zandt and another lady had fainted; the gayety had vanished; all was confusion and haste.

Tom saw nothing of this. He was in the water before the echo of her voice had died away on the startled air. With firm, rapid strokes he beat the waves, and his eyes were alert to catch the first glimpse. The sun glared into his face, but he did not mind it. His heart failed him. God! he could not see her! Why did she not rise? "Ethel!" he cried aloud in a frenzy. But what was that white speck yonder? Could he reach it? A moment more, only a moment more, with ebbing power, as the white face came to the surface, he threw one arm around the body. His strength all but exhausted, he was taken with his lifeless charge into the boat lowered to meet him. The glad news was shouted to the waiting yacht, and willing help was ready to greet the rescued and rescuer.

The little figure in its clinging white seemed devoid of life. The soft baby curls around her forehead clustered darkly golden; the large drops of water sparkling off one by one, till there were little pools on the floor. Pale and pure and still as death itself she was--all pitifully still. The red, laughing lips were pallid now; the soft white hands limp and inert.

"My girl, my little girl!" moaned and sobbed Mrs. Van Zandt, and while they talked in undertones, and while tears fell, they took her below, and toiled for hours to summon back the wavering spirit.

Tom--unhappy Tom--was the hero of the hour. But he could not be proud; he could not wait in patience. Great waves of remorse filled his breast, till the drop stood out upon his forehead and his lips whitened. The dull boom of the sea seemed to roar in his ears; he felt that lifeless body still lying passive in his arms. Never again to see her smile, never again to hear her voice, with its gentle, tender accent; never--ah, no! It could not be to--tolerate--she must not die! Up and down, outside the door, he paced, listening to each sound, and with his misery, praying to God as he had never prayed before. To the excited groups, gathered here and there, he paid no attention at all, nor, indeed, did he even see them. Blind to their curiosity, deaf to their whispered words of wondering sympathy, heedless to remonstrance, alone with himself, he suffered on his mental rack. Minutes passed like hours. There was a little hope, a bare chance of life for her; but still it was hope. The glad news spread, but the suspense to Tom became still more torturing.

Suddenly the door opened again, and Mrs. Van Zandt came out.

He dropped into a chair and hid his head in his hands. He heard her coming directly toward him; to tell him--to tell him--what? And then Mrs. Van Zandt's arms were around his neck, she was calling him her dear boy, her hero; she was thanking him through her tears and sobs. He a hero! He could have laughed aloud, bitterly at the mockery of it. She was telling him that Ethel had come back to them; she was awake again; she wanted to see him; would he come? With a choking in his throat, he made his way to where his little love was lying. Mrs. Van Zandt softly closed the door, and they were alone.

White she was, like a bent lily; the damp yellow hair lay over her pillow and brushed back from her white forehead, where his eyes saw the mark of a cruel bruise, a blow as she fell; but her lips were smiling, and one hand was outstretched to him. He could not take it; he sank on his knees at her side.

"Ethel, sweetheart, can you forgive me?" he groaned, and with the words the flood gates were swept away, and he sobbed aloud: "Ethel, it was almost death--it would have been murder, and I your murderer!"

"Tom, Tom," she whispered, weakly, "do not frighten me so. I am not dead; I will soon be well now."

"Forgive me, Ethel; say you forgive me!" She stroked gently the brown head buried in the pillows.

"Yes, Tom, I forgive you."

And then he raised his haggard face at last, and a great pity swept over her tender heart. Both hands were outstretched to him now, and as he took her reverently in his arms, she murmured, so faintly that he could barely hear it: "And I love you, dear, dear Tom--George Wilson Prentiss in Times-Democrat."

Uses of the Telephone.

A--I told him that he was a lying thief.

B--You have got pluck. It's a wonder he didn't break your neck.

A--O, I told him what I thought of him through the telephone.--Texas Siftings.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

LESSON IV. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 27.

Text of the Lesson, Luke viii, 4-15--Comment Verses 12-15--Golden Text, Luke viii, 18--Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

According to the first three verses of this chapter, after bringing joy and peace to the poor women in Simon's house, He went through all the cities and villages showing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God, the kingdom foretold by all the prophets, when the Lord shall again choose Jerusalem, comfort Zion and restore Israel, never to be plucked up or scattered again (Zech. i, 17; ii, 10-12; Jer. xiv, 8, 7); that through them they may establish His Messianic kingdom in all the world. He was accompanied by the twelve and certain women whom He had healed and who now ministered to Him. Returning, probably, to Capernaum, He healed one possessed with a blind and dumb demon. This drew forth from the Pharisees the accusation that He was possessed by the devil, and thus did these mighty works. Jesus in reply warned them of the sin that can never be forgiven, whether committed in this age or the age to come. He also foretold His death and resurrection and pointed them to a coming judgment. They receive not His teaching, but determine to kill Him (Matt. xii, 14).

"And when

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 18.

QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Saville & Jones,
ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22 13-14

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.
April 8-1-26 p-4w

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1-26

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam heat, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of land, with choice fruit trees.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable and three acres of land in Quincy Point.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,250 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc.; 500 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.

For Sale or Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 1,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, stable and sheds. Low price.

To Let. The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished; house of 12 rooms, bath, etc.; stable and carriage house.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from \$3500 to \$10,000.

To Let. Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St. Quincy.

To Let. House, 10 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Tenement of six rooms in Quincy Centre.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., on Hancock Street, Quincy.

To Let. Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hall for the season.

To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street, West Quincy.

To Let. Store on Washington street, Quincy.

To Let. Desk Room in this office.

Building Lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

April 21. 12-14

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1-26

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1-1y

MODEL SOCIAL CLUB.

The Committee Overcomes All the Obstacles Raised.

WOLLASTON IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

A Constitution Adopted for the Wollaston Social Club—Committee of Fifteen Appointed to Draw Up Plans for a Club and Report Later.

The adjourned meeting of the Wollaston Social Club was held in the Knights of Honor hall, Saturday evening, Mr. W. G. Corbell in the chair, and Mr. Henry O. Fairbanks, secretary. The secretary read the records of the previous meeting. The principal business was to hear the report of the committee appointed to draw up plans for a model social club. The committee made its report in the shape of a constitution for the proposed club. The constitution is framed after the constitution of several Boston clubs. When the meeting adjourned Saturday evening, April 12, it was predicted that the club was ended then and there. That no committee would ever be able to make a report or frame a constitution for a club, which would suit all of the factions that were present at that meeting. The committee has met and overcome all of the obstacles which were raised, in such a masterly way, that at Saturday evening's meeting every article in the proposed constitution was accepted with a few minor alterations.

Mr. Corbell, in opening the meeting, reviewed the work of the committee. We must have a club in which everyone will take pride, and no one need be ashamed to say that he is a member. It must have literary, gymnastic and social features. Must encourage outdoor as well as indoor sports, develop the body as well as the mind. Might in the summer encourage tennis, base ball and scientific outdoor work. Above all things it must not interfere with the work of the churches. Although its moral tone must be high, it must not be religious. Its membership should be divided into

Three Classes. First, the stockholders or those who give financial aid. Second, senior members or all persons over twenty-one years of age. Third, junior member or those between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. If this plan is agreed upon there is still a large amount of work to be done. A committee of fifteen should be chosen this evening to perfect the organization of the club, and report at some future meeting. The capital stock should be \$2000, divided into 200 shares of \$10 each.

Mr. Charles M. Bryant inquired if the \$2000 was to build a club house, or for what purpose. Mr. Corbell—It is for fitting up the club rooms, purchasing furniture, carpets, etc. Mr. Bryant—Are we to have a building for the club, or lease rooms? Mr. Corbell—The committee thought that the club would hardly be large enough to own a building. The estimated running expenses will be about \$1500. There were two points on which the committee could come to no definite decision, and that was, as to whether cards and smoking should be allowed. Even some of the best New York clubs differ on this. The committee finally decided to make no recommendation and refer the matter to the club to decide when it is organized.

Mr. Chandler W. Smith—After the club is organized would it not be well to have an initiation fee? Mr. Corbell—That is generally the case in most clubs, but in this one the semi-annual dues of \$5 will be asked for on the organization of the club.

Mr. Henry O. Fairbanks moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and the meeting so voted. After a

Long and Spicy Debate the constitution was accepted and a committee of fifteen gentlemen appointed to draw up plans for a club and report later. The committee:

W. G. Corbell, A. A. Lincoln, C. F. Wilde, Charles R. Sherman, Dr. G. B. Rice, H. T. Whitman, F. E. Litchfield, W. E. Simmons, Albert G. Olney, Chandler W. Smith, Benjamin Sargent, Richard H. Lincoln, Henry O. Fairbanks, Herbert W. Marshall, James S. Whiting.

The Constitution:

This club is intended as a social body of gentlemen in Wollaston and vicinity. The chief aim shall be to furnish rooms for literary, gymnastic and social pleasures, and encourage kindly feeling and good fellowship among its members. It shall be known as the Wollaston Social Club.

1st. The club shall have a first-class reading room.

2d. As good an athletic room as it can afford.

3d. A parlor where conversation and innocent games may be provided.

4th. A billiard and pool room.

5th. And any other indoor or outdoor sports which may be adopted by the club.

The club shall not allow any gambling, or the sale of intoxicating liquors or tobacco on its premises. Neither shall it allow any liquors to be brought into the rooms.

The club as a body shall never take any part in politics or in discussion of the same.

Its membership shall be divided into two classes, and shall be limited to 250. First, the stockholders. The capital stock shall be \$2000, divided into 200 shares of \$10 each. No person shall hold over ten shares. [The club to have the right to buy shares of members owning more than one share, and to sell the said shares to members having none and desiring to buy.] The government and property of the club shall rest entirely in the stockholders.

2d, Members. All members of 17 years and over shall be assessed \$10 a year, payable semi-annually in advance. All stockholders using the rooms must be members, but all members need not be stockholders.

The officers shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and six directors. They shall be elected annually by the stockholders. [The club as a whole, to have a representation of four on the executive committee, the same to be voted for by all of the members and stockholders.] The president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the club or committee.

The secretary shall keep a record of all doings of the club and the committee, and his book shall be open at all times to the stockholders.

The treasurer shall keep a correct account of the financial affairs of the club, and pay only such bills as the committee may authorize. His books shall always be open to the stockholders.

The officers and directors shall constitute the Executive Committee, and have full charge of the affairs of the club and its running expenses between the meetings of the club. The committee shall never involve the club in debt. The committee shall meet once a month, and five members shall constitute a quorum. Other meetings may be called by the president or secretary, by sending notices in writing to each member.

Members may be admitted at any regular or special meeting of the stockholders, or by the committee after posting the names ten days on the notice board, and receiving no objection in writing from more than five members.

Any member may be excluded by a two-thirds vote at any regular or special meeting. If a stockholder, his shares shall be purchased at par by the club and shall be resold at auction to the members.

Non-payment of dues for thirty-four days shall cancel the membership.

A stockholder, who is not a member, shall not be admitted to the rooms of the club.

A cancelled member may be readmitted in the same manner as a new member.

Every member shall sign the constitution.

The committee shall have the power to suspend any member for unbecoming conduct, such suspension to continue till the next meeting of the club, or till revoked by the committee. Any member or person may be excluded from the rooms for incorrect conduct, by the officers in charge.

Strangers may be admitted by introduction of a member. Their names must be entered in the visitor's book. Residents of Wollaston who are not members, shall not be admitted on introduction oftener than once a month. Persons outside the ward may be admitted on introduction not more than three times a month, without the consent of the committee.

Special meetings of the club may be called by the president and secretary, or the committee on the request of ten stockholders. Notice of such meeting and its object shall be posted five days on the notice board of the club.

The rate of assessment may be changed at any annual meeting.

Money received from assessments can be used for the running expenses or for permanent improvements, but money received from the sale of stock, can only be used for permanent improvements.

In voting, proxies shall not be used. Injury to the club property by a member shall be made good by that member.

No dogs shall be allowed in the rooms.

No conversation or conduct unbecoming a gentleman shall be allowed.

No member shall take away any book, paper, or other property of the club.

The rooms shall be open every week day evening or day, for such hours as the committee shall direct.

Any lecture, entertainment, or outdoor sport shall be in charge of the committee, or members delegated by them with such power.

The constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting of the club, and when such proposed alteration has been posted for ten days on the notice board of the club.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phillips on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

Soap Factory Burned.

The alarm from Box 46 at 4.50 A. M. Sunday, was for a fire in the building owned and formerly used as a soap factory, by E. H. Doble & Co., on Cross street, West Quincy. The department responded and extinguished the blaze. The building contained a pump owned by the above firm which was destroyed. Loss about \$100.

—Plymouth at a town meeting held Saturday, voted not to build a new high school house and not to appropriate money to repair the present one; also to subscribe \$4,000 to the capital stock of the Plymouth and Middleboro railroad.

THE CRISIS NEAR.

The Quarrymen's Union Adopts a Bill of Prices and Hours.

LETTER TO THE EMPLOYERS.

Men Will Insist on Nine Hours—The Manufacturers and Owners Nearly Agreed, but the Latter Want the Word Minimum Inserted in Place of Average.

The Quarrymen's Union at a meeting held Saturday evening adopted the following bill, which is being circulated today among the employers for signatures:

First—That on and after May 1, 1890, nine hours shall constitute a day's work for the six days of the week.

Second—That the rate of wages for practical quarrymen shall be 22½ cents per hour.

Third—That pay-day shall be on or before the fifteenth day of each month.

Fourth—That this bill shall remain in force one year; any changes to be made by either party one month's notice of the same to be given.

We, the undersigned, representatives of Quarrymen's Union No. 4020, Quincy, Mass., and employers of quarrymen do hereby agree to the provisions of aforesaid bill.

Signed on behalf of Quarrymen's Union. JOHN J. BYRON, WM. F. BARNETT, DAVID THOMAS.

The union also considered a communication from the quarry owners, and today forwarded the following answer, which is self explanatory:

QUINCY, April 28, 1890. Geo. H. Hitchcock, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Quarrymen's Union held on Saturday evening last, your communication was laid before them and in the last part of the same the following words occur: "We wish for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the controversy." The Union Committee is willing and ready to effect if possible, a settlement on the nine-hour question, as the matter of longer hours is entirely out of the question. The Union is unanimous on the short-hour movement, and any settlement to be made must be on the nine-hour day (or the bill as presented). Our committee are ready to meet you any time up to Tuesday evening, April 29. We hold a union meeting on Wednesday evening to take final action, and we confidently hope that the matter will be peacefully settled by that time, and that the best of feeling may prevail between employer and employee, is the wish of the Union.

Yours Respectfully, DAVID THOMAS, Sec. of Quarrymen's Union, West Quincy, Mass.

P. S. An early reply is requested so that complications may not arise.

The Cutters' Demand.

The change of one word will, it is said, effect a compromise between the manufacturers and cutters. The latter desire that the minimum pay instead of the average pay shall be \$2.75 for nine hours, or 31 cents per hour.

A SMALLER SCHOOL.

T. B. Pollard Entertains the Choir of Quincy Point Church—Presentation.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Pollard entertained the choir of the Corner church on Saturday evening at their residence on South street. For the past six weeks a double quartette has been furnishing the music, with the best success, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Pollard. The choir is now to lose one of its members. Miss Minnie J. Carter returns to Stockbridge this week to take charge of a school of one pupil. The choir presented Miss Carter with a banquet lamp as a parting gift. The evening was spent most pleasantly. A fine collation was served.

The school of one may be more readily understood after reading the following Stockbridge item in the Pittsfield Journal:

The marriage of Frank W. Heath, son of Marshall S. Heath of Curtisville, and Miss Minnie J. Carter takes place next Tuesday, April 29, at the home of the bride's parents in Quincy Point, Mass. A grand reception will be given the bride and groom at their future home in Curtisville on the following day, Wednesday, April 30. The bride-elect has been a popular teacher in the intermediate school at Curtisville for several seasons, and both Mr. Heath and the soon-to-be Mrs. Heath are favorites with the young people of that section of the town, who will wish them all the happiness of their new relation in life imaginable.

Land League Meeting.

The Quincy Branch I. N. L. had an interesting meeting at its hall on Water street on Sunday evening. After a few introductory remarks from Mr. Michael Burns, the chairman, the exercises commenced by a song by Mr. M. Daley. Mr. Burns delivered a spirited address on the present situation in Ireland, and impressed on the members the necessity of persevering in their efforts to aid Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Frank Rafferty recited "Shamus O'Brien" in excellent style, followed by Mr. James Collins, who recited "When will we be satisfied," a poem by Rev. W. D. Kelly. A song entitled "Castles in the Air" by Mr. Peter McConarty, and an address on Mr. Parnell by Mr. Thomas Carroll. Mr. George D. Cahill recited "The Celtic Cross," Mr. James Parker sang the "Bells of Shandon," in fine style, and the concert was ended by Mr. Timothy Collins, who recited a poem by Mrs. Margaret Sullivan on the Irish famine.

A debate on the question, "Which is the best policy for the Irish party; to support the Tory or Liberal party," closed the meeting.

A DEFEAT FOR ADAMS.

They Excel at the Bat and in the Field but Luck was Against Them.

The "Table Nine No. 1 of Harvard" played Adams Academy on the Greenleaf street grounds in Quincy on Saturday. The game being called at about 3.30 and lasting until 5.30. It was well played. The feature of the game being the sharpness which was displayed on both sides, finishing with the close score of 11 to 9 in favor of Harvard.

Table One of Harvard.

	A. B. R. I. B. T. B. P. O. A. E.
Abbott, c.	2 3 0 3 8 0 4
Hall, 2b.	5 1 2 3 4 1 3
Piper, 1b.	5 2 1 3 12 0 1
Kingsbury, c.f.	5 2 0 1 0 0 0
Grimes, 3b.	5 2 1 3 1 2 3
Burke, r.f.	4 0 0 1 0 0 0
Bumpus, p.	5 0 1 1 1 16 1
Higgins, l.f.	5 0 0 0 1 0 0
Walker, s. s.	3 1 0 1 0 1 1
Totals.	41 11 5 17 27 26 13

Adams Academy.

	A. B. R. I. B. T. B. P. O. A. E.
Pitts 1b.	3 2 2 4 9 0 2
Kane, c.f.	5 1 0 1 2 1 0
Howard, s.s.	5 1 0 2 1 0 1
Kittredge, 3b.	5 0 0 1 2 0 0
Bates, l.f.	5 1 2 3 0 0 0
Hall, p.	5 1 0 2 1 14 1
McAuliffe, c.	5 1 0 1 8 4 1
Bailey, r.f.	3 1 1 3 2 0 2
Mitchell, 2b.	4 1 0 2 2 0 3
Total.	40 9 6 19 29 19 10

Base on balls—Hall, 1; Bumpus, 4. Hit by pitcher—Pitts, Abbott and Kingsbury. Two baggers—Abbott, 1; Piper, 1. Wild pitches—Hall, 1; Bumpus, 2. Umpire—Geo. M. Sawyer. Official scorer—Wallace Guilford. Assistant scorer—Bernard S. Kittredge.

Other Games.

At Wollaston—Wollaston Jrs., 24; Atlantic, Jr., 13. Mr. Ela umpire.

At Wollaston—Resolutes of Atlantic, 32; Eagles of Wollaston, 15.

At Atlantic—Neponset Social Club, 14; Atlantic Jrs., 11.

TWO FLAGS PRESENTED.

The Stars and Stripes and Union Jack Now Owned by the O. S. St. G.

The St. George Society No. 103, which was instituted on January 21, 1886, and has 120 members, held its regular meeting on Saturday evening, in Grand Army Hall. The ladies had a surprise in store for the members after the regular meeting in the line of an entertainment and dance. The object was two-fold. In the first place the ladies had raised by subscription the money with which to buy the stars and stripes for the society. Then St. Georges' night, which comes on the 23d of April, is always a night for jollifications. Arrangements could not be made for the 23d so the entertainment was postponed to the 26th. The ladies on the flag committee were Mrs. Robert Chapel, Mrs. William King, Jr. and Mrs. C. H. Richards. A beautiful silken flag seven feet five inches by five feet, inscribed "Granite Lodge, O. S. St. George, Quincy, Mass.," was presented by Mrs. Robert Chapel and accepted by Wor. President William D. Steer. Speeches were then made by Mr. Samuel Rex, Jr., Past President and Mr. James Richards, District Deputy.

The "Union Jack" which was a present of Mr. Pierce, a former member of the Society, now in England, was then presented by Bro. James Richards. This was a real surprise to the members. Mr. Samuel Rex returned thanks, and Mr. Henry H. Faxon spoke briefly.

The gifts were accepted by a unanimous vote. The presentations were followed by an entertainment of recitations and songs. The talent was local. Rev. Mr. Cotton made brief remarks after which the company proceeded "to shake the dust off their shoes."

Little Pennel Gordon.

Mr. John Gordon of Gordon street, has the sympathy of his large number of friends in this hour of affliction. His little thirteen year old daughter, who was an unusually bright girl, and one whom everyone loved for her sunny sweet self, was taken away Saturday after a short illness of pneumonia. Life seemed full of hope and promise for her. She had just begun to study music, and her father had presented her with a new piano. She will be sadly missed, but with the life is the better for her bright life while with us.

A great many of the Presbyterian Sunday school scholars, of which she was a member, will, with her day school mates, march in a body to attend the funeral this afternoon. Each child will wear a badge of black and white ribbon.

District Court This Morning.

Patrick Nix of Quincy for being drunk paid a fine of \$3 and costs.

Maurice La Belle of Holbrook for an assault on his son Napoleon, aged eighteen years. They do not agree very well, and last week the father punished the son and ejected him from the house. After hearing all the witnesses, the judge thought that Maurice had better allow the boy to return home, and see if he would not try and do better. The matter to stand in this way, and if the boy did not behave, then to bring him into court again.

Surprise and Presentation.

A party of friends gave Mr. John Kelley, secretary of stone cutters' union, a genuine surprise, at his home, on Friday evening. Dancing and games were entered into until supper time. Mr. Kelley was presented with a handsome umbrella, a pair of slippers, an elegant pair of suspenders, and other articles which were useful as well as ornamental.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

—

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN,

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHERN'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18. 11-14

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

\$5.00 ALL WOOL,

SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to \$7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

—

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

TO LETS

INSERTED IN LEDGER

— FOR —

25 cts. per Day,

75 cts. per Week.

—

Durgin's Drug Store.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.

One month, \$ 30
Three months, 1.50
Six months, 3.00
One year, 5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Recall or a Veto?

Which is it to be on the sidewalk order of \$6000? That it should be one of the two, seems clear when the order is considered in the light of fair and equitable dealing. Councilman Warner in his maiden speech last Monday took solid ground on which to stand, and the common sense way in which he discussed the question, ought to have convinced more members that he was in the right. The question is not as to the desirability of having good sidewalks; no one will dispute the need of such; but how and where shall they be built and how paid for. A careful perusal of the "betterment act" as applied to sidewalks must lead an intelligent man to but one conclusion, namely, that the proper way will be to adopt the act first and build the sidewalks afterwards. Any other plan must work manifest injustice and confusion.

A uniform style of sidewalk should be decided upon, and every year the abutments and the city should combine and build. No favoritism or influence of any sort should find opportunity to flourish, but each abutment stand on an equal footing. Land-owners unwilling to bear their just proportion of the cost of public improvements, should be brought face to face with a legal assessment for the same, and then there will be less holding back on the part of those who desire to have valuable additions made to their property, providing the city pays the bills. If the \$6000 is placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Public Works it will place that officer in a most undesirable position; he will be the object of every conceivable form of criticism wherever or however he may expend the money. He would be accused of favoritism and of being influenced, and those for whom he did not build, would be asking "where do we come in?" It is desirable that the Council at its meeting this evening recall the order, then it may be laid on the table until the acceptance of the "betterment act," then sent to the Mayor. If this plan is not adopted and the order should be vetoed, it is doubtful if the two-thirds vote, necessary to pass it over the veto, could be secured. The narrow view should give place to the broad one.

From The Southern Live Stock Journal: "A Texas editor proposes to settle the race problem by giving the negroes a free ballot if they will give the white people the offices." The whites are going to have the offices anyway, whether Mr. "Nigger" agrees or not.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the Pan-American visit to this country was the presentation to the delegates of a beautiful silk flag spun and woven by members of the Women's Silk Culture association of the United States. The cocoons which furnished the silk fiber were also grown by the ladies. But for all that it is claimed that silk cocoons cannot be profitably grown in America. Perhaps this is a mistake.

The American Society for Psychic Research came to an untimely end for want of funds to keep it alive. We are too much interested in money getting in this country to care for ghosts or psychic phenomena. If a man in America cares for anything else than the almighty dollar or something it will buy, his neighbors immediately set him down as a crank. Before its untimely flickering out, however, the A. S. P. R., through its secretary, Mr. Richard Hodgson, gave in its allegiance to a belief in the reality of ghosts. "There is a wonderful mass of evidence going to prove their actual appearance," says Mr. Hodgson. Is the pendulum of time going to swing us ultimately back into the exploded belief in ghosts?

The Agricultural Situation.

A number of farmers, reputed rich men, in the wealthiest farming region of Pennsylvania, have lately made assignments. Everything with which the farmer is connected has gone down in the past few years except taxes, and they are the same where they have not been increased.

There is no doubt of it, the farming interests are in a bad way. There is so much distress among agriculturists everywhere that their case has been brought to the attention of congress. In December, 1899, the price of corn was lower than has ever before been reported, by 11 per cent. Senator Voorhees said in a speech not long since that the average price of corn to the farmers of the country is only 10 cents a bushel; of wheat, 60 cents a bushel; of hogs, 24 to 30 cents a pound, and of fat cattle, 14 to 20 cents a pound.

Worst of all, a frightful burden of debt hangs over many of these farmers, contracted in the time of high prices, and now, the prices going down drop by drop, the prospect is ruin and despair. As a remedy Senator Voorhees recommends the free trader's cure, taking the duties off manufactured goods. He also advises the free coinage of silver. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who is a free silver high tariff man, recommends the free coinage of silver without the free trade. Meantime nobody knows what to do or which way to turn.

One doctor says there is overproduction of food. Farmers have gone on increasing their area of production till they have grown enough oats for a hundred million people, enough wheat for seventy-nine millions, and enough pork for seventy-eight millions. That, says this doctor, is the cause of the agricultural depression. But this theory is nonsense, with due respect. There are in Europe, America, India and China thousands starving every day for want of the very corn Kansas farmers burn for fuel, because it is cheaper to burn it than to sell it and buy coal. Meat, corn and wheat are no wait cheaper to consumers than they were when farmers got living prices. Whatever the cause of agricultural depression is, it is not overproduction.

Rudyard Kipling.

One of the novelists destined to take the place of the famous ones gone before in England is the young man with the above odd name. He calls himself "the man who came from nowhere."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is not yet 35 years old. He was born in India, and, like all English children born in that climate, was sent home to be educated. As to his life, he has been everything and everywhere, has crowded experience enough into his quarter century for a dozen lives. The characteristics of his literary style are its simplicity, directness and power. One of his earliest attempts at fiction, "The Strange Adventure of Morrowbie Jukes," is declared by The London World to be one of the most powerful short stories ever written.

The young man lives alone in London in two rooms, not far from Charing Cross station. He knows the Hindoostani tongue perfectly, and has a more intimate knowledge of life in India than any other man who has written in English. He also knows the Indian military service thoroughly. We may expect that his tales in future will deal largely with this mysterious, enchanted land.

The Mississippi Floods.

The Chicago Tribune, referring to the floods of the Mississippi, recalls the remedy for them that was much discussed eight or ten years ago as follows:

The true solution of this problem was pointed out long ago by Capt. Cowden, of New Orleans, in his plan to enlarge the outlet in place of enlarging the basin itself, which is the practical outcome of the levee system. Instead of expecting the river to discharge its water through an insufficient outlet, 125 miles in length, below New Orleans, he recommended making an outlet six or seven miles in length, only from a point near the battle ground in New Orleans, into Lake Borgne, through which there would be a quick and steady outlet, as in ordinary seasons the river is about six or seven feet higher than the lake and at present it is probably twelve or fifteen feet higher. It was also proposed to tap the river still further up, near Plaquemine, and carry off a portion of the water down into Atchafalaya bay, and meanwhile the Red river might also be tapped above its junction with the Mississippi and carry off its surplus in the same direction, thus relieving the main river. There can be no question that Capt. Cowden's outlet system is the correct one. More than this, it is the only one that offers any real prospect of relief.

The silver question may be settled in congress by the passage of a bill which is a compromise among the extreme silver men, the anti-silver men, the moderate silver men and Secretary Windom. Then the senate and house must mutually tinker at each other's work awhile, just to show that each feels its superiority to the other. Then, as the Fifty-first congress wanes, the bill may pass. In the words of an eminent divine on the revision of the Westminster catechism, "Every good thing is a compromise."

Gen. John Murray Corse was a distinguished and gallant soldier and has suffered wounds and hardships in behalf of his country. Few officers will have left to posterity a more brilliant record than he. And now he deserves better than to have his name spelled "Coarse" by one of the leading journals of the country.

Good society, says a writer, is that where it is of less importance to understand Greek than to understand good manners.

FLORIDA TROUBLES.

The President Instructs Officials to Enforce the Laws.

AN EDITOR MAKES A PROTEST

And insists that the People Do Not Maltreat Officers, but are Persecuted by Partisan Tribunaals, Where They Cannot Get Justice.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following correspondence has been made public: EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 24, 1899. To the Attorney General. SIR—I have had frequent occasions during the last six months to confer with you in reference to the obstructions offered in the counties of Leon, Gadsden, Madison and Jefferson in the state of Florida to the execution of the process of the courts of the United States. It is not necessary to say more of the situation than that the officers of the United States are not suffered freely to exercise their lawful functions. This condition of things cannot be longer tolerated. You will, therefore, instruct United States Marshal Weeks as soon as he has qualified to proceed at once to execute such writs of arrests as may be placed in his hands. If he apprehends resistance, he will employ such civil posse as may seem adequate to discourage resistance or overcome it. He should proceed with the calmness and moderation which should always attend a public officer in the execution of his duty, and at the same time with a firmness and courage that will impress the lawless with a wholesome sense of the danger and futility of resistance.

The officers of the law, and those who have foolishly and wickedly thought to set the law at defiance, that every resource lodged with the executive by the constitution and the laws will, in the recesses arising, be employed to make it safe and feasible to hold a federal commission and to execute the duty it imposes. Very respectfully, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Following the president's instructions, Attorney General Miller has written United States Marshal Weeks in Jacksonville, Fla., directing him to proceed in the lines indicated and report promptly any attempts to interfere with the proper discharge of the duties. Mr. Miller says:

I am informed that recently in some places the marshal, seeking to perform his ordinary civil duties, such as horse hire, hotel entertainment, etc., to enable him to carry out his official duties, by means, the officers of the government can be put to great inconvenience, but they cannot and will not be prevented from executing the process of the court. Means will be found for transporting and sub is ing the government officers wherever it is necessary for them to go in order to arrest and bring into court offenders against the law.

A Reply to the President. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 28.—The following open letter has been addressed to President Harrison by the editor of The Times Union in reply to the statements contained in his letter to Attorney General Miller:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 28, 1899. To Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. SIR—It is with surprise and with a deep sense of injury that the people of Florida read this morning your letter of April 24, directing me to Attorney General Miller, containing statements with reference to them which, they are convinced, must have been based upon misinformation as to the conduct of the officers of the Leon, Gadsden, Madison and Jefferson counties.

You state that in the four counties named "obstructions are offered to execution of the process of the courts of the United States, and that officers of the United States are not suffered freely to exercise their lawful functions." The source of your information is doubtless the official channels of the department of justice based upon allegations of the officers of the court for this district. How worthy of credence these are you can best judge by the following circumstances:

Shortly after your appointment of Charles Swayne as district judge, an under officer of his court openly boasted that his policy was to be one of persecution of Democrats to the bitter end, and that which naturally put them on the defensive and provoked widespread suspicion of Judge Swayne's integrity. On July 1, the judge appointed a jury commissioner in open and flagrant violation of the United States statute, and another officer of his court has recently been charged with an admission that this act was unlawful, but was done to make the conviction of Democrats sure.

The King of Dahomey's Ultimatum. PARIS, April 28.—President Carnot has received a letter from the King of Dahomey, in which the latter complains that the French attacked him without warning, and without declaring war against him. He demands that the French should withdraw their troops from his territory, and that he should be allowed to send him a letter of sympathy. The king declares that the French merchants now in his power will be kept as hostages until the end of the war.

Mexican Flower Feast. CITY OF MEXICO, April 28.—The flower feast or combat of flowers began yesterday afternoon. It is estimated that 100,000 people were on the promenade of La Reforma and the Avenida Juarez. In addition to nearly 600 carriages containing sightseers, there were fully 1000 horsemen. The quantity of flowers was enormous, four car loads coming from Jalapa alone.

The Wrong Man. PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 28.—Detectives Sargent, O'Brien and McCauley of New York were here for the purpose of identifying Hugh Ireland, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Mamie Murphy in New York. A look at the prisoner showed that he was not the man wanted, and he was immediately given his liberty.

A Postoffice Robber. TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—Gasper Soer, the head clerk of the Newark postoffice, was committed to the Trenton jail by United States Commissioner Rowe, in default of \$5000 bail, for embezzling \$3000 from the money order department of the Newark postoffice. He is 27 years old, has a wife and child and is well connected.

Enterprise Encouraged. WARNER, N. H., April 28.—Warner has voted to exempt from taxation for ten years the capital stock of a company that proposes to erect a manufacturing plant in town with a capital of out, \$100,000. It was also voted to exempt the stock of a hotel company. The vote in the last was almost unanimous.

Wiped Out by Fire. OSWEGO, N. Y., April 28.—A fire at the village of Sandy Creek, this county, destroyed the best part of the business portion of the town, including the Bulkley opera house, the Sandy Creek hotel and several stores.

It is their wish to aid you in bringing wrong doers to punishment; but I know that I voice their sentiments when I assure you that they cannot respect the United States court for this district if it is to continue its policy of the past nine months. If it is purified, if it is cleansed of all suspicion of partiality, of designed oppression, of injustice, its officers will encounter no resistance, no obstruction, no evasion in Leon, Gadsden, Jefferson and Madison counties.

Constitute a district court to mete out justice, not injustice, and the people of Florida will hold it in as high respect as do the people any state in the Union.

Very respectfully,
F. W. HAWTHORNE,
Editor Times Union.

A DOLLAR A BUSHEL.

That is the Price Which the Farmers' Alliance Will Ask for Wheat.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28.—The Farmers' Alliance has undertaken a gigantic scheme to advance the price of wheat. A large elevator is to be built for the farmers who are members of the alliance, and the wheat is to remain stored until it can be sold at \$1 a bushel. In order to tide over the farmers, who have their wheat stored, a new bank is to be established at St. Joseph, with a capital of \$50,000, and the money will be loaned to members at a very low rate of interest. Application will be made for a charter this week.

Rescued Just in Time.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The steamer Ceres, plying between New York and Hayti, arrived here with seven of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Italia, who were picked up in the last stages of exhaustion. The Italia was wrecked April 17. They were without food and water and had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours when picked up. The other members of the crew and passengers were landed at this port on April 18 from a steamer, upon which the Italia was wrecked. The party rescued at sea had resolved to take their chance of being picked up at rather than wait on the island.

Ruinous Prices for Bail.

HALIFAX, April 28.—Capt. Robert Hynes of the Yarmouth schooner Onyx, at Canoe, from Fortune Bay, N. E., reports that the Newfoundland authorities are rigorously enforcing the new bail law and do not mean to allow foreign vessels, including Nova Scotia, to buy bail without the payment of \$1 a ton license fee for each bait. As Capt. Hynes found that this tax on his vessel of \$140 for each baiting would be ruinous, he concluded to return to Nova Scotia and use our baiting privileges.

Read the Message Himself.

DENVER, April 28.—W. H. Baldwin, agent of the Santa Fe at Lovelle, Kan., absconded with the new mail train, and the road. The officials of the road in Topeka telegraphed their agent here to have him arrested. Baldwin was in the general offices of the Santa Fe seeking employment as telegraph operator when the message asking for his arrest began to come over the wires. Baldwin quickly detected the purport and made his escape. Four detectives are upon his track.

Shot-Guns Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A special dispatch to The Record says: A reign of terror has begun in Burlington county, N. J., by the timber thieves who infest that region. Fires set by them in the valuable timber lands around Mount Pleasant, near Camden, and other small neighboring towns, have caused a loss of at least \$50,000 to the owners of timber tracts and lucrative cranberry bogs, besides destroying the homes of many tenants.

Tenants Had to Hustle.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Fire was discovered in a bakery at 2300 Fifth avenue, one of a block of five-story tenement houses. The flames ascended the stairway and spread so rapidly through the house that the tenants had barely time to escape down the iron ladders of the fire escape in the rear of the building with the aid of the firemen and policemen. The loss on the building is \$12,000, and on the property of the tenants about \$10,000.

Mining Fatalities.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 28.—Tamarack shaft, near the Red Jacket mine, was destroyed by fire. The flames ascended the shaft and burned to death. In attempting to rescue Williams, John Rowe was suffocated and John Thomas so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. Thomas was rescued by John Pentecost, who descended after him, and the burning shaft and also brought the body of Rowe to the surface.

King of Dahomey's Ultimatum.

PARIS, April 28.—President Carnot has received a letter from the King of Dahomey, in which the latter complains that the French attacked him without warning, and without declaring war against him. He demands that the French should withdraw their troops from his territory, and that he should be allowed to send him a letter of sympathy. The king declares that the French merchants now in his power will be kept as hostages until the end of the war.

Mexican Flower Feast.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 28.—The flower feast or combat of flowers began yesterday afternoon. It is estimated that 100,000 people were on the promenade of La Reforma and the Avenida Juarez. In addition to nearly 600 carriages containing sightseers, there were fully 1000 horsemen. The quantity of flowers was enormous, four car loads coming from Jalapa alone.

The Wrong Man.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 28.—Detectives Sargent, O'Brien and McCauley of New York were here for the purpose of identifying Hugh Ireland, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Mamie Murphy in New York. A look at the prisoner showed that he was not the man wanted, and he was immediately given his liberty.

A Postoffice Robber.

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—Gasper Soer, the head clerk of the Newark postoffice, was committed to the Trenton jail by United States Commissioner Rowe, in default of \$5000 bail, for embezzling \$3000 from the money order department of the Newark postoffice. He is 27 years old, has a wife and child and is well connected.

Enterprise Encouraged.

WARNER, N. H., April 28.—Warner has voted to exempt from taxation for ten years the capital stock of a company that proposes to erect a manufacturing plant in town with a capital of out, \$100,000. It was also voted to exempt the stock of a hotel company. The vote in the last was almost unanimous.

Wiped Out by Fire.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 28.—A fire at the village of Sandy Creek, this county, destroyed the best part of the business portion of the town, including the Bulkley opera house, the Sandy Creek hotel and several stores.

SADLY AFFLICTED.

A Flood Unparalleled in the History of Texas.

RIVER TURNS INTO AN OCEAN.

Wind Storm Wipes Out a Village in Arkansas—Baltimore Suffers from a Hall Storm—The Situation in Louisiana—Cyclone in Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The Times-Democrat's Dallas, Tex., special says: The most destructive flood ever known in the history of North Texas is now passing through the Trinity. The great rain of Friday raised every tributary of it far out of their banks. Saturday and Sunday night it rose rapidly, and at 10 o'clock this morning it passed the highest water mark in fifty years.

In front of this city it is two miles wide, extending to the foot of Flanders' heights west, and to Oak Cliff, south of the city. On the north all residences from 100 yards beyond Cochran street are submerged, some to the second floor and others to the attic. No one has been reported drowned. They have been moving to higher ground. Back water extends far up on the north side of the city, while on the south houses are submerged as far up as Ward street, north of the city.

South and in front of the city there is one vast ocean of water, thirty and forty feet deep, and it is still rising, and will so continue till at least Tuesday. Its like has not been seen. Trains on all the railroads, the Texas Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Santa Fe, and Great Northern are not running west, north or south of the city. Washouts are reported all along the line, but the worst are immediately around the city. Gangs of men are watching the bridges over the Trinity river and keeping on the alert for any danger. News from the surrounding country is bad. Small bridges have been destroyed by the deluge. Indeed, few are left. The destruction of crops will amount to little or nothing, for, as soon as the water goes down, they will grow again. The storm of Friday extended from the Indian territory to the Gulf, and from Marshall to Abilene. There was not a stream, however, small or great, that was not raised high above its high water mark.

At many points there were hurricanes of wind, and one genuine cyclone is reported. Many houses were blown down, but so far not a single life has been reported lost.

FOUR OUNCE HAILSTONES.

Baltimore Experiences the Heaviest Storm in Her History.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The signal office furnishes the following report from the signal service observer at Baltimore: The heaviest hailstorm on record at this station passed over Baltimore from northwest to southeast, between 3:40 and 4 p. m. Sunday. Many thousands of windows in the city were broken, the damage being confined mainly to the western exposure. Many runways are reported. Horses and carriages were abandoned in the streets, their owners leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been very great. Very heavy rain fell with the hail, 80-100ths of an inch falling between 3:45 and 4 p. m. Many of the car tracks at the foot of the hills were covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed over leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable that a number of people were injured, as the stones were very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, but it must have been

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledge Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Southern Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros. Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Atlantic
Henry B. Vinton, Wollaston Heights
M. K. Pratt, Braintree
Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.

High water at 6 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.44 A. M.; Sets at 6.41 P. M.
Moon sets at 2.06 A. M.
First Quarter, April 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

George H. Brown, real estate agent, is confined to the house by sickness.

All parts of the city and the neighboring towns are well represented in today's LEDGER.

Mrs. Benjamin P. Lucas of Brockton, a sister of Mrs. Comfort Whiting, Wollaston, is dead.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

The Wollaston Young Folks Musical Association meets with Mr. Fred E. Litchfield this evening.

The banners which were won by Wollaston Lodge, K. of H., will be on exhibition at C. W. Tucker's store, this week.

The entertainment at Wollaston Tuesday evening, at the "Festival of Days" will consist of selections on the banjo and violin.

Mrs. Peter Bisson, accompanied by her two daughters, a son-in-law and baby, leave tomorrow for San Jose, Cal., where they will join Mr. Bisson, who has prepared a home for them.

Mr. John MacLauchlan the clerk at Murray's drug store in West Quincy, has been called to his home in Bathurst, New Brunswick, by the illness of his mother. He expects to return in a few days.

The Quincy and Boston Street Railway has four open cars equipped to run by electricity. A trial trip was made over the routes Saturday with a box car in tow. Today an open car is running on the Atlantic route.

The Seventy-first anniversary of American Odd Fellowship will be celebrated in grand style at New Bedford today. The Second regiment passed through Quincy about 8.15 this morning to participate. There will be a grand street parade.

Rev. Geo. Hastings filled the pulpit on Sunday, at the Corner church, Quincy Point. He delivered two good sermons. He expressed himself much pleased to meet his former parishioners, among whom he has many warm friends.

Mrs. Hitt of Ashland, Neb., missed her baby while traveling on the Burlington express, and jumped off while the train was running forty miles an hour. Though terribly injured, she will recover. The baby was found peacefully sleeping in a seat of the car from which she jumped.

BRAINTREE.

The "order of the Helping Hand" will put up its tent, at Odd Fellows hall on Thursday evening, May 1st, instead of Wednesday evening, April 30th. This change has been made on account of the concert of the Odd Fellows taking place on the evening originally fixed upon.

Thomas Watson, the President of the Weymouth Landing and East Braintree Business Association, has generously offered to give \$1,000 to be used toward erecting a social union building, and also \$1,000 and land, for the proposed factory.

NANTASKET.

The following appointments have been made by the selectmen of Hull: Engineers of fire department, Alonzo Mitchell, John Smith and Horace E. Sampson, who have organized with Mr. Mitchell as chief and Mr. Sampson as clerk; milk inspector, Francis H. Cleverly; superintendent of streets, John Smith.

May 1 the boats will commence to run regular trips.

The Globe says: "According to the law which limits the number of licenses to one for each 1000 inhabitants, the entire territory of the beach and Hull would be entitled to only a single license. There is a proposition to have a special census taken as late as possible in the season, to comply with the law in regard to granting special licenses."

Already a few of the summer residents are at their cottages.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

OUR EBENEZER.

The Congregational Sunday School
Fifty-Eight Years Old.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP 375.

One Pupil Who Has Been Regular in Attendance for Seven Years, and Another from the Same Family Five Years—C. W. Carter Superintendent Since 1869.

The Congregational Sunday School, probably the largest among the Protestant churches of the city, observed its fifty-eighth anniversary Sunday evening. The weather was unfavorable for a large gathering. One of the reasons for the success of this school is the harmony which prevails, as is shown by the long continued service of the officers. Superintendent Carter was first elected in 1869 and has served continuously since, in fact the Sunday School has had but six superintendents in the fifty-eight years. Secretary Baxter has kept the records for thirty-seven years. The exercises included selections by choir, Scripture readings, prayer and address by the pastor, class exercises, recitations, reports, remarks by Superintendent and a pretty exercise by young ladies, erecting a monument as did Samuel of old between Mizpeh and Shem, which he named Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

The Secretary's Report.

Mr. James S. Baxter, who has filled the office of secretary since 1853, made an interesting report for the year ending April 1, 1890, from which are gleaned the following facts: Names enrolled April 1, 1889, 351. Total number different pupils during year, 450. Names enrolled April 1, 1890, 375. Officers and teachers April 1, 1890, 44. Enrolled in Bible class, 30. Main school, 215. Primary department, 86. Largest attendance, April 14, 297. During preceding year, 305. Smallest attendance, Nov. 10, 129. During preceding year, 71. Average attendance, 233. During preceding year, 234. Six members were not absent during the year, viz.: Lillie Scammell (who has a perfect attendance for seven years), her brother Freddie (who has five years to his credit); another brother, Charlie; Willie and Johnnie Ross and Eddie McBarre.

The total collections amounted to \$185.00, from which donations were made to the American Board, American Association, Home Mission, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Fresh Air Fund, Boston City Mission, Parish treasury and other purposes.

Two members died during the year, little Edith Mitchell and Miss Agnes Dunn. The membership in 1875 was but 151.

THAYER ACADEMY ASSEMBLY.

Given Under the Auspices of the Base Ball Nine—Those Present.

The most enjoyable of the Thayer Academy assemblies was given Saturday afternoon, in the Braintree Town Hall, under the auspices of the Thayer Academy Base Ball Club. Music was furnished by Watt's orchestra from the Boston Theatre. The matrons were Mrs. Safford, Mrs. Amory and Mrs. Fowler. Under the excellent management of Mr. Alan Avery Cladin, Mr. S. Henry Blake, and Mr. Henry W. Cooke, the afternoon was most delightfully passed. Among those present were noticed:—

Mr. S. Henry Blake, Miss H. R. F. Allen, Mr. Alan A. Cladin, Miss Eva E. Hall, Mr. Henry W. Cooke, Miss Clara Lapham, Mr. J. C. Daggett, Miss F. Hathaway, Mr. J. Whitmarsh, Miss Jennie Carroll, Miss Day, Miss Jennie Thayer, Miss Maene E. Bates, Miss Clara West, Miss G. Sherman, Miss F. A. Merrill, Miss A. Witham, Miss Mabel H. Smith, Miss Agnes Dunham, Miss Dolly M. Allen, Miss B. V. Jameson, Mr. William Adams, Miss Sadie Badger, Mr. Grimes, Miss Edith Jennings, Mr. Robert E. Price, Miss Edith Noyes, Mr. Whitman, Miss Addie L. Tupper, Mr. Geo. B. Wendell, Mr. H. Mildron, Mr. F. W. Holbrook, Mr. Geo. R. Mair, Mr. Chas. F. Oliver, Mr. W. S. Osborne, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Arthur S. Dexter, Mr. W. E. Simmons, Mr. Carleton C. Lane, Mr. Marsi, Miss Maude E. Polson.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

WEYMOUTH.

The lower millpond was dragged without success Sunday, for the body of Bartholomew Farrell, who has been missing since Tuesday, and is thought to have committed suicide, or been accidentally drowned.

HYDE PARK.

Forest Lodge, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the anniversary of the order this evening by a mock initiation and dance in Everett hall.

DORCHESTER.

In Dorchester hall at Field's Corner this evening Rev. C. C. Kellogg will lecture on "The present attitude of the Labor Problem."

An open air camp fire will be held under the auspices of Post 68, G. A. R., in Vose's grove, Dorchester Lower Mills, June 17th.

Patrick Kiley has been missing for two weeks, and on Saturday his body was found in Dore's woods. He was 70 years old and a veteran of the late war.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

BASE BALL.

But Three Games Saturday—Standing of the League—Lively Scene at Recreation Park.

The only league game on Saturday was in Boston, New York winning, 8 to 1. The standing is:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia.....	4	3	1	.750
Boston.....	4	3	1	.667
Pittsburgh.....	5	3	2	.600
Chicago.....	5	3	2	.600
Cincinnati.....	5	3	2	.600
Cleveland.....	5	2	3	.400
New York.....	6	2	4	.333
Brooklyn.....	4	1	3	.250

Players' League.

Rain prevented all the Players' league games on Saturday except in Boston, where New York was defeated. The standing is:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Buffalo.....	5	4	1	.800
Boston.....	6	4	2	.667
Chicago.....	4	2	2	.500
Philadelphia.....	4	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh.....	4	2	2	.500
Brooklyn.....	6	2	4	.333
Cleveland.....	5	1	4	.200

Atlantic Association.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Hartford.....	4	3	1	.750
Newark.....	4	3	1	.750
Worcester.....	4	2	2	.500
Baltimore.....	4	2	2	.500
Washington.....	4	2	2	.500
New Haven.....	4	1	3	.250
Wilmington.....	3	0	3	.000

New York, 3; Boston, 1.

Boston, April 28.—The game on Saturday was lost to Boston through inability to do anything with Russe, and so general listlessness and lack of team work. The contest was remarkable, however, for a triple play, the like of which will probably not occur again in a long time. In the fourth inning Denny was on third and Esterbrook on second, with no one out, and the two traveled for the plate. Tucker was awake, and returned the ball in good shape to Ganzel, who touched Denny three feet from the plate as he lay on the ground in a slide; and right behind him was Esterbrook, also coasting, and a second touch put him out and retired the side.

New York..... 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 —3
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —1
Base hits—New York 10, Boston 4. Errors—New York 10, Boston 13. Batteries—Russe and Buckley, Nichols and Ganzel.

Boston, 14; New York, 10.
Boston, April 28.—The game at the Congress street grounds on Saturday was a slugfest match, in which Boston though outbatted, won by better fielding.

Boston..... 8 1 4 4 0 4 —14
New York..... 6 0 1 1 1 1 0 —10
Base hits—Boston 15, New York 12. Errors—New York 4, Boston 10. Batteries—Russe and Buckley, Nichols and Ganzel.

A TURBULENT MOB

Makes Things Exceedingly Lively for the Manager of Recreation Park.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 28.—There was a lively time at the Recreation ball grounds in this city Sunday afternoon, which all must assume the proportions of a riot. The Metropolitan base ball nine of New York were to have played the Senators, and between 500 and 600 persons paid admission to the grounds to witness the game. The Senators failed to appear. The Mets offered to play a picked nine, but the offer was not accepted. The crowd shouted for the return of their admission money. Manager Ryan offered to give them checks good for next Sunday's game. This offer made the crowd angry, and with yells and hisses they set upon the manager, whose clothing was nearly torn off his back before he could announce that he would pay back the admission money. He instructed the ticket seller to refund the money, and the demonstration ceased.

There'll Be No Change by the Players.
CHICAGO, April 28.—Secretary Brunell of the Players' league says that the Chicago club of the Players' league will make no move to meet that of the National league in the transfer of the Pittsburgh club from Pittsburgh, and opening its season here next Tuesday. It is amusing, though, he says, to see the Pittsburgh team of the National league, whose officials were the loudest for a conflict of dates, go on record as the first to dodge us, and run away from its own town to do it. Pittsburgh's retreat, in his opinion, only points to a general one all along the league line. Our schedule was made to stay, he says, and will stay, no matter what the old league does.

Salvationists Locked Up.
SING SING, N. Y., April 28.—Fourteen members of the Yonkers Salvation army were arrested yesterday afternoon for parading in the streets of this city. They were taken before a city judge and held in default of \$200 bail for trial. The city police made charges against the salvationists of disturbing the Sabbath. The army made no resistance, but marched away peaceably to the lockup.

Relief of Bygone Days.
BOSTON, April 28.—The headstone long missing from the grave of Joanna, wife of Capt. Roger Clapp, of historic fame, was discovered by the workmen in the Kings' chapel burying ground. It was under the roots of a tree four feet below the surface. The date of the death of Mr. Clapp, as given on the stone, was June 29, 1695.

New England Capital in Tennessee.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 28.—Three millions dollars worth of property in various towns in this vicinity has been sold in the past ten days, principally to New England people.

All For \$1400.
SPRINGFIELD, O., April 28.—John M. Carey, a leading undertaker, high in the order of Masonry and for many years secretary of the Knights Templar, is a defaulter to the amount of \$1400. He has disappeared.

Noted Republican Leader Dead.
NEW YORK, April 28.—John J. O'Brien, the noted Republican leader in the Eighth assembly district, died at Coney Island, where he has been sick for some time.

A Branch in Germany.
BERLIN, April 28.—A German American company has been founded at Bremen in connection with the Standard Oil company. It has a capital of \$9,000,000 marks.

New England Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Fourth-class postmasters appointed: J. C. McAllister, Detroit, Me.; C. R. Johnson, Rock Fall, Conn.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Forecast for New England: Clearing; colder; northerly winds.

600,000 WORKMEN

Will Begin the Eight-Hour Struggle in This Country May 1.

CARPENTERS WILL LEAD OFF.

Will Be Supported by Other Trades, Who Will Have Their Turn Afterward—Labor News from Various Quarters.

BOSTON, April 28.—The general order issued by the national organization of the American Federation of Labor at its annual meeting several months ago, that a general demand for the eight hour day be made by all labor unions on May 1, 1890, will probably be obeyed in Boston only by the carpenters. Their organization, at all events, is the only branch of the building trades which has taken decisive action in the matter.

At a meeting of the carpenters' district council on May 20 it was decided that the carpenters in fifteen of the largest cities in the state, including Boston, should make a demand for eight hours May 1, and if necessary would strike. In Boston there are three or four carpenters' unions, and they have in all some 2500 members. These have all arranged to go out on Thursday of this week, and claim that they have plenty of financial backing.

The other branches of the building trades, the stone masons, bricklayers, building laborers, painters, decorators, and plasterers, are not so fully organized and thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, have not yet taken any action. The building laborers alone, who have made a demand for 25 cents an hour and also for the eight-hour day, may become involved if what they ask is refused. The Master Builders' association meets to-day and their demand will be considered.

The Building Laborers' union will have a special meeting on Friday evening, and if their demands are not granted before then they will also probably vote to strike. There are 1800 members of their union, and it is one of the strongest bodies financially as well as numerically in the state. Those organizations that do not intend to strike will probably furnish the strikers with financial aid.

The strike of the carpenters may possibly prevent any other work being done on certain buildings, and ultimately all the other branches of the building trades may take part in the struggle for shorter hours.

By a strange anomaly the employees who abstractly favor eight hours are opposed to the support of the men of the immediate adoption of the eight-hour system.

The American Federation of Labor, with its 600,000 members, has decided that on Thursday the eight-hour struggle shall begin. In fact, it was its adoption of the eight-hour question that built up and tied together the American Federation of Labor in its present firm condition.

Instead of precipitating a general strike it was decided that one trade should strike for eight hours, and the other trades at work should support the men of the trade until the strike was won, and then another trade would do the same.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has over 65,000 men in itself, was selected to lead off. The first is now on Chicago and Indianapolis. It has already been started in New England. This portion of the country is strongly organized, not only among the carpenters, but also in the other branches of the building trade.

They will all move for a reduction of the working time, some to eight, but principally to nine hours.

Will Probably Be Appreciated.

JOLIET, Ill., April 28.—The Illinois Steel company, of which the Joliet rolling mill is a part, employing 3000 men, have submitted this proposition to their employees: The company will give to each man who stays one year 1 per cent. of his wages, and so on up to five years, when 5 per cent. of his wages will be added to his pay; thus, at the end of five years, the company will be giving these employees \$60,000 a year. The men received the proposition with unbounded joy. This will settle all likelihood of strikes, or quitting work without giving notice.

Strike Delays the Mail.
CORK, April 28.—Owing to the railway strike, the train conveying the American mails arrived at Queenstown late. Several railway directors and seven Dublin clerks traveled on the train, and the latter carried the Umbria's mail to the steamer, which was only slightly delayed. The same train took the Servia's mail for Ireland, while the English and Scotch mails went to Liverpool.

Shops Will Be Closed.
VIENNA, April 28.—The committees of the various trades earnestly appeal to the men to preserve order on May day. The insurance companies decline to be responsible for any losses that may be incurred through rioting. In consequence of this decision all the shops will be closed on May 1, and some of them will be barricaded.

Must Have 35 Cents an Hour.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A meeting of carpenters' delegates, representing 1000 union carpenters, out of a total of 3800 in the city, adopted resolutions last night pledging themselves to maintain the demand for 35 cents an hour and to insist upon the payment of that sum on and after May 1.

Broken Nose Fixed Him.
NEW HAVEN, April 28.—Early Sunday morning Dan Walker and Jimmy Carr, two local sports, fought four rounds with gloves in a barn at East Haven, for a purse of \$50 and about \$150 gate money. In the fourth round Carr's nose was broken, which caused him to quit.

Davitt's Advice.
DUBLIN, April 28.—Mr. Davitt, addressing the railway strikers in Phoenix park, spoke in favor of submitting the questions at issue to arbitration. He condemned the signal men for not giving notice of their intention to quit work.

Preparing for May 1.
ROME, April 28.—The Italian government has taken precautions, looking to the maintenance of order on May 1. The prefect of Bologna has forbidden processions on that day. All the shops will be closed.

They Will Fight.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—John L. Sullivan accepts the terms of the California Athletic club for a battle with Pete Jackson.

Bridgeport's Ill Fated Suicide Club.

The Suicide club, of Bridgeport, formed five years ago in fun rather than in earnest, has been reduced to only one member by a remarkable faithfulness in carrying out the condition that one member of the club a year should commit suicide. When the annual meeting was held in January there were only two members to attend it, the secretary and the president. The former, Wendell Baum, committed suicide a few weeks ago in New York, and now the president alone remains. It was voted at this meeting by the secretary that the president should make away with himself during the year, and by the president that the secretary do so, and, there being no better way to settle it, it was mutually decided that the polls be held open until a new member was pledged and initiated.

A letter carrier named Mayby talked seriously of becoming a member, and the president and secretary had great hopes of him until one morning it was learned that he had committed suicide. He carried, however, a handsome silk umbrella, which he bequeathed to the secretary of the club, Wendell Baum, and it was accepted. But the more Baum carried the umbrella the more unhappy he became, and when his friends tried to cheer him up he said: "A cloud hangs over me; I am doomed." Finally he sold his property, turned the money over to his wife, and, going to New York, gave the umbrella into the charge of a friend, directing that it be sent to the president of the club. He then cut his throat. Since then the umbrella has been uncalled for, and the president of the Suicide club will probably disband.—Springfield Republican.

Improving Edison's Phonograph.

Gianni Bettina, formerly a lieutenant of the Italian army, has invented a new phonograph which he claims is superior to that of Edison. Indeed, the new Bettina machine reflects the human voice with surprising clearness and perfect sonority, and with such force of sound that it can be plainly heard by all the bystanders without need of placing the trumpet to the ear. As in the apparatus of the phonograph and the graphophone of Edison, the modulations of the voice are noted on the dial by the sonorous disk by means of needle points, with the difference that a quantity of needle points, arranged to form rays, gather the oscillations from various points of the sonorous disk to a common center, whence to transmit them together to the cylinder.

By this means are attained a fullness of sound, a clearness and a precision until now obtained neither by the graphophone nor the phonograph. Bettina maintains that by means of this apparatus he can render 60 per cent. of the body of sound communicated to it. At the distance of one hundred feet it can be heard clearly and distinctly. Bettina has invented a composition much more sensitive to the inflections of the voice, to be substituted for that of the wax cylinder.—New York Telegram.

Medicine in Vegetables.

The following information may be useful to some at this season of the year, if not new to many: Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys. A common dandelion used as greens is excellent for the same trouble. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system. Onions, garlic, leeks, olive and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtue of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and the consequent increase in the saliva and the gastric juice, promoting digestion. Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.—New York Herald.

He Is Changing Color.
Mr. H. T. Knake, the popular organist of St. Paul's cathedral, is suffering from a peculiar disease. The skin has been changing color for nearly a year, until now it is a very dark yellow. He resembles a Spaniard of the darker type, and Mr. Knake used to be of fair complexion. Only the gentleman's hands, arms, face, neck and feet are affected. His hands are yellow, while the color deepens on the fingers until above the joints they almost become black. His breast, back and limbs are still white.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Central Asian Singers.
The Russian Gen. Annenkoff—who, it seems, is practiced in the art of music as well as in that of war—has collected a curious choir of seventy natives of Turkistan, Northern Afghanistan and Bokhara, which, under the direction of a famous Asiatic singer, boasting the utterly unpronounceable name of Ak-Jou-chai-Ogli, proposes to give choral concerts at St. Petersburg and other European capitals, in order to raise funds to found schools and hospitals in Russia's new Asiatic dominions.—London News.

During one of the snow storms of the past winter in the Rocky mountains nineteen engines were required for one train, which was made up as follows: First a snow plow, with nine engines behind it; then a train of nine cars, with another five engines, and behind this five engines with a gang of men to dig the train out should it get stuck.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Scientists in France are studying a dog which was struck by lightning and considered dead and afterward partly recovered. It continues deaf and blind, and has to depend on its smell for recognition of persons and things.

The De Soto house at Port Chester, N. Y., where Lafayette stopped when on his way to Boston, and where his name is cut on a pane of glass, was sold recently to Mrs. Adelaide Goodwin for \$24,500.

War Against the Swallowtail in Japan.

A newspaper and governmental campaign against dress suits is in progress in Japan. Of late years the orthodox evening dress of the men of the Caucasian world had gained great popularity in the high society of the Japanese empire, and it had become customary to write on all invitation cards the word "Enbuzukuchukyo," that is, "Wear your dress suit." Some of the old fashioned Japanese who were in the swim long before the customs of Caucasian society penetrated to the interior, began a short time ago to object to this sort of thing. The Choya, a Japanese periodical, took up their cause. It argued at considerable length that the Japanese figure was too dumpy and the Japanese legs too short to look well under swallowtails. These arguments seem to have had great weight with the government, for it has decided to recall the order requiring all persons present at the opening of the parliament next summer to wear dress suits.

Denounced as Usurers.

Fortunately the dignified repose of the Bank of England is not often interrupted by the arrival of a gentleman who denounces the assembled cashiers as "usurers and thieves." Such an individual did yesterday enter the bank, and, besides uttering the above atrocious sentiments with regard to the business there, in transacted, distributed various pamphlets bearing upon "the infamous national sin called interest." Anybody who gave or took interest ought to be denied Christian burial, according to this compendium of theologic-financial knowledge. There are a good many sane people who disapprove of usury, including Mr. Ruskin and most of the philosophic Socialists, but they do not carry their theories into practice in the manner of the impulsive gentleman who bestowed a "piece of his mind" on the astonished Bank of England officials.—London Telegraph.

Cigarettes in Society.

"Now I didn't really see these with my own eyes and touch them with my own fingers," said a charming woman, "but the some one who did told me. It was at a dove luncheon, the last course had disappeared, and the ladies sat over their coffee. Then the waiters brought the 'finest packages you ever saw of Turkish cigarettes.' The cigarettes were of the finest Turkish leaf, perfumed, and the outer wrapping of each one was of pale rose colored satin. They were altogether too pretty to smoke. 'But did they smoke them?' I was not there, you remember; but don't half the women in New York smoke a cigarette once in a while, and do you suppose they could resist the particular temptation of these dear little rose colored things? I don't."—New York Evening Sun.

Pie Timber Is Scarce.

Every lover of pie—and almost every person, either secretly or openly, does love pie—will be interested in the fateful fact that "pie timber," under which generic term is comprehended dried apples, peaches, plums, squash, pumpkins, etc., is scarce. Evaporated apples have gone up 25 or 30 per cent. since the beginning of the year. Canned apples, pie peaches, and the product of the golden skinned pumpkin and the sober squash are all higher, and have an upward tendency. The raw material for an important and adult American industry may not be in the bony clutch of famine, but it is in a condition which every thoughtful lover of pie must regard with serious concern.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

Changing the Oxus's Course.

According to private information from Merv the construction of the large dam changing the course of the Oxus

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 19.

QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BICYCLES

TRICYCLES

of all makes and descriptions at lowest prices.

CASH or INSTALMENT.

A good durable Safety, ball bearing, new, \$75.00.

Boys' and Youth's "The Dandy," \$35.00.

Combination Safety for Ladies and Gents., all ball bearing, \$105.00.

Samples seen at

A. L. BAKER, Quincy Agent,

40 Arlington St., Wollaston.

April 26—17—S&T, 17—17

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302. p—4w

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,
31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—17

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre: modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam heat, stable and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of land, with choice fruit trees.

For Sale. Valuable estate on Garfield street, Quincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land.

For Sale or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable and three acres of land in Quincy Point.

For Sale. New house, 9 rooms and bath, 11,200 feet of land, excellent view, in Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 9 rooms, steam heat, etc., 5000 feet of land, on Newport avenue, Wollaston.

For Sale. House, 10 rooms, suitable for two families, with two excellent building lots at Houghs Neck.

For Sale or Lease. Ellis estate in South Quincy. 1,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, stable and sheds. Low price.

To Let. The Vining Estate on Washington street, Quincy; furnished or unfurnished, house of 12 rooms, bath, etc., stable and carriage house.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from \$3500 to \$10,000.

To Let. Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St. Quincy.

To Let. House, 10 rooms and stable, on Washington Street, Quincy.

To Let. Tenement of six rooms in Quincy Centre.

To Let. House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., on Hancock Street, Quincy.

To Let. Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hill for the season.

To Let. Store No. 142 Copeland Street, West Quincy.

To Let. Store on Washington street, Quincy.

To Let. Desk Room in this office.

Building Lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Mortgages negotiated at reasonable rates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store,

West Quincy. 12—17

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

MADE BY

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy
PRATT & CURTIS, South Quincy
JAMES R. WILD, Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy
JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1—17

LOAM.

3000 Loads For Sale.

15c. Per Load,

IF TAKEN NOW.

Inquire of

D. W. Phipps,

on the Greenleaf Estate. Arrangements can be made for delivery.

April 23. d6t—w2w

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for \$3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—17

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Appropriation Bill Passed to be Ordained.

BETTERMENT ACT REPORTED.

Committee on Public Buildings Favor New Engine House at Atlantic—Increased Appropriation for Street Lights Favored—Short Session.

Eight Councilmen were absent last evening when the roll was called, viz: Messrs. Ewell, Faunce, Graham Slade, Fallon, Green, Shea and Souther, but the last five soon put in an appearance. The meeting was one of the shortest of the year, lasting but forty-five minutes.

Three Jurors Drawn.

Upon notice from the clerk of courts, the Council directed Councilman Read to draw three traverse jurors for the Superior court which comes in at Dedham the first Monday in May. Messrs. Charles F. Pettengill, James M. Harris, and William H. Sampson, Jr., were the names drawn.

A Legal Opinion.

The Mayor forwarded the following opinion of the City Solicitor:

Charles H. Porter, Mayor
Dear Sir—Your communication of April 24, enclosing copy of an order passed by the Council on April 21, inquiring as to the power of the Council to interfere in any manner with the working of any apparatus belonging to any department has been received.

The care, management and control of the property properly belonging to each of the administrative departments is vested in such department. This is expressly provided for by the charter in many cases.

In regard to fire apparatus or appliances, it is provided for by ordinance passed under the authority of the charter. The ordinance relating to the Fire Department, Section 2, provides, that the Chief Engineer "shall have the control of the engine and other houses used by the department, of the furniture therein, and of the engine and apparatus, as well as of all other property appertaining to the department."

This plainly gives the Chief Engineer the control of the fire alarm whistle.

Yours respectfully,

WM. G. A. PATTEE, City Solicitor.

Claim Presented.

Mrs. Mary Joyce petitioned that the sum of \$60 be paid her for damage to the estate of Michael Joyce, when Bates avenue in Ward Four was built. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Teal Pond Again.

Councilman Read presented the petition of Daniel McGrath and others for the abatement of the Teal pond nuisance in Ward Six. Referred to Committee on Sewers and Drains.

State Aid.

The application of A. A. Hayden for State Aid was referred to Committee on State Aid.

The Committee on State Aid reported leave to withdraw on the application of John Moriarty. Accepted.

The same committee favored \$15 per month for Henry Talbot. Accepted.

Accounts Correct.

The Committee on Finance reported the statements of the Treasurer and Auditor for March to be correct. Placed on file.

Circus License.

An order, reported by the Committee on Licenses, granting Frank A. Robbins' circus a license, was adopted.

New Engine House for Atlantic.

On the petition of F. C. Pope and others, the Committee on Public Buildings reported an order appropriating \$1,700 and receipt from sale of present house and land, for the purchase of land and erection of new engine-house in Ward Six. The order authorizes the mayor to sell the present quarters, and requests him to submit plans and estimates for the new building.

Order passed to second reading.

Special Betterment Act.

The Committee on Ordinances reported the following order, which was adopted:

ORDERED, That the City Solicitor be requested to submit at the next meeting of the City Council a petition to the Legislature for such an act relating to the laying out, alteration, discontinuance and repair of highways of the city of Quincy, as in his judgment will be for the best interests of the city.

Sidewalk and Sewer Assessments.

The Committee on Ordinances reported the following order:

ORDERED, That the City Council adopt the provisions of chapter 50, sections 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25 of the public statutes of Massachusetts which relate to sidewalks, and sewer and sidewalk assessments.

The Neck's Horse Railroad.

The Committee on Streets reported an order that Carl Blomquist and Gustav Karlson be given permission to build a tramway at grade across Shaw Street and Quincy avenue, Quincy Neck. Passed to second reading.

More Lights, More Hours.

The Committee on Lights recommended that the Council make a further appropriation of \$4100, in addition to the amount recommended by the Mayor, for the purpose of street lights, the same to be borrowed; and further, that the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to make a contract for two years for forty are lights. Also, \$1500 of the appropriation for lights be used for gas and oil lights. The balance of the appropriation to be used for twenty-

five candle-power incandescent lights with suitable reflectors. All lights to burn twenty-eight days each month, until one A. M. All lights to be located under the direction of the Commissioner.

Councilman Shea of the committee explained the report. It provided for forty are lights at \$80 per light, and about 440 incandescent lights. The former will be retained in squares and at prominent street corners.

Councilman Fallon opposed going back to small lights. Did not think much of incandescent lights.

Councilman Shea said some wards did not want are lights. For instance, Ward Five would be satisfied with one; Ward Six with two or three; Ward Two with two; Wards Three and Four with six or seven each, and Ward One with perhaps ten.

Councilman Green opposed the increased appropriation for light. Believed Council would not be justified in borrowing the amount.

The report was accepted, and the order passed to a second reading.

Bates Avenue Nuisance.

The order appropriating \$1000 to abate the Bates avenue nuisance was passed to be engrossed, and under suspension of the rules sent to the Mayor.

The Annual Report.

The order appropriating \$1000 for the printing of city documents was passed to be ordained.

The Appropriations Passed.

The orders making specific appropriations for the year were unanimously passed on roll call, to be ordained.

Will Meet Next Week.

At 8.30 the Council adjourned.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

QUARRY OWNERS SIGNING.

Pending the Settlement Eleven Sign the Union Bill Printed Monday.

The Quarrymen's Union modified the bill as first drawn, and which was printed in Monday's LEDGER, by inserting the clause "Pending a settlement." With this addition the committee was able to secure the signatures of eleven quarry owners. These the committee say employ about 100 men, one-third the number in the city.

The committees of the employers and the union will meet Tuesday evening. Ten hours a day is said to be out of the question and the point now is, how much per hour. It is thought a settlement will be reached.

The Manufacturers' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Granite Manufacturers' Association Monday night, the present labor situation was discussed. It was voted by the members to abide by the decision of the committee appointed by them to settle the difficulty and to back them up in any conclusion arrived at by them. The committee consists of Messrs. Marshall P. Wright, John Miller, Thomas Mannex, Thomas F. Burke, Gordon McKenzie, William H. Mitchell and Alexander Falconer.

The Tool Sharpeners.

The tool sharpeners sent another letter this morning, their previous bill not having received attention from the manufacturers. They will strike Thursday unless there is an adjustment.

One More Musicales.

The regular meeting of the Wollaston Young People's Musical Society was held Monday evening, at the house of Mr. F. E. Litchfield. The programme:

Overture, "Die Hochzeit des Camacho," (The Wedding of Camacho), Mendelssohn
Miss R. Lillian Pinkham.

Miss Florence Olney.

Gavotte in G minor, Johann Sebastian Bach.

Mr. Arthur Sprague.

"Didst thou not know how much I love thee,"

Mrs. H. T. Whitman.

Balfe

Cradle song, Mr. Frank Gilbert.

Grieg

Waltz, Op. 64, No. 2,

Miss Abby Chamberlain.

Chopin

Sonata No. 2 for piano,

Mr. Frank Gilbert.

Mozart

Quartet, "He that hath a pleasant face,"

Mr. J. F. Emery.

Mr. Jesse Swift.

Miss May C. Barden.

Mr. Jesse Swift.

Miss Carrie Lord.

Mendelssohn

a. "Duetto,"

Mr. Arthur Sprague.

Last meeting this season, Monday, May 12, with Mr. George E. Farrington, Hancock, corner Deale street, Wollaston.

Don't Know the Rules.

Ike says there should be someone appointed to look after the health officer from Ward Six. The citizens there are anxious to improve the beach, and the other day found a lot of rubbish recently dumped there, and on them the label of the local officer.

District Court, This Morning.

Joseph Masterson of Weymouth for being drunk fined \$3 and costs. In default was committed.

Thomas Whiston who was found guilty of disturbing a meeting of the Polishers Union one evening last week, and appealed, changed his mind since, and this morning paid a fine of \$5 and costs.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phipps on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

1000, ONE BOY'S GOAL

The Contest to Close Wednesday at Midnight.

OVER 1000 COPIES PER DAY.

The Result of the Contest for the Gold Prizes will be Announced on Saturday—The Summary below does not include this week's Sales or those by Agents in different parts of the City.

Present indications are that the first prize, \$5 in gold, for selling the most DAILY LEDGERS during April, will go to Walter Sampson, he having an excellent lead. The second and third prizes are in doubt, at least five boys having a chance.

The prizes will not be announced until Saturday that full returns may be received. If newboys in the employ of any of the LEDGER agents have competed, they will please forward a certified statement of their sales. Here is the summary of the boys in the centre:

Copies Sold	
35	Joseph Merritt,
412	Richard Clark,
8	Willie Clare,
39	Charles Clare,
17	Charles Walsh,
323	Frank Walsh,
58	Alexander Marnock,
32	Thomas Bisson,
168	Joseph Nagle,
33	John Dacey,
18	Willie Spargo,
78	Andrew Carlson,
6	Walter McDonnell,
112	John Weir,
48	Peter Starr,
60	Alexander McIntosh,
129	Robert Craig,
100	Walter Burke,
435	Ernest Saunders,
20	Thomas Clark,
44	James Clare,
326	Alfred Pintel,
838	Walter Sampson,
338	Preston Davis,
57	Edward Donnelly,
42	Earle Johnson,
90	James Crowley,
88	William Wales,
49	Bert Emery,
54	Willie Callahan,
7	Arthur Cate,
42	Leo Savoze,
28	Parfait Nillemette,
16	James Gagin,
10	Thomas Gagin,
12	Wesley Jackman,
7	George Hardwick,

Heath-Carter.

An exceedingly pretty and quiet wedding took place at the Point this morning. The contracting parties were Mr. Frank W. Heath, of Curtisville, and Miss Minnie J. Carter, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Carter of this place. The marriage occurred at the home of the bride's parents, at 10 A. M.

Rev. George Benedict performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family, and a few of their intimate friends. The bride was attired in white muslin, and looked very lovely.

A wedding breakfast was served, after which the bride and groom left for their home in the western part of the state. Mrs. Heath wore a most becoming traveling costume of dark green cloth.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath will reside in Curtisville. 200 invitations have been issued for the reception at their home, for Wednesday evening.

Mr. Heath owns and cultivates a farm of more than 100 acres, and is an excellent young man with much business ability. Miss Carter is well known here at the Point, and as thoroughly appreciated. She will be missed by many in the place.

Mrs. Heath was the recipient of many presents.

Good wishes follow the young couple.

Heath-Lane.

A quiet marriage took place at St. Mary's church West Quincy, this morning at eight o'clock. The contracting parties being Miss Katie Lane of West Quincy, and Mr. John Heath of Boston. Rev. A. F. Roche officiating. The best man was Mr. Dennis Buckley, a friend of the groom from Boston, and the bridesmaid Miss Katie Havahan, a cousin of the bride.

The bride was attired in a travelling suit. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, on Willard street. They received many beautiful presents. After a short wedding tour they will reside in Boston. Miss Lane sang in the choir in St. Mary's church for a number of years and enters into married life with the best wishes of her many friends.

Waldron-Fitzgerald.

Miss Emily Elizabeth Waldron was united in marriage last evening by the Rev. Mr. Benedict, to Mr. Edmund Fitzgerald of Boston, at the home of Mr. S. F. Willard on School street. The wedding was a quiet family affair. The bride was dressed in a travelling gown of golden brown. After the ceremonies and congratulations were over, supper was served. The couple then started for their new home in Dorchester. A wedding trip to the West will be taken later.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, } Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN, }

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHERN and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18.

11—17

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

EXAMINE OUR

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODRICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$1.50
Three months, \$4.50
Six months, \$8.00
One year, \$15.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The City Report.

It is extremely unjust to the people of this city that the report of the different departments is not yet distributed so that taxpayers may know how their money was expended last year. In former times the town report was in the hands of the people so early that at town meeting they could, before voting money for the current year, see just how it had been expended the previous year. They could compare estimates with expenditures and thereby judge intelligently. But now it is nearly May 1, and no city report has yet made its appearance. The assessors are about to go their rounds again, and no taxpayer knows how his last year's money was spent. The City Council must have the books of each department constantly examined in order to keep run of city affairs and make comparisons with last year. This state of affairs is entirely wrong and should be remedied at once. The people should no longer be kept in the dark, but the city report should be made to take precedence over all other public business, and city officers should immediately render to the people an account of their services. Who is to blame for the delay?

It is a pretty state of affairs when the voters, or their representatives in the City Council, cannot move or relocate any apparatus or part of a department. The LEDGER is not particular whether the automatic fire alarm whistle is located on the pumping works or electric light station, but objects to the abridgment of the power of the voters. If it is a fact that the Council cannot order the removal of the whistle, can it relocate the Chemical engine at Atlantic as proposed. Probably to this latter the Chief Engineer would not object, but what would be the situation after the new house was built, if he should?

Is there any good reason why Ward Six should have a new engine house? It is argued that it is not centrally located, but is Atlantic such a large place that this point should be raised. As a polling place, does it take half the time of any voter that it did a year or two ago to come to the Centre, to say nothing of the expense. The change is something that can wait, perhaps indefinitely. It will not be many years before the northern portion of the city will have steam fire engine located in its midst. No objection is heard because of the size of the present house, or that it is not adapted to the needs for which it was built only a few years ago. The proposed appropriation and loan should not be made.

It is a pity, after Stanley twice saved the life of Emin Pasha, and both have obtained no end of glory as explorers, that these two distinguished gentlemen must now fly into each other's hair.

We shall have half a crop of peaches, according to the latest estimate. Half a crop to the producer, double the price. Farmers ought to find consolation in the peach crop, anyhow, as far as it goes.

Forty-five years ago one yacht club was all there was in this country. Now there are 100, and the capital invested in this style of craft amounts to \$50,000,000. Nothing could show more completely the growth of wealth and luxury in the United States in the last half century than this.

Hon. Jesse Spaulding, of the government board of directors of Pacific railroads, has presented a lengthy report to Secretary of the Interior Noble on the Union Pacific railroad question. The road asks a lower rate of interest and a long time to pay its indebtedness to the United States. Mr. Spaulding is of opinion that the request should be granted.

Carnegie on Winning Wealth.

In The New York Tribune Andrew Carnegie writes a letter on the possibilities of winning a fortune in these days. He says it is more difficult to start a new business than it used to be, on account of the colossal proportions of mercantile and manufacturing establishments in our time, but it is easier for a thoroughly capable young man to get a share in a business already started than it ever was before.

There are three leading drawbacks to the success of the young man in life. The first and most fatal is drunkenness. To reach the top a young man should never enter a barroom and never touch any intoxicating liquors except at meal times. The second drawback is speculation and the third is akin to it, indorsing. Then there is another drawback, and that is lack of concentration of both business talent and capital. Carnegie says you should put all your eggs in one basket and then watch the basket, as far as money investments are concerned.

Another point is emphasized. The millionaire manufacturers, merchants and bankers of today are almost without exception those who started in as poor boys, clerks and mechanics. Moreover, one feature strikes Mr. Carnegie forcibly, and that is the absence of the college graduate from every department of successful business. He remarks:

I do not speak of the effect of college education upon young men training for the learned professions, but the almost total absence of the graduate from high position in the business world seems to justify the conclusion that college education exists in fact to success in that domain. The graduate has not the slightest chance, entering at 20, against the boy who swept the office or who begins as shipping clerk at 14. The facts prove this.

Lately the technical schools are furnishing young men as managers to great manufacturing establishments, and graduates of these schools are in such demand that they are snapped up as soon as they have finished their courses of study. In the industrial department the trained mechanic is the founder and manager of famous concerns. In the mercantile, commercial and financial it is the poor office boy who has proved to be the merchant prince in disguise, who surely comes into his heritage. They are the winning classes. It is the poor clerk and the working mechanic who rule in every branch of affairs, without capital, without family influence, and without college education. It is they who have risen to the top and taken command. Neither capital, nor influence, nor college learning, nor all combined have proved able to contend successfully against the energy and indomitable will which spring from all conquering poverty.

Mr. Carnegie is sure the day is nearly past when salaried employees can be left to manage successfully the affairs of capitalists who are absent and have no technical knowledge of their own business. Competition is now so close in all fields that it requires the strictest watching on the part of men who know all about their business to be prosperous. Therefore it is to the real interests of all firms to give their best employees a share in their profits.

But the poor young man who expects to rise to some way attract the attention of his superiors. That even Mr. Carnegie admits. He must show exceptional ability or devotion to his employer's interests. If a workingman makes improvements, either in the way of invention or otherwise, in a business, Carnegie tells him to hang on to those improvements himself and get their value from the firm. As their price he should always ask a share in the business rather than increase of salary. On one point the writer lays great stress, as follows:

Concerns are prosperous, generally speaking, just in proportion as they succeed in interesting the public in larger and larger projects of their ablest workers. Co-operation in this form is fast coming in all great establishments. The manufacturing business that does not have practical manufacturing talents had better supply the omission without delay, and probably the very men required are the bright young mechanics who are distinguished themselves by working for a few dollars per day, or the youths from the polytechnic school. Instances constantly occur where the corporation unwilling to interest a practical man loses his services, and sees an interest given by some able individual manufacturer or commercial firm who are constantly on the lookout for that indispensable article—ability. It has not hitherto been the practice for corporations properly to reward these embryo managers, but this they must come to, if they are to stand the competition of works operated by those interested in the profits.

An anthropometrist has measured 2,134 students at Cambridge, England. He has noted their height, strength, chest measurement, complexion, size of head and eye power. He finds that the high northern college men have larger heads than the inferior students, but that the inferior students have better eyesight than the good scholars. The anthropometrist divided the students into three grades according to the standing in their classes. He found that those in the lowest grade intellectually had much the strongest pull with their arms, as in rowing. These were the students who hated their books and went in for physical development.

A close canvass of the presbyteries of the United States shows that there will be probably a two-thirds majority in favor of revision of the catechism. Such a revision is enough to make John Calvin and the original Westminster dignitaries turn over in their graves. And yet, if it is accomplished, the Presbyterian church will go on and prosper as though it had not accepted formally what once it had not accepted heretofore. Good men will work righteousness and sinners be converted in the church as though nothing had happened.

That lord high apostle of Mormonism, George F. Cannon, recommends the saints not to waste their money in foolish speculations, but to hand it over to the church. The church will take care of it for them, will invest it profitably and advance the kingdom of God besides, says George. Yes, yes, George.

SEIZURE OF LIQUORS

Important Decision Rendered by the Supreme Court.

STATE LAWS DECLARED VOID.

Officials Have No Authority to Seize Liquors Brought Into a State in Original Packages.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States supreme court seems to have put an end, yesterday, to all statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor within the several states. The case was that of *Gus. Leisy & Co. vs. A. J. Hardin*. It came up from the state of Iowa. The firm which composes the plaintiffs in error is doing business in Peoria, Ill., and shipped a certain quantity of beer, amounting to about \$500 in value, in kegs to Iowa to be sold. The beer was there seized, on the charge that it was in violation of the latest law of Iowa to sell there in that it was an intoxicating beverage.

The case was decided in favor of the Iowa statutes by the lower courts, and came to the United States supreme court on appeal. The United States supreme court has reversed the decision and remanded it for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion which is given. There was a dissenting opinion by Justice Gray, which is concurred in by Justices Harlan and Brewer. The effect of the decision of the court is perhaps best illustrated by a paragraph in the dissenting opinion, which defines it and indicates what the consequence will be from such a determination on the part of the Justices, commenting on the decision of the majority, says:

If the statutes of a state restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory shall be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another state, and sold by a person licensed or supervised by that state, the consequences will be that the sale of such liquors, in cases of casks, or even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of that state on the subject, and although his own sold be the only one which has not enacted similar laws.

Yet that is exactly what the decision of the majority of the United States supreme court has affirmed. It has decided that it is in violation of that provision of the federal constitution relative to the commerce between the states for the state of Iowa to prohibit the sale in the original packages of the kegs or flasks of beer which were shipped from Peoria, Ill., to be sold within the state of Iowa. In other words it is impossible for any state to enact a prohibitory law under the police power of the state, or under any other supposed power of the state, which shall prevent the bringing into that state, by any person whom they may be assigned, packages of intoxicating liquor from without the state, no matter what the size of the packages and irrespective of the character of the liquor.

The constitutional function of the state to regulate the sale of the liquor, and its police power to prescribe what shall or shall not be sold, does not take effect until after the liquor is imported into the state, and is affirmed by any hands of the person to whom it is consigned and offered by him for sale to some other person.

In other words, it is not possible for any state of this union to enact a prohibitory law which will prevent any hands of the person to whom it is consigned and offered by him for sale to some other person.

The decision of the court by which this principle is affirmed was drawn by Chief Justice Fuller. It was concurred in by all the judges of the court except Messrs. Gray, Harlan and Brewer, who join in the minority decision. Mr. Brewer's dissent was opposed by the prohibitionists in assuming that the decision was not sound on the prohibition and the temperance question to suit them. Mr. Fuller in this minority decision has "upped coals of fire upon their heads."

The effect of this decision is very far reaching. It is the general opinion about the supreme court, expressed by the most eminent counselors at all bar, that this decision will be the death of the prohibitory laws in all the states. A plea to liquor brought into the state, without these states in original packages and designed for consumption by the persons to whom they are consigned.

The prohibition leaders, who carefully read the opinion, stated that there is no remedy against this decision but to make prohibition a national question, and to have it incorporated in the federal constitution as an amendment. They admit that the effect of the decision is what the dissenting judges in their opinion say it is.

Bath's Blaze.
BATH, Me., April 29.—A fire broke out in the upper part of the store of C. T. Furber, corner of Elm and Front streets. The fire ran to the adjacent building on Front street. The corner block is a total loss, together with much of the stock in the stores. The buildings were situated in the heart of the city and were all wooden. The loss will amount to \$50,000.

Rossa Found Guilty of Libel.
NEW YORK, April 29.—The jury in the trial of O'Donovan Rossa and Mr. Hendrickson, for criminal libel upon P. S. Cassidy, found a verdict of guilty with an order to pay costs of \$10,000.

Anarchists Bagged.
PARIS, April 29.—Seven leading Anarchists have been arrested here. A search of their residences resulted in the discovery of a secret printing press and a number of revolutionary documents. It is reported that all the Anarchist leaders will be arrested.

No Bail Required.
NEW YORK, April 29.—The \$25,000 bail of Alderman McCabe, on his indictment for bribery, has been discharged on recommendation of District Attorney Fellows. McCabe having been adjudged insane and being now in the Utica insane asylum.

Declared Off.
BERLIN, April 29.—The Cologne Gazette has advised that the Prussian government has refused to consent to the marriage of the czar's daughter and Emperor William's sister.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt Present Their Views in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 29.—In the house of commons last evening Mr. Chamberlain said he agreed with the Parnellites that the suggestions relating to the establishment of cheap land registration and transfer were worthy of consideration and would meet with general acceptance. He did not object to the aid for Ireland, but if the state placed these people in a better position, the state had a right to make conditions which would prevent those districts from relapsing into the position from which they had been raised. Mr. Parnell's scheme could not be safely substituted for the government's, but the government might limit the bill to holdings of less than 50 pounds rental.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was in favor of incorporating to some extent Mr. Parnell's proposals in the government's bill. He admitted the strength of the objection to the government's bill, but he thought the position of landlord would be paved the way to friction, and, possibly, to danger. He suggested as a means of meeting Mr. Parnell's objections that the house quickly dispose of the land purchase bill, in order to enable the government to introduce and pass an Irish local government bill during the present session. [Ironical Irish cheers.] But whether such a bill were passed this or next session, could not the government promise the formation of Irish county councils, which, when established, should take over the working of the land purchase bill, the collecting of instalments and the handing of them to the British exchequer? He believed the league could exercise but little control over the council—certainly not more than over the tenants. This plan would meet the bulk of Mr. Gladstone's "vital objections."

Sir William Harcourt congratulated Mr. Chamberlain upon his skill in skating upon thin ice. He felt obliged to ask him whether his speech was for or against the second reading. The government, Sir William continued, had better withdraw the bill rather than accept the plans of both Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain. They could not treat their bill with such indifference as Mr. Chamberlain had. Sir William described the bill as like a patent medicine—it would cure everything. Every body was to get something out of nothing. The British treasury will go bail for all and the British taxpayer would run no risk.

Mr. Chamberlain will in detail on the lines of former speakers, he declared it would be impossible to settle the land question until political peace was made with Ireland. If England was ever placed in the position of an evictor of Irish tenants, the country would soon be a desert. A serious objection was it would form a precedent for English, Scotch and Welsh tenants in making similar demands for other objects. He was astonished to find Mr. Goschen the leader of such switchblade finance.

P. O'Connor pressed the government to do its utmost to suppress the influence of Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions. He said that the bill was a thoroughly bad measure by a thoroughly bad government.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The silver question still agitates congressional circles.
Work has been resumed at the Jackson Mills, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. D. M. Parnell is out in a letter affirming her poverty.

Thirty thousand quarts of strawberries were sold in London yesterday.
The president is understood to be scanning the public bills with much care.
The creditors of the Boston Tavern have granted an extension of three years for general liabilities.

The liabilities of the bankrupt New York bucket shop of Doran & Wright are \$500,000, with no assets.
The Worcester aldermen have given the fifty-three applicants for druggists' licenses leave to withdraw.
Attorney General Miller does not appear greatly impressed by the letter of the Jacksonville editor to the president.

At Keene, N. H., Mrs. Charles A. Pond attempted suicide by drowning, but was rescued. She was insane from recent sickness.
Democrats promise a lively struggle against federal election legislation, as outlined by Speaker Reed in his Pittsburgh speech.

Mrs. Susan C. Vogt, favorably known in Boston as the business manager of the *World*, died after a brief illness of pneumonia.
Lowell Lincoln has been appointed assessor of J. F. Plummer & Co. of New York in place of J. Murphy, who did not wish to serve.

Deleg to the Pan-American congress take issue with the statement of certain papers and correspondents that the conference was a failure.
A \$50,000 fire occurred in Dickinson Bros. & King's warehouse, Chicago. The United States bonded warehouse adjoining was damaged \$3000.

Thomas A. Underhill, a painter, residing in Concord, N. H., was killed on the northern division of the Boston and Maine railroad by being struck by a train.
A compilation of the number of wage earners in Chicago shows that the estimates of the statements of the number expected to strike are extravagant.

The city of Sao, Me., has settled for \$250 with Benjamin Pothier, a laborer, who was injured by the falling of a sewer last fall. Pothier had brought suit against the city for \$10,000.
The United States government has decided to substitute heavy plate glass for the new postoffice building windows in Springfield, in place of a cheaper quality of window lights already put in.

Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut has appointed Gilead D. Wadsworth of Hartford daily commissioner in place of ex-Senator James B. Tatem of Putnam, who has held the position since its creation in 1885.
Newton Case of Hartford, to whom Hartford Theological seminary is indebted for the peculiarly valuable library of 45,000 volumes, has announced his intention to erect at once a fire-proof building, adequate for the present needs and large growth of the library.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the southern branch, Union Pacific railroad, the majority declared the principal of the bonds due, and it will accordingly be paid by the organization committee of the Kansas and Texas road, which operates the property covered by the bonds.

The New Hampshire congressional delegation has agreed to recommend the appointment of George W. Pendexter for collector of customs at Portsmouth, Hon. Frank D. Currier for naval officer at Boston, and Col. Thomas P. Cheney for pension agent at Concord.

AWAITING HIS DOOM.

Kemmler Appears Unconcerned as to His Fate.

PREPARING FOR EXECUTION.

Instruments of Destructions Being Placed in Position—Warden Durston Silent as to When the Program Will Be Carried Out.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 29.—The first day of the week fixed for the execution of Kemmler by electricity is gone and Warden Durston's lips are still sealed as to the precise day of carrying out the dread sentence. The condemned man has not manifested the slightest concern as to his last day on earth. The warden adheres inflexibly to his resolution to permit no two newspaper men, paper men, representatives of the two press associations, to witness the execution. The arrivals, outside of a horde of New York reporters, have included Electrician Davis, assistant to Harold P. Brown, who will get the electrical appliances in for immediate use and conduct a final test. The dynamo of New York, chairman of the electrical commission that recently made a number of experiments with the apparatus at Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton prisons, and Dr. Southwick of Buffalo, who was a member of the commission that framed the new law.

The chair of death was shown the reporters by Warden Durston. It is of heavy wooden frame work, with a movable cross-piece at the top of the back. This cross-piece may be moved up or down according to the height of the occupant. Through a hole in it a wire will pass to the electrode cup underneath, which will fit on the victim's head. Down the back of the chair another wire will pass, connecting with another electrode at the base of the spine. Saturated sponges will be placed between the electrodes and the body, in order to prevent burning.

The whole chair looks like a clumsy barber's chair, except for the projecting cross-piece at the top and the broad leather straps fastened to the back and arms. One strap will pass around the abdomen and another around the chest. There will be two binding each arm and one very broad one around the face. The face strap is slit so as to leave the victim's nose projecting. This device takes the place of the black cap and conceals the last look of anguish that passes over a man's countenance when he is within an instant of death. It was asserted that the current used to cause death would be of between two and three amperes in volume, and between 2500 and 2700 volts in force. This will be obtained by running the dynamo at more than its usual commercial speed. The voltage would supply about 1000 lights.

The death room adjoins Kemmler's cell corridor. It looks out on the front yard of the prison and has nothing in it now except the switch boards and wires and meters. The dynamo is on the other side of the prison rectangle in the iron hollows show nearly 1000 feet away. The burial will be in the prison graveyard.

Massachusetts Legislature.
BOSTON, April 29.—The business of the senate was almost entirely of a routine nature. The rejection of the house bills concerning the penalty for larceny of fowl and the bill for the prevention of Cruelty to Children was reconsidered. The house amended the bill concerning the school attendance of children from the requirement of attending the whole school year to thirty weeks, ten weeks more than the present law; then the present law was engrossed.

Help the Carpenters.
NEW YORK, April 29.—The executive committee of the Federation of Labor adopted a circular addressed to the toilers of America, urging that all trades except the carpenters and joiners remain at work in order to help make the short hour movement of that trade successful. This hour will be probably the day of the carpenters and joiners, who are the most numerous of the workmen upon the signs visible all over the world that their demands will be granted.

A Betrayed Woman's Deed.
TOMBIG, April 29.—Martha McLean shot Nathanial H. Hutchinson because he would not marry her and save her from the disgrace following his betrayal of her. She then took a large dose of laudanum and lay down to die with Hutchinson. The ball has been extracted from Hutchinson's chest but he will probably die. The girl resisted medical treatment, but force was used and she is likely to recover.

Expert Mail Man Turns Thief.
BUFFALO, April 29.—W. V. Allen, su perintendent of mails in the Buffalo post office, was arrested, charged with robbing the mails, and held in \$3000. It is supposed that he has been connected with the robberies that have made the Buffalo office notorious throughout the land. He is an expert mail man, and has been in the service twenty-five years.

More anti-Foreign rioting is reported in Galicia.
Anarchist speakers were arrested at Lyons, for advocating violence on May 1.
The King of Samoa has signed a treaty for the settlement of the Samoan troubles. Emperor William announces that he will take personal command of the Berlin garrison on May 1.

The Brazilian government has issued a decree warning persons against publishing false and sensational reports.
No Socialist uprising is anticipated in Paris on May day, but every precaution to put down disorder is to be taken.
Nine groups of Anarchists are making arrangements for a demonstration in Rome on May day. Both the police and the garrison have been reinforced.

The proposed increased duties on unmanufactured tobacco by the United States may lead Holland to retaliate on American petroleum in the Dutch East Indies.
Full returns show a tremendous falling off in the Boulanguist vote at the municipal elections. The result of the balloting is looked upon as a complete death-blow to Boulanguism.

MAGNIFICENT CROPS RUINED.

Water Rising Eight Inches a Day in St. Martinsville—People in the Lowlands Forced to Leave Their Homes.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The *Picayune's* St. Martinsville special says: The water in this parish is rising at the rate of eight inches every twenty-four hours and these who reside in the lowland sections near the woods were compelled to leave their homes and move to the bayou banks. The crops in their sections, which were magnificent, are all lost. Cattle are daily driven through here going on the west bank of the bayou for pasture. Twenty-five hundred people will suffer in this parish from the floods. If it keeps on rising at the present rate for six days more, it will reach the 1833 mark and may go higher. J. D. Lovett is hard at work building a levee to protect his large crop of cane on the St. John plantation. The situation is getting to be very serious. The Bayou Chene people are asking for relief boats to save their live stock. Every inch of ground in that section is under water.

A special to The *Picayune* from Dallas, Tex., says: About 400 families have been driven from their homes in Dallas and the suburbs by the overflow in the Trinity river. The river at this rise was a few inches higher than that of 1866, which was the highest recorded within the memory of the oldest settlers. Large forces of men are hard at work repairing the washouts on the Texas Pacific, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Texas Trunk and Oak Cliff elevated railways.

The water last night ran through the windows of the first floor of the Dallas hotel and damaged a large amount of wheat as well as the machinery and belting. The St. Louis Pressed Brick company are heavy losers. Two thousand barrels of cotton were soaked at the compress at the foot of Lamar street and the Dallas Brewing company's water supply considerably from inconvenience caused by waters. The Eureka steam laundry has suspended operations, as the water is several feet deep in their buildings.

The Times-Democrat's Grosse Tete special says: The little town of Grosse Tete presents a pitiful sight. The protection levee in front and opposite the Texas Pacific depot gave way, letting the angry waters directly in upon the already inundated and helpless town which had been suffering for several days from back water coming from the Broquets crevasse, two miles below. The people have their stock on platforms and Indian mounds, and both people and stock are badly in need of assistance at once.

TRAIN WAS BEHIND TIME.
An Actress Killed and Eight Injured in a Railway Wreck.

STAUNTON, W. Va., April 29.—The falling of a brake rod on the Cincinnati, Old Point and Washington express caused an accident at this place, by which one life was lost and eight persons were injured. The train was an hour late and running at a high rate of speed to make up lost time. Speaking of the disaster at Staunton, one member of the company said: "The axes had been used, Miss Myrtle Knox was carefully drawn out. She said faintly: 'Handle me carefully; I am badly hurt.' As she was placed on the ground a glass of milk was handed her. She drank it and said faintly, with a deep sigh: 'Oh, thank God.' Her head dropped to one side and she was dead. Miss Knox was awfully mangled. One leg was torn off below the knee, her left arm was broken and one shoulder dislocated. A long splinter had run into her abdomen and penetrated her heart. Miss Edith Miller was taken from near where Miss Knox was found. Her leg was broken in two places, and she was suffering great agony. She may die.

Strikes in St. John.
ST. JOHN, N. B., April 29.—The labor strikes here are assuming a grave aspect. The employees of McAvity & Sons, brass founders, went out on a nine-hour strike. The employees offered a half holiday Saturday instead, which was refused. The men of Fleming's locomotive works also went out on strike. They were allowed the nine-hour system, but refused to accept it, because two of the employees who refused to sign the document continued to work.

Germans Snubbed by Russians.
LONDON, April 29.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says that Schmidt, who was implicated in the Cronstadt scandal, has been secretly shot in the fortress of Peter and Paul. The Russian papers were forbidden to mention the shooting. The German naval and military attaches at St. Petersburg are treated coldly by Russian officers, and their expulsion from the clubs to which they belong is contemplated.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—April 28.

The usual first of May influences were at work in the money market. There was heavy realizing in the Wall street market. Mexican Central was a strong feature in the Boston market.

The New York Market.
Atchafalaya... 30 1/2
Central Pacific... 34 1/2
Chi & Northwest... 114 1/2
Del & Hudson... 105 1/2
Illinois Central... 116 1/2
Lake Shore... 109 1/2
Missouri Pacific... 75 1/2
New York Central... 122 1/2
N. Y. & N. E. West... 30 1/2
do pref... 30 1/2
Western Union... 80 1/2

The Boston Market.
Aspinwall Land... 7 1/2
Fitchburg def... 10 1/2
Fremont Bay Lands... 9 1/2
Newport Land... 25 1/2
West End Land... 25 1/2
Atchafalaya... 30 1/2
Boston & Lowell... 17 1/2
Boston & Maine... 23 1/2
Boston & Prov... 10 1/2
Chicago & Q... 20 1/2
Central Mass... 17 1/2
do pref... 18 1/2
Eastern... 10 1/2
Mexican Tel... 9 1/2

The Produce Market.
NEW YORK, April 28.—FLOUR—Heavy: city mills at \$4.35 to \$4.45; city mill patents at \$5.00 to \$5.25; winter wheat, soft grades at \$2.40 to \$2.50; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at \$3.10 to \$3.25; clear at \$3.50 to \$4.00; do straight at \$3.50 to \$4.00; do patents at \$4.05 to \$4.65.
WHEAT—Dull: No 2 red 97c elevator; No 3 red 95c; CORN—Weak: No 2 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 elevator; OATS—Steady: No 3 3 1/4, mixed western 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.
COFFEE—Rio dull; fair grades 22c.
SUGAR—Raw steady; refined steady, granulated 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; cubes 7 1/2 to 8.
POTCES—Prime steady; state \$1.05 to \$2.00; Maine \$1.05 to \$2.00; sweets \$3.40 to \$3.75.
BEAN—Dull; mess, old \$12.50 to \$13.50; do new \$14.00 to \$15.00, extra prime \$11.00.
BEEF—Firm; best hams strong; cut meats easy; pickled beefs 5 1/2 to 6.
LARD—Eastern western steam 50 1/2 to 51.

Chatelaine Bags

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

25c. to \$1.50 Each,

Miss C. S. Hubbard's

158 Hancock Street,

QUINCY, MASS.

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Erub.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 29.

In Quincy and Vicinity--On the Battle Field--Births and Deaths of the Presidents--Incorporation of Massachusetts Cities and Norfolk County Towns--Foreign Matters.

1844--Quincy voted to purchase three section land fire engines.

1850--Test of new box in fire alarm, No. 23.

World Wide.

1676--Death of Michael Ruyter, Dutch admiral; born 1607.
1804--Surrender to the English.
1827--Punch National guard disbanded by Charles X.
1828--Russia declares war against Turkey.
1842--New corn laws passed by parliament.
1859--War with Italy; Austrian army crosses the Ticino.
1850--Death of Dr. Dionysius Lardner, encyclopedist, aged 56.
1861--First Confederate congress meets in Montgomery, Ala.; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, president.
1862--The Stars and Stripes permanently hoisted in New Orleans by forces under command of Admiral Farragut.
1863--Engagement with gunboats at Grand Gulf, Miss.
1881--Gladstone ministry formed in England.

HERE AT LAST.

The spring is here at last.
Let's be glad!
The gloomy days are past,
And the sun is shining bright.
The spring coat's out of pawn,
And we have to mow the lawn,
And eat salad.
The grass is growing green
By the mill,
And the dandelion's seen
On the hill;
On the stalls there's early fruit,
And come home the wife's spring suit.
With the bill.
The robins have begun
Now to mate,
And the youth of twenty-one
Meets his fate.
And youth fair Liza's light,
He swings with her at night
On the gate.
The cat upon the shed
Nightly sings,
Till some one at his head
Breaks the slings;
But he merely changes base,
And sings in another place.
Yes, by jings!
--Boston Courier.

The Curtain Down.

A party of countrymen were in town enjoying the sights. At last they came by one of the theatres on Broadway.
"Suppose we take it in," says one.
"Better see how much it is first," said another.
After inquiring the price of admission they decided to pool their issues and send one of the party inside to see whether it was good for anything or not. After remaining for some time the delegate returned.
"How is it?" asked one.
"No good. A lot of fellows in front of a big picture. Come on!" --Nurey's Weekly.

Took the Chances.

"Brain food," he said, as he leaned over the counter of a fish store.
"Yes, sir. Let me see."
He rummaged among his papers for three or four minutes and then said:
"I had a memorandum, but I have mislaid it and will have to take the chances."
"What chances?"
"Whether fresh cod furnishes new material to the brain or only acts on the liver. How much, sir?" --Detroit Free Press.

A Natural Inference.

In a Sunday school class in the neighborhood of Morrison Heights the teacher last Sunday asked who was the first man.
"Adam," replied the small boy.
"And who was the first woman?" she asked.
"Eve," replied the boy.
"The child hesitated for a minute; then her face brightened.
"Madam," she sang out, and the teacher didn't have the heart to correct her. --Washington Star.

Mute Testimony.

A certain Young Men's Christian association recently invited a gentleman to deliver an address. He did so, and flattered himself that he made a good impression on the audience, but was somewhat taken aback when the chairman at the close of his address gave to the hymn: "Art thou weary, art thou laden, art thou sore oppressed?" --New York Times.

Social Economy.

Mr. Brown--I'm writing to ask the Browns to meet the Joneses here at dinner, and to the Joneses to meet the Browns. We can't both, you know.
Mr. Brown--But I've heard they've just quarreled and don't speak!
Mr. Brown--I know. They'll refuse, and we won't give a dinner party at all! --Punch.

Innocent Ingratitude.

A little boy went to the grocery store with his mother. While there the proprietor gave the little fellow an apple. "What do you say to the gentleman who has given you an apple?" asked the grateful mother. The little fellow hesitated a moment, then reaching for the apple to the giver, said, "I'll eat it." --West Shore.

YOUTH.

The hoary years renew their youth
In tender flushes, rosy hues,
And winter weeps away her frost
In early rains and fragrant dews.
We cannot, if we would, forget
The early rapture of life's spring--
Those quick pulsations stir again
When swallows are upon the wing.
And youth, with summer in her veins,
In sweet accord with earth and skies--
A harp by viewless fingers stirred--
Is one with nature's harmonies.
The hoary years renew their youth,
And strains prophetic fall as dew
Upon the fair, awakened earth--
"Behold, I will make all things new!"
--Clara Whitwell in Cassell's.

TALK ON POSSUM RIDGE.

Possum Ridge society had no social distinctions to speak of, and though the members of the wealthier families may have held their noses just a mite elevated over their less fortunate neighbors, whatever there is in the way of amusement, be it corn husking, hog rolling, wool picking, hog killing or quilting, everybody was eligible to attend, from the postmaster and his wife down to Sam Gilley and his wife.

So it followed as a matter of course that when, one day, Mrs. Hawkins sent little Tommie around to invite the neighbor women to a wool picking on the morrow, they all gladly accepted and came, for Mrs. Hawkins was an estimable lady, well worthy of assistance; and, besides, they all knew that she made it a point to serve an excellent dinner on such occasions.

When the hands of Hawkins' old clock pointed to the hour of 10 at least thirty women were seated around Hawkins' best room, all busily engaged in picking burrs out of the wool, and faults out of other people's characters. Of course, such important matters and branches of industry as garden and soap making, and early chicken hatching were discussed and disposed of the first thing, after which came items of neighboring news and gossip.

Just at that time the Ridge people were in a state of considerable agitation regarding the new teacher who had lately come to "take up" the summer school, and who was boarding down at the Widow Martin's. The widow Martin was herself a comparatively new comer, and though she and Jane, her 18-year-old daughter, had been the theme of conversation at two or three of these social gatherings, they had not been entirely disposed of, and were still good for several hours' consideration in committees of the whole.

"Have any of you ever seen the new teacher?" Surilda Smith asked in a sharp voice, when there came a little lull in the hum of conversation.

"Law, yes," Partheny Perkins replied. "He passes right by our house every day, an' once he said 'good mornin' to me,' an' Partheny tossed her head up with the air of one who knows she has a great advantage, and duly appreciates its importance. The others acknowledged, by their looks and actions, that they realized Partheny's advantage over themselves, and were willing to accord her the post of honor, though they did envy her so much good fortune.

"They say he's a real handsome," Surilda went on, "an' dresses up to beat anything."
"Yes, he is good looking," Partheny admitted, "an' he does wear mighty good clothes, but I don't think he nigh so handsome as my cousin Lige, who clerks in the store over at the Forks, an' I know he don't wear nigh as good clothes."

"They say," put in Tilda Brown, a sour tempered, sharp nosed maiden lady of doubtful age, "that he is mighty sweet to Jane Martin, though why he should be is more than I kin tell, when there air so many young ladies would make better wives." And Miss Tilda showed unmistakably, by her manner of expression, that she considered herself the most eligible young lady on the Ridge.

"Well, they may say what they please," said Sally Huff, who was the mother of two daughters who had been a long time on the matrimonial market with no takers. "They may say what they please, but I'll warrant that teacher never marries Jane Martin."

"I think Miss Huff's right," said Surilda, "an' if he is payin' her any 'tentions, he's just a-doin' of it to make a fool of her." That's my opinion, an' I don't think I'll gainsay it."
"I dar say not, Stridly. It's plain to my mind that a young man, hev'n had ther advantages he's had, wouldn't go to payin' serious attentions to a gal no more likely nor Jane, when they's so many all erroun' here, that he might take his pick an' choice."

Partheny's little black eyes snapped in a way that said she meant more than she spoke, for she was a marriageable widow, and looked with no great favor on the ancient maidens who came in as rivals. Tilda Brown understood Partheny's meaning, and straightening up with an air of offended dignity she snapped back:

"An' it might be added that if none of the young ladies didn't come up to his standard he might go further, an' find a widdier to his likin'."

"Now, come," commanded Surilda, "we hain't a-goin' to have no bad feelin' stirred up among us, so you two had best be quiet down. No matter who the teacher may or may not marry, it's plain to me that he don't never intend to marry Jane Martin, an' that he's jest makin' a fool of her, an' it ought not to be allowed."

"I'm o' your min', Surilda," Mrs. Hawkins said, coming in with a batch of dough in her hands, to have a word in the talk. "Only last night as Absalom was comin' home from the mill he sees the teacher an' Jane a-promenin' in the orchard, an' she was a-holdin' to his arm, an' a-smilin' in his face jest as lovin' as could be. Then he sees them stop, an' the teacher breaks off some apple blossoms, an' fastens them in her hair, an' then he stoops an' kisses her. An'

she didn't seem to mind it one bit, but jest laughed at it, 'stid o' haulin' off an' slappin' him over, as she ought to a done."

"Up went thirty pairs of hands and thirty mouths ejaculated, "Oh!"
"Wal, it ain't no more'n I spected," Partheny said, when she had sufficiently recovered from the terrible shock to be able to speak. "It's a dretful state o' things an' shouldn't never be allowed to go on."

"That it shouldn't," said Tilda, "fer if it is, what's ever to become of us innocent young ladies? I say it ought to be stopped."

"Yes, it ought, an' it's our duty to see that it is stopped. We owe it to the perfection of innocent young gals, an' we mustn't be afeard to do our duty."

"Can't nobody say that Partheny Perkins ever shunned her duty," Partheny said, with a derisive nod of her small round head, "an' if there is anything I do love to do better'n anything else it is to p'int out to people their failin' an' help 'em to git right."

"I can say the same," chimed in Mrs. Huff, "an' I'm ready to go this minute to do what's best toward Jane Martin. I know that somethin' ought to be done."

"An' me, too," Surilda said; "but I'm not settled in my own mind how'd be best to proceed."
"Wal," Mrs. Hawkins remarked thoughtfully, "I reckon as good a way as any would be to see Miss Martin an' talk to her about it. She's a curious sort o' critter, an' flares up monstrous hard when anybody goes to talkin' to her about her failin', but I reckon we oughtn't to let her mind that so long as we feel easy in our own souls, an' know we're doin' it fer her own good."

"She's powerful ungrateful, though," Partheny said, "fer I remember the time a committee of us went to see her an' p'int out to her that she was comittin' uv a sin by not 'tendin' up to church, an' she flares right up an' says as how she knows her own business, an' thinks it ain't much worse to stay away from meetin' than it is to go pokin' erbout meddlin' with things that don't concern us."

"She was mighty frienly an' mild, though," Surilda commented, "till we teched on the thing we'd come fer."

"Yes, she was. But that ain't neither here nor there. We must do somethin', an' as there ain't nothin' better to do, s'pose we p'int a committee to wait on Miss Martin, an' warn her o' the way Jane's carryin' on with the new teacher, an' tell her she'd best turn him off an' let him hunt another baird him place."

This proposition was agreed to unanimously, and, accordingly, after considerable further exchange of ideas, Surilda, Partheny and Mrs. Gilley were selected as a committee to wait on poor Mrs. Martin. The next day was selected as the time for the committee to make their visit, for, as Mrs. Huff said, "there wasn't no time ter waste."

Accordingly, at an early hour the next morning, Partheny and Mrs. Gilley met Surilda at her own house, and together the three ladies started out on their mission of business. As they went up with the air of one who knows she has a great advantage, and duly appreciates its importance. The others acknowledged, by their looks and actions, that they realized Partheny's advantage over themselves, and were willing to accord her the post of honor, though they did envy her so much good fortune.

"They say he's a real handsome," Surilda went on, "an' dresses up to beat anything."
"Yes, he is good looking," Partheny admitted, "an' he does wear mighty good clothes, but I don't think he nigh so handsome as my cousin Lige, who clerks in the store over at the Forks, an' I know he don't wear nigh as good clothes."

"They say," put in Tilda Brown, a sour tempered, sharp nosed maiden lady of doubtful age, "that he is mighty sweet to Jane Martin, though why he should be is more than I kin tell, when there air so many young ladies would make better wives." And Miss Tilda showed unmistakably, by her manner of expression, that she considered herself the most eligible young lady on the Ridge.

"Well, they may say what they please," said Sally Huff, who was the mother of two daughters who had been a long time on the matrimonial market with no takers. "They may say what they please, but I'll warrant that teacher never marries Jane Martin."

"I think Miss Huff's right," said Surilda, "an' if he is payin' her any 'tentions, he's just a-doin' of it to make a fool of her." That's my opinion, an' I don't think I'll gainsay it."
"I dar say not, Stridly. It's plain to my mind that a young man, hev'n had ther advantages he's had, wouldn't go to payin' serious attentions to a gal no more likely nor Jane, when they's so many all erroun' here, that he might take his pick an' choice."

Partheny's little black eyes snapped in a way that said she meant more than she spoke, for she was a marriageable widow, and looked with no great favor on the ancient maidens who came in as rivals. Tilda Brown understood Partheny's meaning, and straightening up with an air of offended dignity she snapped back:

"An' it might be added that if none of the young ladies didn't come up to his standard he might go further, an' find a widdier to his likin'."

"Now, come," commanded Surilda, "we hain't a-goin' to have no bad feelin' stirred up among us, so you two had best be quiet down. No matter who the teacher may or may not marry, it's plain to me that he don't never intend to marry Jane Martin, an' that he's jest makin' a fool of her, an' it ought not to be allowed."

"I'm o' your min', Surilda," Mrs. Hawkins said, coming in with a batch of dough in her hands, to have a word in the talk. "Only last night as Absalom was comin' home from the mill he sees the teacher an' Jane a-promenin' in the orchard, an' she was a-holdin' to his arm, an' a-smilin' in his face jest as lovin' as could be. Then he sees them stop, an' the teacher breaks off some apple blossoms, an' fastens them in her hair, an' then he stoops an' kisses her. An'

she didn't seem to mind it one bit, but jest laughed at it, 'stid o' haulin' off an' slappin' him over, as she ought to a done."

WITH DUMBBELLS.

Malcolm W. Ford Writes of a Peculiar Branch of Athletics.

SHOVING AND JUMPING WEIGHTS

The Best Records Have Been Made by the Latter Method--The Endurance Test. Who the Champions Are and What They Have Done.

The exercise of shoving heavy dumbbells is, perhaps, as little understood by most people as any branch of athletic sports at which records have been made. It is an unusually "heavy" game, and, as a rule, it is practiced by only very heavy or strong men. The majority of men find difficulty in shoving a fifty or sixty pound bell, and when told that one weighing 250 pounds has been shoved with one hand they scarcely believe it. The knack or science of the game comes only after considerable practice. Science is quite a factor in putting up a very heavy bell, but a strong arm is also necessary.



THE DUMBBELL AT THE SHOULDER. (From an instantaneous photograph.)

There are two ways of putting up a bell. In each case the bell is brought to the shoulder, as shown in the illustration "The Dumbbell at the Shoulder." It is put there by either one or two hands, as the athlete may see fit. After one hand has been withdrawn the bell is in position for the next move. If the athlete is to shove it slowly he will lower his body gradually, the bell being kept at about the same elevation that it was when the athlete was standing straight, while the body is going down. The bell is kept at its original height by the pressure of the muscles and though it will be shoved up, the illustration "Half Way Up" shows the general position of the athlete before the arm is straight. It will be noticed that the body has been lowered considerably while the bell has been advanced to the shoulder, and it is probably not over two or three inches higher than it was, as shown in the first illustration. It will also be noticed that while the bell is half way up the athlete is supporting his body to a certain extent by straightening the body.

As the motion progresses and the arm is straightened the illustration "Ready to Straighten the Body" shows how the athlete looks. His body is lower than shown in the illustration "Half Way Up," and it will be seen that his lower shoulder is almost touching the knee, which is giving him much support. The next movement will be to gradually raise or straighten the body, which is a comparatively easy task after the bell is at arm's length. The only part that needs attention while straightening the body is to keep directly underneath the bell, for that is exactly what happens. The bell is not elevated much, but it is straightened, and of course the only way to get the weight at arm's length, provided the former is not elevated, is by dropping the body, even though it is done slowly. Most people, when they see a heavy bell shoved in the manner described, are apt to think it is a very light feat, and imagine that an athlete stands perfectly straight and simply shoves the bell up from the shoulder without lowering the body in the least. There is no rule governing the game, and all the big records have been made in the way shown by the illustrations.

Another form of shoving dumbbells is called the endurance test. It consists in putting up a comparatively light weight a great number of times. A 10 pound dumbbell was put up 8,431 times in 4 hours and 34 minutes by Homer Pennock in New York, 1870. The conditions under which the feat was done were that not fewer than 25 motions per minute should be made and the forearm should not be dropped lower than the elbow. A 50 pound dumbbell was put up 94 times by Alva A. Hyton in San Francisco, 1888. A 100 pound dumbbell has been put up 90 times by G. M. Robinson, San Francisco, 1875, and Edward Baer, New York, 1885.

F. Staehr, at Vienna, Austria, in 1885, put up a dumbbell weighing 109-1/2 pounds twenty-five times, and C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, in January, 1888, put up two bells, one in each hand, each weighing 121-1/4 pounds, twice in succession. J. Bader, Vienna, in 1888, shoved a dumbbell weighing 242-1/2 pounds from shoulder to arms' length twice in succession, and F. Staehr, in Vienna, December, 1885, jumped up a bell from shoulder to arm's length weighing 245-1/2 pounds three times in succession.

All of these record holders are unusually large men and well built for the game. The exercise of dumbbell shoving is not recommended by instructors, for although it is a great test of a man's strength it is considered to be too stiffening to really benefit one. The action is generally so slow and the strain so great that although it may make the muscles strong for that particular exercise, it generally affects them unfavorably for usefulness in other ways. The records made cannot fail to give one a good idea of the huge power that can be developed for a special object.

Malcolm W. Ford.

READY TO STRAIGHTEN THE BODY. (From an instantaneous photograph.)

which needed activity, for the muscles were so used to the stiff, hard work he practiced that their freedom or elasticity had vanished.

After he made his great record he became a tutor of a gymnasium, and died a few years ago of consumption, which many say who knew him was brought on by unequal and over development of muscles. Previous to his death he had been an invalid for some years. He had the science of getting under the bell almost to perfection, and he could not do an extraordinary performance with two bells. His weight was in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, while Louis Cyr, who has the record of shoving 265 pounds, which he made last November, weighs over 300 pounds. C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, who made a record of jumping up 270 pounds in January, 1888, is of about the same weight as Cyr.

Another form of shoving dumbbells is called the endurance test. It consists in putting up a comparatively light weight a great number of times. A 10 pound dumbbell was put up 8,431 times in 4 hours and 34 minutes by Homer Pennock in New York, 1870. The conditions under which the feat was done were that not fewer than 25 motions per minute should be made and the forearm should not be dropped lower than the elbow. A 50 pound dumbbell was put up 94 times by Alva A. Hyton in San Francisco, 1888. A 100 pound dumbbell has been put up 90 times by G. M. Robinson, San Francisco, 1875, and Edward Baer, New York, 1885.

F. Staehr, at Vienna, Austria, in 1885, put up a dumbbell weighing 109-1/2 pounds twenty-five times, and C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, in January, 1888, put up two bells, one in each hand, each weighing 121-1/4 pounds, twice in succession. J. Bader, Vienna, in 1888, shoved a dumbbell weighing 242-1/2 pounds from shoulder to arms' length twice in succession, and F. Staehr, in Vienna, December, 1885, jumped up a bell from shoulder to arm's length weighing 245-1/2 pounds three times in succession.

All of these record holders are unusually large men and well built for the game. The exercise of dumbbell shoving is not recommended by instructors, for although it is a great test of a man's strength it is considered to be too stiffening to really benefit one. The action is generally so slow and the strain so great that although it may make the muscles strong for that particular exercise, it generally affects them unfavorably for usefulness in other ways. The records made cannot fail to give one a good idea of the huge power that can be developed for a special object.

Malcolm W. Ford.

HALF WAY UP. (From an instantaneous photograph.)

The principle of putting up a bell in this way is to keep four points in a line; the four points are the bell, both shoulders and the knee. It will be seen that in the illustrations "Half Way Up" and "Ready to Straighten the Body" these points are pretty nearly in a straight line. Much more force can be applied by having the points arranged so, and, although the exercise when done in this way is not considered as being putting up the bell up, it is, however, the way generally used when simply practicing, and it is always used when making a record for shoving a bell slowly.

The other way of putting up a bell is, after getting it to the shoulder as shown in the illustration, to jump it up to arm's

length by bending the knees and then imparting to the whole body an upward movement as though the athlete were jumping up straight. The bell being given this movement will, with pressure from the arm added, be put at arm's length much easier than if it were shoved slowly. Jumping or tossing up a bell cannot be compared as an exercise with putting it up slowly. It is so different from the latter method that separate records are given for each style.

The question is often asked, "By which method can the heaviest weight be handled?" Some strong armed athletes being rather weak proportionately in their legs cannot jump up a bell, but by dropping the body slowly as described can easily put a heavy weight up at arm's length. But it has been proved that the average athlete can jump up a heavier bell than he can push slowly. But the difference in weight is not so great as may be generally supposed. The record for jumping a bell is 270 pounds, while the record for shoving is only fourteen pounds less.

Competitions are sometimes held at shoving or jumping bells, where the athlete has to maintain what is called a soldierly position, which means that he must keep his body perfectly straight. This, of course, prevents the science of getting under the bell from being practiced, and strength of arms in this case is sure to win. There is no better way for an athlete to tell how much difference there is between shoving a bell perfectly straight and getting underneath one than by putting the side of his body opposite to the one used in shoving the bell against a post or wall. Standing in this position prevents the lateral and downward motion so prominently shown in the accompanying illustrations, and puts one who is used to getting underneath the bell utterly at sea.

Another good way to test actual strength in shoving dumbbells is to put up two at a time, one in each hand. It can be seen that no lateral motion can be used with two bells and the athlete must stand straight or he will not be able to pay Paul. The only way that one can get under the bell while shoving two bells, is to bend the body back while putting the weights up, but this can be done so slightly that it amounts almost to nothing. Shoving two bells at a time is considered a magnificent test of an athlete's ability to shove weights. The difference of the records in shoving bells with one in each hand and a single one is very great, and although 250 pounds has been shoved slowly with one hand when the other arm was free, the heaviest yet put up with each arm, both being used at the same time, is 121 pounds apiece, which is less than half of the weight for each arm which has been shoved singly.

The exercise of putting up bells affects the muscles of the arms and chest, the other muscles being hardly used. Nearly all the men who have been noted for shoving heavy weights had physiques which looked too heavy, and there have been cases where chest and arm development was carried on to such an extent for the purpose of making great dumbbell records that the athletes below the waist were far worse off than the average non-athletic man would be. Richard A. Pennell was the first man in America to put up a bell weighing over 300 pounds. In New York city in 1874 he made the record at putting up a weight of 301-1/4 pounds. He was very much muscle bound in his chest and arms, and his walk reminded one of the shuffle of an aged person. He could do nothing with his arms

READY TO STRAIGHTEN THE BODY. (From an instantaneous photograph.)

which needed activity, for the muscles were so used to the stiff, hard work he practiced that their freedom or elasticity had vanished.

After he made his great record he became a tutor of a gymnasium, and died a few years ago of consumption, which many say who knew him was brought on by unequal and over development of muscles. Previous to his death he had been an invalid for some years. He had the science of getting under the bell almost to perfection, and he could not do an extraordinary performance with two bells. His weight was in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, while Louis Cyr, who has the record of shoving 265 pounds, which he made last November, weighs over 300 pounds. C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, who made a record of jumping up 270 pounds in January, 1888, is of about the same weight as Cyr.

Another form of shoving dumbbells is called the endurance test. It consists in putting up a comparatively light weight a great number of times. A 10 pound dumbbell was put up 8,431 times in 4 hours and 34 minutes by Homer Pennock in New York, 1870. The conditions under which the feat was done were that not fewer than 25 motions per minute should be made and the forearm should not be dropped lower than the elbow. A 50 pound dumbbell was put up 94 times by Alva A. Hyton in San Francisco, 1888. A 100 pound dumbbell has been put up 90 times by G. M. Robinson, San Francisco, 1875, and Edward Baer, New York, 1885.

F. Staehr, at Vienna, Austria, in 1885, put up a dumbbell weighing 109-1/2 pounds twenty-five times, and C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, in January, 1888, put up two bells, one in each hand, each weighing 121-1/4 pounds, twice in succession. J. Bader, Vienna, in 1888, shoved a dumbbell weighing 242-1/2 pounds from shoulder to arms' length twice in succession, and F. Staehr, in Vienna, December, 1885, jumped up a bell from shoulder to arm's length weighing 245-1/2 pounds three times in succession.

All of these record holders are unusually large men and well built for the game. The exercise of dumbbell shoving is not recommended by instructors, for although it is a great test of a man's strength it is considered to be too stiffening to really benefit one. The action is generally so slow and the strain so great that although it may make the muscles strong for that particular exercise, it generally affects them unfavorably for usefulness in other ways. The records made cannot fail to give one a good idea of the huge power that can be developed for a special object.

Malcolm W. Ford.

READY TO STRAIGHTEN THE BODY. (From an instantaneous photograph.)

which needed activity, for the muscles were so used to the stiff, hard work he practiced that their freedom or elasticity had vanished.

After he made his great record he became a tutor of a gymnasium, and died a few years ago of consumption, which many say who knew him was brought on by unequal and over development of muscles. Previous to his death he had been an invalid for some years. He had the science of getting under the bell almost to perfection, and he could not do an extraordinary performance with two bells. His weight was in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, while Louis Cyr, who has the record of shoving 265 pounds, which he made last November, weighs over 300 pounds. C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, who made a record of jumping up 270 pounds in January, 1888, is of about the same weight as Cyr.

Another form of shoving dumbbells is called the endurance test. It consists in putting up a comparatively light weight a great number of times. A 10 pound dumbbell was put up 8,431 times in 4 hours and 34 minutes by Homer Pennock in New York, 1870. The conditions under which the feat was done were that not fewer than 25 motions per minute should be made and the forearm should not be dropped lower than the elbow. A 50 pound dumbbell was put up 94 times by Alva A. Hyton in San Francisco, 1888. A 100 pound dumbbell has been put up 90 times by G. M. Robinson, San Francisco, 1875, and Edward Baer, New York, 1885.

F. Staehr, at Vienna, Austria, in 1885, put up a dumbbell weighing 109-1/2 pounds twenty-five times, and C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, in January, 1888, put up two bells, one in each hand, each weighing 121-1/4 pounds, twice in succession. J. Bader, Vienna, in 1888, shoved a dumbbell weighing 242-1/2 pounds from shoulder to arms' length twice in succession, and F. Staehr, in Vienna, December, 1885, jumped up a bell from shoulder to arm's length weighing 245-1/2 pounds three times in succession.

All of these record holders are unusually large men and well built for the game. The exercise of dumbbell shoving is not recommended by instructors, for although it is a great test of a man's strength it is considered to be too stiffening to really benefit one. The action is generally so slow and the strain so great that although it may make the muscles strong for that particular exercise, it generally affects them unfavorably for usefulness in other ways. The records made cannot fail to give one a good idea of the huge power that can be developed for a special object.

Malcolm W. Ford.

City Government, 1890.



Mayor,
CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, President.

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLER,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One. WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELE, JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON, PETER T. FALLOU.

Ward Two. JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM, HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER, CHARLES R. SHERMAN.

Ward Three. FREDERICK L. JONES, ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Ledge Office, Adams Building, Quincy
Southern Store, Adams Building, Quincy
Coran's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Quincy Point
Henry B. Vinton, Quincy Point
M. K. Pratt, Quincy Point

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7:30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7:30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7:30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8:30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of this Ledger. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.

High water at 7 A. M. and 7.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.42 A. M.; Sets at 6.42 P. M.
Moon sets at 2.36 A. M.
First Quarter, April 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by
Ledger Reporters.

Another beautiful day.

Hon. Wm. A. Hodges has sold his Boston house.

Philip Garretty of West Quincy is very low with diphtheria.

The flower plots at the Atlantic depot have been filled with plants.

Miss May S. Cole is at home enjoying the vacation of the Adamsville, R. I., schools.

Is the "nursery" about the depot at Wollaston a permanent thing? It is an interesting study.

Miss Nellie Powers, oldest daughter of Mr. Edward Powers of Franklin street, had a surprise party last evening.

The women will match the men in the spelling bee at the M. E. Church, Wollaston, on Wednesday evening.

Clarence Seaman is the LEDGER's newsboy at Atlantic. If you desire the daily please leave word for him to call.

The Atlantic Village Improvement Society will hold an adjourned meeting Friday evening at the residence of Miss Emery.

Mr. W. E. Brown is ill at his residence on Faxon avenue. A competent man has charge of his business during his illness.

Miss Jane Cowe died at her home on Liberty street, Monday, after a protracted illness, through which she has been most patient.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phillips on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

Soul, Bellingham & Co. of Boston are the contractors for laying the Manet Street Railway, and expect to complete the work June 10.

The A Grammar nine of the Willard school, challenges the A Grammar nine of the Adams school to play a game on a week from Saturday.

The Commissioner of Public Works has ordered Dr. Disbrow to remove the structure which he has recently placed in Appleton street at Atlantic.

The Old Colony is taking Sundays to lay new rails on the main line. Atlantic has been reached, and next Sunday they may be laid to Quincy centre.

Miss Alice, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hirtle of Washington street, entertained a party of young people Monday evening, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday.

Mr. Andrew Benzie of School street has come home from Wendell, Mass., where he has been at work, sick with erysipelas. He is confined to his bed and is suffering a great deal.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Social Circle of the M. E. Church, Wollaston, will be held with Mrs. Whittier, corner of Newport and Central avenues, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mayor Porter has not yet signed the order authorizing the loan for Hancock street, or the \$6,000 for sidewalks. The Council missed its opportunity last evening to recall the latter order, and now it will probably be vetoed.

Preparations are being made for the moving of the O'Brien homestead which was bought by Robert J. Teasdale at the sale of buildings by the city on the Willard school lot. The building will be moved to Furnace avenue.

Nellie, the ten year old daughter of Matthew Brian of West street, Ward Four, died Monday afternoon of diphtheria, after an illness of one week. She was a general favorite in school and elsewhere by her pleasant ways, and will be sadly missed by her parents, brothers, and sisters and friends.

A cow lying in the Square this morning attracted the attention of a crowd numbering about one hundred. It seems a drove was started on the road from Scituate at four o'clock this morning, and were kept moving until they reached Quincy. This animal thought it was about time to rest, so she laid down. Dr. Davis examined the beast and pronounced her only tired.

Uncle Buck of East Milton, has been planting corn this week. If he understands planting corn as well as selling tin ware, we doubt not but he will raise a big crop.

W. Walter Ewell, who has been confined to the house for about a week, is able to be out again. His trip South was not beneficial to his health.

Councilman Graham and a large party, including the following from this city, are en route to Kentucky. J. F. Merrill, W. G. A. Pattee, W. B. White, R. F. Clafin, Q. A. Faunce.

The funeral of Peniel Gordon was attended by one hundred and twenty-five of her mates. Rev. Eben Muse conducted the services at the house, and Mr. Watt took to the grave. The children sang "We shall meet beyond the river" at the house, and marched to the grave where they sang, "We shall sleep but not forever." The floral tributes were very pretty and appropriate, especially those given by the children, which expressed their love for their comrades and for their sympathy for her bereaved parents.

HIGH PRICED SMELTS.

The Famous Quincy Case Goes to the Supreme Court.

The morning Herald says, the Quincy smelt case, which has been before the superior criminal court in Dedham, has now assumed a new aspect. The defendants are George H. Thurber, Charles L. Prescott and Samuel Gregory, who were complained of before the court at Quincy two years ago, charged with taking 1000 smelts by seine or net. The law provides that each person engaged shall forfeit \$1 each for smelts so taken. The defendants were acting together in taking the smelts, and Judge Humphrey of the district court at Quincy found them guilty and fined each \$330. The defendants appealed, and at a jury trial in Dedham last fall the defendants were found guilty of so taking 850 smelts. The defendants through their counsel, John L. Eldridge, have appeared before Judge Aldrich in the superior court at Dedham, and moved an arrest of judgment, upon the ground that the defendants were originally each found guilty of taking by a seine 330 smelts, and no more; that said judgment substantially acquitted them severally and jointly of taking the remainder of the 1000 smelts, as alleged; that the verdict of the jury finding that the defendants took 850 smelts was therefore, inconsistent; that the defendants had been put in jeopardy twice for the same act, and that there could be no judgment in the record, all of the facts relied upon appearing in record. Lawyer Eldridge's motion, which lawyers think a good one, has been overruled by Judge Aldrich, and now the case will be sent to the supreme court.

WEYMOUTH.

An employee in Hunt's firework manufactory this morning scuffed his feet and ignited the building which was entirely consumed. All the employees escaped unhurt. Loss about \$3,000.

Licenses were granted yesterday by the selectmen of Weymouth to all druggists who had applied. Action on other applications was deferred until Thursday.

HYDE PARK.

Rev. James Huxtable preached his farewell sermon Sunday to the Unitarian society of Hyde Park of which he has been the pastor for over six years. A reception will be given to the pastor and his family tonight in the Unitarian vestry.

On Thursday Rev. Mr. Huxtable will be installed pastor of the Broadway Unitarian Church, South Boston. Rev. Brooke Herford, Rev. Mr. Horton and other prominent clergymen will be present and make addresses.

A Sensible Entertainment.

It will in no sense impoverish your senses to give ten cents for such a sensible entertainment as the one to be given in the Wollaston Methodist church on Wednesday evening.

The "magic circle" will contain a lecture on milk, stump speech, sermon, song, reading, chorus, etc. There will be an old-fashioned spelling match. Ice cream and cake will be on sale at the close of the entertainment. Children under fifteen years admitted free.

The West Quincy Epworth League are invited guests.

Night Police.

Six policemen are now on duty every evening from 7 to 10:30 o'clock in various parts of the city as follows: One on Hancock street in Ward One, one on Washington street in Quincy Point, one on School and Franklin street, South Quincy, one between Brewer's corner and Swinburn's corner, one in the business section of Wollaston, and one at Atlantic in the vicinity of the Neponset bridge.

The officers in each ward take turns, and receive \$1 a night for their services. Saturday night the officers are on duty until after the arrival of the late trains.

Snow Storm.

A dispatch from Lyndonville, Vt., April 27, says a snow storm prevailed there the night before and at nine that morning five inches of snow had fallen.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phillips on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

Barre, Vt., quarries have effected a settlement, and the bill states that the wages shall not be less than \$2 a day.

Loam can be purchased of D. W. Phillips on the Greenleaf estate for fifteen cents per load.

A LIVELY CONTEST

Between the Boston and New York National Clubs.

RADBOURN'S GREAT CURVES

Prove Too Much for New York Brotherhood Men—Pittsburg, Brooklyn and Chicago Clubs Win Games.

Boston, April 28.—The Boston closed their opening series at the South End grounds by defeating the New Yorks 9 to 2, winning the game in the last two innings. In fact, the game was won twice, once in the eighth on errors by the New York batters, and again in the ninth by clean hitting, as if to show how the game ought to be won. New York led up to the seventh inning, having made a run in the second on hits by Denny and Clarke, a base on balls and Sharott's sacrifice, while Boston had made nothing.

In the seventh Boston tied the score on a hit by Brodie, a two-baser by Smith and a wild pitch by Sharott, and they came up hopeful for the eighth, for they had made five hits in the last three innings, while Sharott had hit three men with the ball and was evidently getting "rattled" by the work of Long and others on the coaching lines. In this inning every man went to the bat and the combination of hits and errors resulted in five runs and lots of enthusiasm. Sharott was very nervous and hit a man with the ball, made two wild pitches and gave two men bases on balls. O'Rourke contributed two wild throws, while Donovan, Hardie and Smith put in singles at opportune times. The New Yorks added an earned run to their own score, and then Boston won the game as it should be won, by earning three runs in the ninth. Donovan, Sullivan, Tucker, Lowe, Hardie and Brodie making clean singles of the nearest kind.

The home team put up a first-class game throughout. Getzen pitched well, and being admirably helped by Hardie and supported by both out and in fields. Long's errors were the only fielding ones and cost nothing. Sharott pitched a good game until he got nervous. He was given the best of support in the field, while Boston, in spite of his errors, did some fine throwing to second. The attendance was 1350. The teams left for New York immediately after the game. The score:

	B	N	R	H	E	E
Boston	9	2	0	0	0	0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Donovan, cf.	5	1	3	0	2	0
Sullivan, lf.	5	1	1	0	3	0
Tucker, lb.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2	0
Hardie, c.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Brodie, rf.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Smith, 2b.	3	0	2	0	1	2
Getzen, p.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	9	14	5	27	15

NEW YORK, April 28.—The New Yorks were defeated in the presence of 1300 people. The Baltimore got seven runs in the first inning and two in the third, pounding the Boston bats. But Montgomery, Baltimore's pitcher, was not so good as he was in the first game, and the New Yorks made two in succession that won much applause. Power was good at third. Cudworth was a useful man for Worcester.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Has No Difficulty in Disposing of the New Yorks.

Boston, April 28.—The contest between the Boston and the New York Brotherhood teams on the Congress street grounds was a walk-over for the home team. Unlike most one-sided contests, however, it was full of interest, because of the brilliant plays in which it abounded. It was especially interesting to the admirers of the home team, because the most of those plays were made by that body. Radbourn and Kelly were the battery for Boston, and Keefe and Ewing for New York. It was pre-eminently Radbourn's day, and he pitched in his old form.

Richardson and Ewing were the only New Yorkers who could fathom his curves, and not a man reached first base until the seventh inning. But two hits are charged against him, Richardson's to short right field in the seventh, and Ewing's home run over the left field fence in the eighth. He was cheered repeatedly during the game, and the demonstration was repeated at its close. Kelly caught magnificently, and with Brown, led his team at the bat. He ran bases, too, in a lively manner, and his slide at the plate in the fourth inning was great, although the decision was so close as to cause Ewing to exclaim: "Well, you've got the umpire with you!" Quinn and Irvin made phenomenal catches of flies that looked to be good for sure singles. Nash's wild throw in the eighth was the only error made by the home team.

For the visitors, Ewing, Richardson and O'Rourke put up the best game, the latter's catch of Quinn's fly to short left field after hard run in being particularly fine. Keefe had an off day. He gave four men bases on balls, and ten hits were made off of him, six in one inning. The score:

	B	N	R	H	E	E
Boston	7	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, cf.	5	0	1	1	6	1
Richardson, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Stovey, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Nash, lb.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Brothers, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Irwin, ss.	5	1	1	1	4	1
Kelly, c.	5	2	2	3	0	0
Radbourn, p.	4	2	1	0	0	0
Totals	40	11	14	3	27	10

NEW YORK, April 28.—The New Yorks were defeated in the presence of 1300 people. The Baltimore got seven runs in the first inning and two in the third, pounding the Boston bats. But Montgomery, Baltimore's pitcher, was not so good as he was in the first game, and the New Yorks made two in succession that won much applause. Power was good at third. Cudworth was a useful man for Worcester.

NEW HAVEN, 10; Newark, 7. NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The Newark Base Ball club tried a new pitcher named Sullivan after the visitors had scored eight runs off his delivery, he was taken out and Gilroy was substituted in the fifth inning. The home team could not overcome the big lead.

NEW HAVEN, 10; Newark, 7. NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The Newark Base Ball club tried a new pitcher named Sullivan after the visitors had scored eight runs off his delivery, he was taken out and Gilroy was substituted in the fifth inning. The home team could not overcome the big lead.

HARTFORD, 13; Wilmington, 6. WILMINGTON, April 28.—The Wilmington nine played its first game with the Hartford. Costly errors in the field won the game for the home club.

HARTFORD, 13; Wilmington, 6. WILMINGTON, April 28.—The Wilmington nine played its first game with the Hartford. Costly errors in the field won the game for the home club.

FINANCIAL BACKER BACKS OUT. WORCESTER, April 28.—J. Kennedy, who has been the financial backer of the Worcester Base Ball club, announced last night that he was through with the business. He says he has been disappointed in the aid promised him by the street railway people. The franchise reverts to the Atlantic City National League, who bought it last winter for \$3000.

CHANGES AT PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, April 28.—The Players' league club of this city will reduce the price of admission to the games from 50 cents to 25 cents, with 25 cents extra for grand stand seats. The reduction goes into effect to-day.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE club released two of their players unconditionally, Bradenburg, catcher, and Routledge, infielder.

GEN. GRANT'S BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATED. BROOKLYN, April 29.—U. S. Grant post, Gen. Grant, held a banquet last night in honor of Gen. Grant's birthday. Among the guests and speakers were Gen. Slocum, Howard, Woodford and Horace Porter, and Hon. C. A. Boutelle.

NEWSPAPER MEN IMPRISONED. PARIS, April 29.—M. Gregout, manager, and H. Malato, editor, of the Journal de l'Attache have been sentenced to undergo fifteen months' imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of 3000 francs for inciting to murder and robbery.

lyn 11, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Clark and Caruthers, Clements and Vickery.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4. CLEVELAND, April 28.—Anson's colts won the game in the last inning by free batting and Beatin's "let down." The contest was very interesting throughout. Sullivan, while a trifle wild, was very speedy and generally effective.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4. CLEVELAND, April 28.—Anson's colts won the game in the last inning by free batting and Beatin's "let down." The contest was very interesting throughout. Sullivan, while a trifle wild, was very speedy and generally effective.

Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 2. PITTSBURG, April 28.—The Alleghenies defeated the Cincinnati in a good game by outpitching them. The weather was pleasant and the attendance about 600.

Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 2. PITTSBURG, April 28.—The Alleghenies defeated the Cincinnati in a good game by outpitching them. The weather was pleasant and the attendance about 600.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled infielders of both sides to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, known as Eastern park, was opened by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There were about 2500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in this vicinity this season. This was partly due to the superb play of the diamond, and it was almost impossible

LE'S COLUMN.

tions concerning city and pub-
invited, and will receive space,
views they may not coincide
of the editors. They may be
ditale or otherwise, but the
know the name of the writer.

The Other Side.

ers of the Daily Ledger;
to the letter published in the
April 25, in relation to the
The letter said that the ar-
to the race published the day
the race was not correct, is
the horse actually trotted the
time stated, 2:49 1-2.
Farnsworth, the stakeholder
the bet was made by Mr.
and not by Mr. Doble, and that
follows. One day on River
s. Doble and Wentworth were
during the conversation Mr.
offered to bet that Doble's
not trot Readville track the
the track was in condition in
ney to be posted in the hands
sworth, and he to name the
arnsworth thought that J. H.
per of the track, would be the
o name the day, and that be-
ry to both parties it was made
No rules were mentioned.
th claims that when he under-
orse was being worked on the
nt to Mr. Nay, and the latter
t to drive him in a sulky or
eat heat. This statement Mr.
nies having made.

Nay thought the track was in
e telegraphed Mr. Wentworth
ore the race was set, in the af-
Mr. W. claims he did not re-
essage until the noon of the
ll he notified Mr. Farnsworth
ng to declare the race off.
e race was started the judges
ll, Stewart and Field inquired
gular number of heats were to
and they receiving a reply in
said that the horse could trot
his owner wanted to send him
day. Mr. Mahoney the gentle-
nesses the bet on River street
e impression.

the track was not in condition
ble could have declared the
had wished to, but thought
ad come there, and the judges
ere ready, and Mr. Wentworth
e best way to do was to have the
ther win or lose. Everybody
with the race and those who
are very positive in saying the
carried out honestly under the
of the bet, and the money
ngs to Mr. Doble. H. T. J.

For the Ledger.

Quincy Daily Ledger.
eling of interest and pride,
& Prescott should decide
the Daily Ledger with news
y and carefully peruse,
fined to roam
ty,—our home:
near thought,
with interest are fraught,
the progress of time,
rich each line,
e of success
DAILY LEDGER and "Press";
ine to send on its way
the day.
Quincy PATRIOT's familiar face
n its weekly pace,
as ever,
e with the LEDGER.

an be purchased of D. W.
the Greenleaf estate for fifteen
oad.

FOR SALE.

LE.—A lapstreak sail boat with
ward. She is about 14 feet long,
ed staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT.
April 24. 11

TO LETS.

—Convenient house, pleasantly
trally located; six rooms, city
oly to FRANK F. PRESCOTT,
street. 11

—In French's building. Chest-
opposite the Congregational
table rooms up one flight. Suit-
maker, Tailor or Barber. Apply
Studio, Adams building. 11-11

WANTS.

—A young lady, seventeen or
years old preferred. Apply to
LEDGER OFFICE Quincy. 11-11

ED.—Good Letter Cutter, one
mark out his own letters pre-
ady work guaranteed. ADAMS
WORKS, G. McFarlane, Prop.
11-11

ED.—People to know that it
but 25 cents the first day and 75
ts, for four lines in this column. 11

UIS WALTERS,
INTER and BUILDER,
Address, East Milton, Mass.
1-201

MARRIED.

—OSBOURNE.—In Dorchester,
by Mr. Frederic W. Bliss J.
Josea B. Johnson, to Mrs. Lucy
bourne both of Quincy. 11-11

DIED.
—In Quincy, April 28, Miss
Jobbins, aged 74 years.
South Quincy, April 29, Mis-
ve, aged 30 years.
West Quincy, April 28, Ellen,
of Matthew and Annie Brian,
ears, 3 months and 5 days.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 20.

QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, } Trustees.
A. D. McCLELLAN, }

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished
at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and
QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18.

11-11

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

**\$5.00 ALL WOOL,
SPRING OVERCOAT.**

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloon, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to \$7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

West Quincy

NEWSBOYS WANTED

TO SELL THE LEDGER.

—APPLY TO—

H. CORAM.

Boys will be allowed half a cent on each paper
Sold.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail-
road Station.

Telephone Connected.
April 8

B. N. ADAMS,

—AGENT FOR—

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned
to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighbor-
hood. Call and see Plans and get your
Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12-11

30 CENTS PER HOUR.

The Offer Made by the Manufac-
turers Last Evening.

CUTTERS CONSIDER TONIGHT.

They Agree That a Secret Ballot Shall be
Taken—The Proposition a Fair One and
Should be Accepted.

The committees of the granite manufac-
turers and the cutters, held a meeting last
evening, and while they did not come to a
final agreement, the manufacturers made a
fair proposition, agreeing to pay thirty
cents an hour to skilled workmen, which it
is thought will be accepted by a mass meet-
ing of the cutters this evening. Following
is the proposition given to a LEDGER re-
porter by Mr. W. H. Mitchell, the secre-
tary of the Manufacturer's Association:

The pay of a competent, skilled work-
man working by the hour shall be thirty
cents per hour, but in cases where a work-
man cannot earn that amount on the basis
of this bill he may be employed at his
average earnings per hour, to be in no case
less than twenty-five cents.

The agreement of the cutters' committee
was that a secret ballot shall be taken on
the proposition. This will prevent a few
agitators from having it all their own way,
and give the men themselves a chance to
say whether they desire to strike.

Should there be a strike many granite
cutters will immediately leave the city, and
some have already made arrangements to
do so. With results of the last strike still
fresh in mind, the business men of Quincy
and the majority of the cutters themselves,
trust there will be no strike now.

About 600 cutters are expected to attend
the meeting this evening and the result of
the ballot is anxiously awaited. The
manufacturers will hold a meeting to hear
the result.

The Blacksmiths.

The Committee from the Blacksmith's
Union and one from the Manufacturer's
Association met last night, and the request
of the former discussed. The proposition
reads \$2.75 per day for nine hours for a
gang. Twelve men to constitute the same,
and 35 cents a day for every extra man.

The Quarrymen.

The Quarrymen's Union did not receive
any answer to their last communication to
the manufacturers and no meeting was
held last night.

Letter from Faxon.

QUINCY, Mass., April 28, 1890.

To the President of the Massachusetts
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

DEAR MADAM:—I have learned that
the semi-annual convention of your State
organization will be held at Athol, April
29th to May 1st, inclusive, and desiring to
make the meeting a success, financially
and otherwise, I enclose check for \$500.

I hope that the Union will not be di-
verted from the true course of prohibition
by the clamor of those who place party
before principle. When political organiza-
tions are formed and adhered to merely
for the spoils of office, rather than for the
protection of the tax-payer and the home,
it is time for honest people to rise in their
might and put down selfish greed and cor-
ruption.

The majority of the present Legislature
is composed of Republican cowards, many
members being the lions of prohibition at
home and the victims of party circum-
stances in the halls of legislation. They
fear to do right because of the menace and
influence of the saloons.

I take this opportunity to again urge
upon you the importance of declaring for
full municipal suffrage for women. The
Prohibition party cannot expect to succeed
until woman is given power to wield the
ballot; and I desire, in this connection, to
remind Republicans that their party will
never be purged of its political uncleanness
without the assistance of woman's vote.

The cause of temperance would be like
a ship without a rudder were it not for the
patriotism displayed and the influence
exercised by the Woman's Christian Tem-
perance Unions throughout the State and
Nation. I honor the noble band of women
in Latrop, Missouri, who, when they
found that the authorities whose duty it
was to enforce the law were in the control
of the rum-sellers, proceeded to abate the
liquor nuisance themselves.

In conclusion, permit me to urge you to
go forward in your work with renewed zeal
and activity, making your society a power
that will be appreciated by every law-abid-
ing citizen, and feared by those who are in
favor of fining a man \$5 and costs for steal-
ing a loaf of bread to sustain his starving
children, but believe in letting the rum-
seller, whose business keeps bread from
the mouths of suffering thousands, under
a debauching license system, go free.

Very truly yours,
HENRY H. FAXON.

SEWERS AND SIDEWALKS.

A Section of the Betterment Act Now
Being Considered by Council.

The Committee on Ordinance reported
an order in the Council Monday evening
that Sections 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25 of Chap-
ter 50 of the Public Statutes be accepted.
The LEDGER of a week ago published the
first four and urged their acceptance. Sec-
tion 25 is given below, and provides for the
apportionment of the assessment into three
equal parts:

SECTION 25. In a city or town which
has accepted the provisions of this section
or of chapter two hundred and forty-nine
of the statutes of the year eighteen hundred
and seventy-eight, if the owner of real
estate within sixty days after notice of a
sewer or sidewalk assessment thereon
notifies in writing the board making such
assessment to apportion the same, said
board shall apportion it into three equal
parts, and certify such apportionment to
the assessors; and the assessors shall add
one of said parts, with interest from the
date of apportionment, to the annual tax
of said real estate for each of the three
years next ensuing. All liens for the col-
lection of such assessments shall continue
until the expiration of two years from the
time when the last instalment is committed
to the collector; and all sewer and sidewalk
assessments remaining unpaid after the
time of payment stated in the order making
the same shall draw interest from such
time until paid.

THE NINE-HOUR RESOLUTION.

How Does the Mayor Stand?—What Did
He Write the Commissioner?

The City Council at its meeting April 21
adopted a nine-hour resolution affecting
employees in the street department. It re-
quested the mayor to direct the Commis-
sioner of Public Works to inaugurate the
system.

Mayor Porter has forward to Commis-
sioner Alexander, a communication on the
subject, but that official refuses to make
the same public. He told a LEDGER
representative this morning, that as yet
the men had not asked for shorter hours,
and implied that nothing would be done
until they did. The resolution adopted
read: "Resolved, that it be the sense of
the City Council that nine hours shall con-
stitute a day's work on and after May 1,
1890."

Tomorrow will be the first of May. Ap-
plication will be made tonight to the mayor
for a copy of his letter.

A Coming Event.

The men's sociable, so called because the
ladies have no voice in the matter this time,
to be held in the Congregational church,
Thursday May 8th, is exciting much
curiosity. The musical entertainment will
be a novelty in this vicinity. The famous
Shipp Bros., will amuse and interest the
audience commencing soon after eight
o'clock. After giving one-half of the pro-
gramme, an intermission will allow the
people a chance to patronize the ice cream
and later in the evening the balance will
follow. These Shipp Bros. are English
Hand Bell Ringers, and their ability to
interest and amuse is guaranteed by the
highest authority. Their initiation of an
English tower bell is said to be fine, while
the harmonious blacksmith from their
rendering is worth the price of admission
which by the way, is nothing more than to
grace the occasion by your presence.

Harry and Charles Shipp give a zither duet
and a banjo and banjo duet, and Harry
gives a zither solo. Smith B. Harrington
will have charge of the organ.
The entertainment will be given in the
church, and will be free to all. The
audience will please enter on Lincoln ave.
A substantial supper will be given for 15
cents per plate, and will be served com-
mencing at 7 o'clock sharp. This sociable
is entirely the work of the men in plans,
execution and talent, and the body critics
are to turn out in full force to see what
the men can do. The supper, ice cream and
general committee of arrangements are,
W. H. Brases, S. B. Wiley, Jr., J. C.
Bates, John F. Neil and W. S. Saynard,
while C. R. Sherman has charge of the
musical entertainment.

Entertainment at Wollaston.

The Festival of Days given by the Uni-
tarian Society of Wollaston at Wollaston
hall, drew a large crowd last evening. The
hall was very tastefully decorated with
Japanese lanterns and fans. Seven tables,
representing the seven days of the week,
were arranged around the sides of the hall.
At the Monday or washing day table, Mrs.
W. M. Hatch and Mrs. Walter J. Wellington
were in charge; at the Tuesday, or
ironing day table, Mrs. Thomas F. Mitchell
and Mrs. William A. Hopkins; at the
Wednesday, or baking day table, Mrs.
Edmund F. Taylor and Mrs. Charles T.
Baker; at the Thursday, or reception day
table, Mrs. Frank P. Waterhouse, Mrs.
William P. Chase, and Mrs. Charles M.
Bryant; at the Friday, or sweeping day
table, Mrs. Samuel F. Howard and Mrs. W.
Nickerson; at the Saturday or children's
table, Mrs. L. C. Ela and Mrs. Edward L.
Mitchell; and at the ice cream table, Mrs.
Frank N. Bates, Mrs. George B. Totman,
and Mrs. Herman Wieting. There was
also an excellent musical programme.

Among the New Englanders receiving
pensions recently was Mrs. Emeline, widow
of the late Charles E. Frepch, and Mr.
Thomas Magee, both of Quincy.

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New
Brick Schoolhouse

SITUATED IN WARD FOUR.

The Doors, Floors and Interior Finish—
Minor Details—Coat Rooms, Closets,
Hardware, Windows, Etc.—Continued
from April 21.

Doors.

FRAMES:—The doors to have 2-inch pine
frames to be finished in ash.

The doors throughout will be solid 1½
inch doors, four panel, of dimensions shown
on plans of pine, to be stained and var-
nished, with the exception of the outside
doors, which will be of three thicknesses
glued up, and to be painted on outside
and stained on inside. The finish around
these doors will be treated in the same way
and the closet and privy doors as hereafter
mentioned.

TURNED DOORS:—On each of the first
and second stories shown on the plans,
there will be one pair of double sliding-
doors hung at the top, two inches of solid
pine, to be turned both sides. Also one
swing-door in the basement of solid pine,
to be turned.

Where doors are not shown on the plans,
there will be openings only, which will be
finished the same as other openings.

The small doors, such as closets, need
not be more than 1½ inch thick, four
panelled.

The inner vestibule doors, which are to
be double hung, will be framed of white
pine, and covered with heavy dark green
enamel cloth of extra thickness.

Doors marked "Glass" will have upper
panels glazed with double thick German
cylinder or with hammered glass.

The doors to privys to be 1½ inch two
panel, two feet 4 inches by 4 feet 6 inches,
hung one foot above the floor, with the
exception of those marked on plans,
"Teacher's closet," the door of which
will be 6 feet 5 inches high, partitions to
same 6 feet 6 inches.

Doors to foul air gathering rooms as re-
quired by Smead Heating Co.'s plans, will
be 2 feet by 6 feet batten doors.

Windows.

The windows throughout will be either
fixed, casements, pivotted or hospital
sashes, and will be marked accordingly on
the plans.

FRAMES:—Make frames for the windows
as shown on elevations and detail sheets,
transoms, &c., all of pine.

Construct the mullions and transoms
shown on the elevation, mullions to be
round on the edges, and transoms the
same, and staff beads to mitre with them.
The upper surface of the transoms to have
a wash.

The window frames to be built of
thoroughly seasoned clear stock, free from
knots, sap or shaked, and put together in
the most thorough and workmanlike man-
ner.

Stop beads and finish on the inside will
be of ash to be stained.

SASHES:—Sashes to be as shown on full
size details, and made in all cases as shown
on our drawings.

All the basement windows to be hinged
at the bottom to drop in.

The windows of the 1st and 2d floor will
have topights hinged at the bottom to
drop in and two casements or pivotted
sashes to open to every school-room. The
remainder of the lower sashes to be fixed.

Windows under 3 feet wide marked to
open will be casements, but over this width
will be pivotted.

The interior sashes on the 1st floor will
be hinged at the bottom to drop into the
schoolmistresses and head masters' room
respectively, and will be divided into small
lights.

The sashes of dormer windows of the
hall are to be all double casement windows
to open out.

All the sashes of the windows will be of
white pine to be painted cream white on
the outside, and stained and varnished on
the inside to correspond with the color of
the rest of the finish (dark oak).

All the side and top lights where shown
on drawings will also be of white pine
stained to match the finish, and both in-
side and outside will be fixed.

Interior top-lights will be width of doors
and 20 inches high, glass measurement.

All the side and top lights where shown
on drawings will also be of white pine
stained to match the finish, and both inside
and outside will be fixed.

Interior top lights will be width of doors
and twenty inches high, glass measure-
ment.

Interior Finish.

The interior finish of every kind, unless
otherwise specified, shall be of the very
best quality, thoroughly seasoned selected
ash, well smoothed and sand papered before
being put up, afterwards to be stained to a
dark oak color and varnished.

ARCHITRAVES:—The architraves of
doors and windows will be four inches and
seven-eighth inch bevelled on both sides.
Window stools thus:

BASE:—The bases to be seven-eighth inch
by ten inches bevelled to mitre with the
architraves.

BLACKBOARD FINISH:—The frames of
the blackboards to be seven-eighth inch by
four inches, bevelled to mitre with the

[Continued on page four.]

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.

We have just received, direct from the MANUFACTURERS ABROAD,
and shall offer for sale the coming week, a choice lot of Novelties in

MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED GUIPURE LACES.

Nothing just like them has ever been seen in the Market.

GUIPURE CURTAINS,

WITH FRILLED EDGES, WHITE AND ECRU.

GUIPURE BED SETS

TO MATCH THE CURTAINS EXACTLY.

GUIPURE LACE BY THE YARD TO MATCH BOTH.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS,

With Purled Edge, very Fine and Lacey, and very inexpensive. The whole
lot of the above-mentioned Curtains cost between

\$4.00 and \$7.50 a Pair.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

TAMBOURED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

ALSO WITH BED SETS TO MATCH.

These will be found very dainty and pretty for making a complete Cham-
ber Outfit. To go with these goods, we have something entirely new in
CURTAIN POLES.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-LEAF SCREEN,

Made in Hard Woods, and filled with Imitation Silks.

Price, \$6.00 Each.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,

The Season is at hand for these Useful Articles, and we are prepared to
execute all work in this direction promptly and faithfully. Have to offer some
Specialties in the way of

French Dimities and Cretonnes,

And all kinds of Linens.

An inspection of our stock is solicited before placing orders.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

558 and 560 Washington St., and 30 to 34 Harrison Ave. Extension.

BOSTON, MASS.

23-31

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTERIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carriers or Mail.
One month, \$.50
Three months, 1.50
Six months, 3.00
One year, 5.00
CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$1.50; one month, \$5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Quincy Co-operative Bank.
This institution began business May 7, 1889, and has been constantly gaining favor and patronage from our citizens. It is organized upon well established principles and is no *booming experiment*; it is no part or parcel of that increasing circle of benefit orders (so called) which are aiming to fleece the unwary by promises of impossible gains.

Co-operative banks encourage the methodical and persistent gathering of small amounts, which in their accumulated form are invested in safe mortgages, to earn good interest, and have the smallest possible drawback in the way of expenses.

The Quincy Savings Bank, so long and favorably known for its stability and accommodating methods, has done incalculable good in this community by fostering the thrift and economy of its citizens.

Our co-operative bank disclaims all attempt at rivalry with the savings bank (many persons are depositors in both) and simply works along with it in encouragement of worthy aims. The co-operative bank has some features which seem to be of special value to the masses. "I am so much in," is a common expression of those who have deposited twelve times in the institution last named.

Notwithstanding the natural pride of men in the matter of "being always at their best," it is yet a fact that a good resolution, formed at a moment when vision is clear and will is unhampered, carries multitudes in safety across the dull, common plains of life. On this principle the pledge has been the safeguard of thousands. On similar ground the co-operative bank stands as a custodian of those voluntary obligations which people think best to make in the line of saving money. Many who took shares one year ago (thereby assuming an obligation) find that by the monthly payment system they now have an amount to their credit which represents a clear gain not likely to have been otherwise accomplished.

Pockets and vague wishes are chronic disappointments and defaulters; while a systematic transfer from pocket to bank each month is a valuable educator in financial prudence. Let the savings be gathered with the same regularity which marks the receipt of wages or income. The sum of \$100 may be a slippery and evasive object for capture, but by help of a bank the fragments can be gathered, held and combined until the victory is gained. The monthly payment system enters into many kinds of business. In the matter of rents it is nearly universal. It would be an unwise tenant who thought it easier to pay yearly than monthly, and the less known his own security hinges upon frequent receipts for rent. Divide the load and it can be moved.

How about paying off that mortgage? Have you done it as you purposed? Many persons in Quincy would today be better off had they (when getting the home) agreed to pay even ten per cent interest with a stated periodical payment on principal. The reasonable rate of interest, with no obligation as to reducing principal has been to many a lesson in free-and-easy shiftlessness. If the lack of an obligation to a borrower is a loss, it is still more so to the investor—or he who ought to be an investor. The privilege of doing a worthy act is often inoperative by reason of man's unstable ways,—his "some-other-time" methods. You had better begin now to lay away "that hundred dollars" which you purpose to have at the end of this year. Understand the plans of different institutions and select some method of providing for the future comfort and safety of yourself and those dependent upon you.

A Red Regiment.
Secretary Proctor has evolved out of his own head a scheme which is eminently picturesque. He proposes to recruit for service in the regular army a regiment of 1,000 Indians. He will have them officered by West Point graduates, but the subordinate places are to be filled with Indians who have been educated in the schools east.

A gallant cavalry regiment these young red men would make—none braver, no better riders anywhere. They would be of great use on the Indian frontier. The semi-wild life would suit them. The plan is well worth trying. It is one more step towards breaking in the Indian to the usages of civilization. It is true there are one or two little drawbacks that might interfere at first. One would be the hereditary tendency of the red soldiers to scalp a conquered enemy, black, red or white.

The Confederate general, Albert Pike, had civilized Indians from the Indian territory fighting under him at Pea Ridge. After the battle there was many a man lying dead on the field in blue uniform who had been scalped. The red Confederates could not rise out of old habits. Another drawback would be the insuperable objection the gallant red man to wearing trousers. If the United States government can overcome this objection, it will effect a reform the accomplished Col. Cody, with prayers and tears, and all his magnetic powers of persuasion, has never been able to inaugurate in his Wild West show.

What Is the Church?
Rev. Alfred Williams Momerie is what is known in the Protestant Episcopal denomination as a broad churchman. Professor Momerie preached in the Foundling Hospital, London, a series of sermons that have been published in book form under the name "Church and Creed." They are likely to create a sensation. In the book he says that the Christian church is of comparatively recent formation. The real church of God, one and universal, is as old as the race. "The church of God, the one eternal and universal church, consists of those who are written in heaven because they have worked righteousness on earth." In this view, of the case, all who have thus wrought righteousness belong to the church of God. There are among them Mohammedans, Buddhists, followers of Confucius, Brahmins, Fire Worshipers, Jews and Christians, an innumerable throng, who, having done good to their fellow man on earth, worship God together in heaven. The church of God, according to Professor Momerie, belongs to no time or place, but is for all time and all worlds. He writes:

Christ is but another name for righteousness, and so the church of Christ is the church of righteousness. It is an eternal and universal church, which existed long before the "Christian era," and would continue to exist even if all the churches of Christendom were to collapse. The members of the church of Christ are written in heaven, simply and solely because they have worked righteousness upon earth.

A Record of Old People.
In the Connecticut valley it is said that people never die, but that they dry up and blow away. Apparently there are more centenarians in Connecticut than in any other state, or at least we hear more about them. In one town lately two couples celebrated their golden wedding day. In Granby are five women who have passed the 100th birthday. The citizens of Connecticut who are between 90 and 100 are too numerous to mention.

Now, Connecticut ought not to have a monopoly of aged persons. No doubt there are many in other states that have never been heard of who are just as old as the venerable inhabitants of that state. The Philadelphia Press not long since performed good service by making a record of the very aged persons surviving in Pennsylvania. The same thing should be done in every state in the Union. Pioneer associations and local historical societies should take the matter in hand and ascertain, each in its own neighborhood, the number of citizens past 90 years old. We should know the number in each state. It will help to answer the question whether human life is lengthening.

Walt Whitman, who is considered abroad our greatest living literary genius, but who has passed his life in poverty at home, has at length entered the lecture field. His lecture on Abraham Lincoln is one that the young people of this generation would like to hear, and one that it would do them good to hear. The old poet's health is feeble, still he could do considerable speaking, and lecture engagements would give him a lift that would be great help to him on the rest of his way along the road to the land of shadows.

There is a strong movement in England in favor of abolishing capital punishment. At the head of it in Liverpool is the foreman of the jury that not long since found Richard Davies and his brother George guilty of murdering their father.

You can't run off to Canada now with boodle any more. The treaty of extradition has gone into effect. Confidential cashiers and trusted partners must cross the ocean, or get into Mexico somehow.

It is claimed that Commander McCalla, of the war vessel Enterprise, was a brave man anyhow. But would a brave man stick his sword into an inferior, who dare not resent it?

PRESIDENTIAL VETO

To a Bill Appropriating \$200,000 for a Public Building.

THE SENATE SILVER BILL

Secretary Windom Thinks It an Aid to Speculation—Opposition to the McCoin Bill on Gerrymandering.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The president sent to the house a message vetoing the bill for the erection of a public building at Dallas, Tex. The bill made an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of an addition to the building completed in 1889. The president calls attention to the fact that the bill as introduced in the house provides for an appropriation of \$100,000, and that the committee on public buildings and grounds, after consultation of the treasury department, recommended the appropriation of that amount. The president says that the additional appropriation needed will require the erection of an addition two-thirds as large as the present building. The supervising architect wrote to the senate committee that he had erected a larger than was provided for in the bill. Under the conditions the president believes the appropriation too large and he therefore vetoes the bill.

Following his statements of his reasons for the veto, the president says: "The legislation for the erection of public buildings has not proceeded, so far as I can trace, upon any general rules. Neither population nor the extent of the public business transacted has always indicated the points where public buildings should be first built, or the cost of the structure. It cannot be expected that in the absence of some general law the committees of congress having charge of such matters will proceed in their recommendations upon strict and equal lines. The bills, individual, and if comparisons are attempted, the necessary element of probable future growth is made to cover all apparent inequalities. It will be admitted, I am sure, that only a public need should suggest the expenditure of the public money and that if all such needs are covered by a general law, the public buildings will be erected in a safe and convenient transaction of the public business demand it, and the state of the revenues will permit of a larger expenditure in certain cases to build more and less costly houses, and to fix by law the annual expenditure for this purpose, and some order of preference between the cities and towns, and the effect of other probable legislation can be accurately measured."

The question of a public building is largely a matter of local interest and convenience, while expenditures for enlarged relief and recognition to the soldiers and sailors of three wars for the gratification of the Union, for necessary coast defenses and for the extension of our commerce with other American states and foreign countries, are of a different character. I am of the opinion that appropriations for the erection of public buildings and all kinds of expenditures should be made in the minimum, and that the effect of other probable legislation can be accurately measured."

Broken Promises.
NEW HAVEN, April 30.—Quite a breeze was raised in business and financial circles here by the report in open court by Lawyer Simon E. Baldwin of the agreement between the Derby railroad and the city, by which the Derby road closed several streets in entering the city. The streets were closed and the hundred or more property owners been trying to secure their money. One of the cases was on trial yesterday, during which Professor Baldwin stated that the road did not intend to carry out its part of the agreement, by which the Housatonic and New England roads were to be consolidated, and the city, and cooly refers the claimants to the legislature for relief.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Continues a Bone of Contention Between the Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The senate Republican caucus committee had another session on the silver bill. The extreme silver senators, Teller, Jones and Stewart, having been reinforced by Senator Evans, are making a vigorous fight against the clause in the silver bill which permits the secretary of the treasury to reduce the certificates in bullion on demand of the holders. They are not willing to give the secretary this discretion, and the members of the house committee hold that he should be allowed some discretion in the event that there should be an attempt to make a corner in the market.

Unless there is a check of some kind imposed, the secretary is apprehensive that he will be at the mercy of speculators, who may combine to get silver bullion at a fair price and then would purchase it in the foreign market, the speculators saw their mistake, and all the bullion that was needed was purchased at the market rates. It is understood that the members of the lower house of congress are unwilling to make further the question on the silver question, and unless the senate yields there may be no legislation in this matter.

ANTI-GERRYMANDERING BILL,

It is Receiving Much Opposition Among Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Representative McConas has completed his report, which is to accompany his anti-gerrymandering bill, and will present it to the house today or tomorrow. The opponents of the measure have completed their minority reports, which will be submitted at the same time. Considerable opposition has developed among Republicans against the McConas bill, and the indications are that the measure will be allowed to sleep for some time. Senator Sherman and a number of Republican representatives from Ohio are opposed to the proposed legislation. The senator does not believe that it is good policy or justice for congress to pass legislation interfering with state affairs.

High License May Suffer.
WASHINGTON, April 30.—The decision of the supreme court that a sufficient number of states may import liquor into a prohibition state, and without a license, into a license state, and sell the same in the original packages, has caused much comment in both houses of congress. The decision is severely criticised and is regarded as very disastrous to high license as well as to prohibition. The temperance element in congress propose to bring forward some legislation that will meet the case, and, if possible, render nugatory the decision.

Last of the Season.
WASHINGTON, April 30.—The president and Mrs. Harrison gave a public reception last evening, the last of the official state receptions this season. Several thousand persons shook hands with the president. The White House was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The president and Mrs. Harrison were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Wanamaker and Mrs. Rank.

Justice Wide Awake.
HARTFORD, April 30.—Jimmy Lyons, who escaped from jail here twenty-two years ago, was arrested in Boston yesterday, and will be brought back to serve his sentence.

Burglars entered Edward E. Libby's shoe store in South Waterbury, Me., and stole several hundred dollars worth of goods.

LANDSLIDE IN QUEBEC.

Two Houses Destroyed and Several People Narrowly Escape Death.

QUEBEC, April 30.—Another landslide has occurred here, but happily without fatal results, although two houses were demolished and two families narrowly escaped a horrible death. At an early hour yesterday people living in the suburbs of Silley, half a mile from the scene of the last terrible landslide, were startled from their sleep by a terrific noise. Rushing from their houses they were started to see great masses of rock rolling down the cliff, while they were horrified to notice that two dwellings had stood at its base near the Silley church were partly demolished and half buried beneath a score of tons of rock and debris. One house was occupied by a Mrs. Labore and her two daughters, and in the other lived a widow named Leblanc with six children.

Day was just breaking and large crowds of neighbors immediately flocked to the scene of this latest Quebec disaster. At first it was thought that all the unfortunate inmates had met a shocking death, but then faint cries were heard proceeding from the ruined houses, and willing hands at once began the work of rescue. This was a task of no small difficulty, for the earth still continued to slide down the face of the cliff, which an immense rock overhung.

The rescue party, undaunted however, continued the work, and in about two hours the whole of the buried people were freed from their terrible position, all unharmed with the exception of Manuel Labore, whose arm was fractured by a falling stone. Both families were in bed when the slide occurred, and were awakened to find themselves buried in their wrecked houses without as they thought a chance for life. Their escape from death is considered miraculous. The place was the scene of a slide eighteen months ago, when the church was partly destroyed.

MARQUIS DE MORES ARRESTED.

He is One of a Batch of Paris Anarchists—Important Discoveries.

PARIS, April 30.—The Marquis de Mores, was arrested with other Anarchists yesterday. He was examined and remanded. He is charged with inciting murder, pillage and arson, and revolt in the army.

The Temps says the police discovered in the house of the Marquis de Mores printed documents designed to incite workingmen to disorder, and to kindle the spirit of revolution. A secret press manifesto urging the troops to mutiny. They also ascertained that certain Anarchists intended to throw dynamite in order to effect a bloody demonstration on May day. The arrests were made in consequence of these discoveries.

It is stated that the Marquis de Mores and his friends were engaged in a plot to proclaim the Duke of Orleans, with the assistance of revolting Anarchists and Blanquists, who were incited by the protectionist spirit of the chamber of deputies as tending to increase the price of necessities. The plotters counted upon the neutrality of the higher grades of the army, among which dissatisfaction has existed because a civilian was appointed minister of war. The police assert that the Rhone Anarchists have stores of dynamite cartridges concealed.

Broken Promises.
NEW HAVEN, April 30.—Quite a breeze was raised in business and financial circles here by the report in open court by Lawyer Simon E. Baldwin of the agreement between the Derby railroad and the city, by which the Derby road closed several streets in entering the city. The streets were closed and the hundred or more property owners been trying to secure their money. One of the cases was on trial yesterday, during which Professor Baldwin stated that the road did not intend to carry out its part of the agreement, by which the Housatonic and New England roads were to be consolidated, and the city, and cooly refers the claimants to the legislature for relief.

Massachusetts Legislature.
BOSTON, April 30.—In the senate an order was passed placing a charter of athletic clubs under police regulation. The bill to prohibit fines for imperfect wearing was refused a third reading by a tie vote, and that to authorize the consolidation of gas and electric light companies was dropped.

In the house the committee on street railways reported favorably on the bill to allow any road to build and operate the Meigs system. The Harvard bridge bill was advanced a stage and that to incorporate a real estate company in Stoneham was rejected.

An Old Title Becomes Extinct.
LONDON, April 30.—Edmund Hammond, the last of the Hammonds, is dead. He was 88 years old. His public services covered a period of fifty years. For twenty years he occupied the office of under secretary for foreign affairs. His father, George Hammond, was the first minister from Great Britain to the United States. With the death of Baron Hammond the title becomes extinct.

Failure of a New York Bank.
NEW YORK, April 30.—The Homestead Bank has closed its doors and is now in the hands of N. A. Chapman. Bad business is said to be the cause of its suspension. The bank had a capital of \$100,000. It is said the depositors will be paid in full. Bank liquidators have taken charge of the Homestead bank to-day and will close up the concern, relieving Mr. Chapman.

Americans Waiting for Modus Vivendi.
OTTAWA, April 30.—The Independent modus vivendi with the United States, passed through the senate and will receive the royal assent as soon as possible. The government urged the passage of the measure as quickly as possible, on the ground that the American fishermen were waiting for it.

May and December.
NEW HAVEN, April 30.—The management is announcing of Miss Cora Buckingham aged 22, to Job F. Clark, aged 74, both of Fair Haven. The courtship was quite brief and the announcement has created considerable opposition among the relatives of the couple.

Mr. Putnam Cannot Accept.
PORTLAND, Me., April 30.—The Argus states this morning that it is now well understood that Hon. William Putnam will be unable to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, to which he is entitled by party usage, and would have been nominated unanimously.

Justice Wide Awake.
HARTFORD, April 30.—Jimmy Lyons, who escaped from jail here twenty-two years ago, was arrested in Boston yesterday, and will be brought back to serve his sentence.

Burglars entered Edward E. Libby's shoe store in South Waterbury, Me., and stole several hundred dollars worth of goods.

EXECUTION STAYED.

Kemmler May Not Be Executed by Electricity, After All.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Throws the Case Into the United States Courts—May Take Years to Reach a Final Decision.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 30.—United States Circuit Judge Wallace has issued a writ of habeas corpus for Kemmler, returnable at Canandaigua on June 17, which stays the execution. The ground for the writ is that the act under which execution was to take place is in violation of the constitution.

The writ of habeas corpus was given on the application of ex-United States District Attorney Roger M. Sherman of this city. Mr. Sherman saw the judge in his private rooms late Monday afternoon, and obtained from him the papers, which did not become a writ until signed by Clerk Doolittle of the northern district circuit court at Utica. Several lawyers interested themselves to secure the writ, among them Bourke Corcoran.

Kemmler did not show any particular feeling when Warden Durston explained to him that he had at least two months longer to live. "Oh," he said, as the truth seemed to dawn upon him, "that makes me feel much easier." His face was expressionless as he walked away and sat down.

Mr. Sherman will not say who retained him. He simply said that he was Kemmler's counsel and that the writ obtained was operative. The court of appeals of this state passed upon the law and decided favorably upon it merely as it affects the constitution of New York. Now the entire question is thrown into the courts of the United States, and the question of the federal constitution is involved.

The act of congress under which the application is brought, has already been construed by the United States supreme court. It was intended to cover the southern outrage cases when violations of the election laws were common. The supreme court, in passing upon a case wherein it was claimed that eighth provision of the constitution applied to state laws imposing certain punishments, decided that the provision applied to national and not to state legal violation.

A number of leading attorneys here are now quick to declare that the application will be successful, as it is clearly within the limits of the decision referred to. Nevertheless there is a long road to travel before the end will be reached. When Kemmler is produced at Canandaigua on June 16, the first argument will be had. That may take for several days, and it may be weeks before the decision of the court will be handed down. If it is against Mr. Sherman, he may take the case on appeal to the United States supreme court at Washington.

It may take months or years to get the question fully before that court and a still longer time to reach the final decision. Meanwhile it is asked whether the step taken will result in delaying all the expected electrical executions in this state. There are three men in Sing Sing prison under sentence of death.

Judge Wallace said last night that he believed that, inasmuch as it was a case of life and death, the highest tribunal in the land should pass upon the questions involved. Among the grounds upon which a writ was asked for was that the proposed punishment was cruel and unusual; that it was a grave question whether the court delegates the power to the warden to fix the time and circumstances of the death of the condemned man, and that this should be submitted to the highest court in the land to decide.

Railway Directors Condemned.
DUBLIN, April 30.—In consequence of the action of the directors of the Great Southern and Western railway in prosecuting the striking signal men for leaving their posts without notice, Archbishop Walsh has published a letter condemning the directors, and withdrawing his proposals on behalf of the man.

Michael Davitt, addressing a meeting of strikers last night, said the action of the directors would prevent what would otherwise have been a speedy settlement.

An Explanation Needed.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—At least \$500,000 will be lost by the collapse of the Keystone Watch Clock company and Atkinson Bros., makers of this city, and the Keystone Standard Watch Manufacturing company of Lancaster, Pa. These concerns failed a short time ago, and it is likely that before the affairs are adjudicated that the courts will be called upon to compel those interested to explain many things to the stockholders.

On the Subject of Revision.
NEW YORK, April 30.—The Independent this week publishes returns from 103 presbyteries in the vote on the revision of the Westminster confession of faith. Of these 193 presbyteries, 127 have voted for revision, sixty-one against revision, and 65 have abstained. There are yet twenty presbyteries to be heard from, nearly one-half of which are in foreign lands.

Lake Memphrenagog's Big Ice Crop.
NEWPORT, Vt., April 30.—Immense quantities of ice have been harvested from Lake Memphrenagog for the city trade, besides the large stores laid by for local use and for the refrigerator cars running between New York and Boston, which take fresh supplies at this point. It is believed that 1500 cars will be needed to remove the surplus storage.

Steamboat Disaster.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 30.—The steamer H. B. Plant, of the St. John River line, was burned at Beresford Landing, 108 miles south of Jacksonville.

Three lives were lost. All were colored. There were very narrow escapes. The boat was valued at \$45,000.

Special Honor Awaiting Stanley.
LONDON, April 30.—Henry M. Stanley, together with his two companions, will be received by the queen May 6. The command of her majesty that he should appear in court is regarded as an indication of some special honor to be conferred on the great explorer.

Rioters Sentenced.
VIENNA, April 30.—Thirty-eight rioters have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from eight months to three years.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Forecast for New England: Light rain; cooler; west-erly winds.

LAST DAY ON EARTH.

Young Palmer Will Probably Suffer the Death Penalty To-Morrow.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30.—It is reported that Governor Taggart is in receipt of petitions from various parts of the state, asking that Palmer, the Portsmouth murderer, be granted another reprieve. The governor is expected to be in town to-day, but what action he will take with reference to the petitions, if any have been received, cannot be predicted.

The chances of the condemned man for a continued lease of life are naturally materially affected by the change that has developed in his physical condition, as, had he remained prostrate from illness, it is unlikely that the state would have decided to have him taken from a sick bed to be executed. The fact that his health has undergone a decided improvement within a few days, is confirmed by official information.

He is about his cell as usual, dressed, and in apparently as good health as ever. This will militate against his chances fatally if the state persists in its policy hitherto. He is evidently nervous himself to meet his fate, and the success of his effort is no more wonderful than the circumstances of his illness.

There is little or no question that he experienced a collapse through disappointment at the action of the supreme court on the day of the hearing upon the petition for a new trial, and this was followed by serious illness. Either through superhuman effort to pull himself together sufficiently to meet his doom, or from the natural course of recovery, which seems less probable, he is in a condition that promises he will be able to walk unaided to the gallows to-morrow.

He has shown less depression of spirit in the last two or three days, and has talked more or less freely of his execution, expressing the hope that he will be physically able to pass through the ordeal without weakening. He will be removed from his cell to-day to his new quarters, where he will pass his last night in company with his spiritual adviser.

ENRAGED RIOTERS

Loot a Factory and Attack Troops—A Merchant Roughly Handled.

VIENNA, April 30.—Many fresh strikes in the textile factories are reported throughout Austria. Some of the factories are guarded by troops. At one of them a riot was commenced by incendiaries. Then the strikers sacked the Bumbalac linen factory and attacked the troops with stones and heavy clubs. A junior partner of the firm had a narrow escape from lynching. He was in the hands of the mob and would have undoubtedly been hanged had not his mother learned of his peril and sent a sum of money to buy his freedom from the enraged rioters.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The state of siege on the island of Crete has been raised.

The government has strangled the May day movement in Italy.

The Berlin Tagblatt criticizes the American navy rather harshly.

A fire in Chelsea, Mass., caused the death of a woman by suffocation.

It is reported that the carpenters' strike in Chicago has been settled.

Spanish workmen will take a holiday on May 1 and strike afterwards.

Even Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Irish land bill is criticised sharply.

The appearance of a Socialist pamphlet in Vienna has created a sensation.

There is uneasiness in all the European capitals over what May 1 may bring.

Paymaster General Looker of the navy is reported to be seriously ill with nervous prostration.

In-door trade meetings are to be allowed on May 1 in Vienna, but street meetings will be dispersed.

A tariff debate is to begin Monday, and sixteen days are to be given to consideration of the measure.

C. C. Morrill, coal dealer, Springfield, Mass., has failed, with liabilities of \$40,000 and assets of \$10,000.

New York importers are to hold a meeting Wednesday to protest against the passage of the new tariff bill.

There will be 18,000 trout fly placed in brooks open to public angling in Pittsfield, Mass., the present season.

At the request of the citizens of the province Gen. Frouse's brother has been appointed governor of Bahia, Brazil.

Queen Victoria left Darmstadt at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning on her return to England. She will receive Mr. Stanley on May 6.

Jim Corbett is back in San Francisco, beating Sullivan. He thinks John will never fight again, as he is killing himself by excesses.

A movement is on foot to have the Maine militia meet with the Maine veterans of the Army of the Potomac, in Portland, July 4, during their reunion.

The body of Charles H. Brooks, drowned in the Connecticut river at Olcott, Vt., was found at White River Junction yesterday, badly decomposed.

Full returns show a tremendous falling off in the Boulanger vote at the municipal elections in France. The result of the balloting is looked upon as a complete defeat blow to Boulangerism.

Miss Susie Rhodes Cutter, who has accepted a teachership in Middle college, Charlotte, N. C., took all the honors before graduation, and studied modern languages for two years in Europe.

The report of the execution of Schmidt, who was concerned in the Cronstadt scandal, is declared to be untrue. It is stated that the czar was convinced of Schmidt's innocence and that he has been released.

E. P. Ripley, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, has handed in his resignation, to take effect June 1. Mr. Ripley resigns to accept the vice presidency of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road.

Governor Goodell is now making better progress toward health. He sleeps fairly well, his appetite is good and his food does not distress him, and he sits up several times a day. He has not yet been dressed, but is looking forward to the enjoyment of that luxury again.

An exemplified copy of the will of the late Isaac Bell, Jr., late United States Minister to the Netherlands, was filed with the surrogate at New York. His daughter Norah receives the lot on which his Newport villa was erected. The residue is apportioned among his children generally.

Ex-Governors Weston and Smyth of Manchester, N. H., have, on behalf of that city, secured a bond in the sum of \$800 for thirty acres of land, including the Gen. Stark burial lot, to be used as a park in case congress makes an appropriation of \$75,000 for an equestrian statue of the hero of Bennington.

Girls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

25c. Each.

Boys' Cuting Flannel Blouses,

25 Cents Each,

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON APRIL 30.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts—Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1790—Driftway laid out to Nut Island.
1850—Quincy Neck celebration on its annexation to Quincy.

World Wide.

1821—Chevalier Bayard, "sans peur, sans reproche," killed; age, 48.
1828—Edict of Nantes promulgated.
1832—Birth of Queen Mary of England; died 1894.
1793—Arrest of John Wilkes, English political reformer.
1793—Washington inaugurated first president U. S.
1820—Ohio admitted.
1820—Napoleon sells Louisiana to the U. S. for fifteen millions of dollars.
1834—Death of James Montgomery, poet; born 1787.
1862—The first Japanese embassy arrives in England.
1862—Beginning of the siege of Corinth by Gen. Halleck's army.
1864—Battle at Jenkins's Ferry, Saline river, Ark. Union lost, 1,155; Confederate, 1,100.
1867—Proclamation of neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war.
1870—Oranburg, Russia, destroyed by fire.

Fast Telegraphing.

For many years New York city has flattered herself that she possessed the quickest telegraphers in the Union, if not in the world. The enormous amount of business transacted in the metropolis in the way of sending and receiving messages would justify such a conclusion, even apart from the natural conceit of inhabitants of the biggest, though perhaps not the fastest, city of the western hemisphere.

But the wind has been quite taken out of New York's sails by the last telegraphic tournament, in which young Pollock, a slender railroad train dispatcher, scarcely more than a boy, steps in and takes the prize from New York's crack operators. Pollock proved that a railroad dispatcher can be as rapid an operator as a commercial telegrapher. It is to be noted that in these telegraphic tournaments the operators have gradually increased their speed in the past few years.

In 1881 the greatest speed attained was not quite forty-four words a minute. In 1885 the champion rate was forty-eight words a minute. In the recent contest the man who sent forty-eight words in 1885 reached a speed of fifty, while Pollock, the champion, rattled his test message over the wires at the rate of fifty-two a minute. Improvements made in methods of transmitting, however, account for part of the increase. But as the rate constantly increases, he would be a bold man, indeed, who should set a limit at which it would stop. Telegraphers are like race horses in this respect.

The late tournament demonstrated that as yet there is no woman who can telegraph a message as rapidly as the men experts. Miss Stevenson, the quickest manipulator among the ladies, fell eight words a minute behind Pollock. Whether this comes from slowness of apprehension or weaker muscular system is not plain. Whether any young lady in future shall arise who can compete with the lightning operators among men is something which will become clear with time.

At the Bull Fight.

First American—Which wins?
Second American—Looks like a toss up, but I guess I'll bet on the bull.—*Yankee's News*

Taking His Measure.

Any—I would like to buy young Mr. Gos. I have come for a birthday present if I could only get his measure.
Mabel—Why, how can a man be measured for a coat?
Any—By taking the circumference of his mouth when open.—*Judge*.

Most Cruel.

Mr. Stopcock—Hello, Inwain, I've just got proofs of my new photographs.
Inwain—Well, well, that's good. Do they flatter you?
"No, I guess not; why?"
"Something only I should sort of—sort of think you'd want them to—that is"—*Mussey's Weekly*.

The Harmonies.

Inquiring Child—Mamma, why did they make Gen. Washington's statue of marble and Gen. Lafayette's statue of bronze?
Mamma (after some thought)—I presume Gen. Lafayette was a brunette.—*New York Weekly*.

6 and 9.

"Johnny, make the figure nine."
Johnny writes 6.
"That is not nine. That is six."
"Well, it looks better that way than it does standing on its head."—*Epoch*.

The Cheapest Way.

"Where did you get your new umbrella, Sam?"
"Bought it."
"Oh, I see, brought it up by hand, as it were."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Of Course.

Commercial Traveler, No. 1—Why are St. Louis girls so sweet?
Ditto, No. 2—Give it up.
No. 1—Because they're "Mo." lasses—soot!
—*Yankee's News*.

In England.

First—I hear that you're engaged.
Second (excitedly)—Really? Are you sure?
To whom? Oh, I must go and see mamma about it. Rushes out.—*Life*.
"The cat drank all the milk."
"Did you see her?"
"No, Johnny told me she did it."
"Don't touch the cat; go and catch Johnny for me."

THE LEE STATUE.

An Interview with the Sculptor of This Excellent Work of Art.
[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, April 15.—America may well rejoice at the coming to its borders of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to be unveiled at Richmond, Va., May 29. M. Antonin Mercie, one of the four great sculptors of Paris, is its designer.



THE LEE STATUE.

[From a photograph.]

An equestrian statue is one of the most difficult feats in sculpture. Venice and Copenhagen possess the two finest equestrian statues in the world. Critics declare the Lee monument equal if not superior to any equestrian work at Paris. It is forty feet high, forty-one feet across and weighs eight tons, and is the result of four years' careful study. The horse alone was a year's labor. The statue was cast in eight sections and was six months in the foundry. The pedestal is twenty-one feet high, making the total height sixty-one feet. It is of granite, although white as marble; four columns of polished blue granite are on either side.

The base is designed for the statues of six generals who served with Lee. The three selected at present are Stonewall Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart and A. P. Hill. Gen. Lee sits erect upon his favored war horse, Traveler. His cavalry boots touch the stirrups lightly, after the manner of southern horsemen. He has just come upon the field of Gettysburg. His orders have been misinterpreted. Horse and rider seem to feel the stab of an unloyal hand.

"Had the committee accepted my first design," said the sculptor to me, "it would have been one of the most original if not the sublimest statue in the world. I wished to represent Gen. Lee as he passed among his fallen troops on the field of Gettysburg—the horse rearing, the dying stretching for a last affectionate glance of their leader. I do not know of another incident in history in which a defeated general was greeted with such affection and confidence in the moment of disaster and defeat. It is sublime."

"The Confederate troops moved noiselessly excepting their yell," explained Col. C. P. E. Burgwyn, civil engineer and delegate sent by Virginia to receive the statue. "The committee thought the design too theatrical. They were business men, not artists."

"Ah!" said the sculptor, thoughtfully, "they were artists—true artists. They did not wish to revive the past."

M. Antonin Mercie is in the prime of life. A typical Frenchman, of medium height, he has charmingly cordial manners, with the simplicity inseparable from childhood and genius. He was born at Toulouse, and his parents expected him to follow commerce.

"What turned you to art?" I asked him.

"Laziness," was the naive reply. His early life was not without hardship, but success soon crowned it. He came to Paris at twenty and at twenty-three was awarded the prize of the French school at Rome. "David" was his first important work. His second greatest effort is the "Gloria Victis" at the last exposition. Paris has many of his works. The tomb of Louis XVIII, at St. Denis, is probably the best known. Mercie is the pupil of the great Falguere. Together they have just completed the Lafayette monument erected by congress at a cost of \$50,000. Mercie is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Unlike most Frenchmen, he has traveled extensively, and his home is replete with the art treasures of many lands. In his bronze medallion, the Genius of Art, over one of the arches of the Louvre, he has perpetuated the beauty of his young wife, who died a couple of years ago leaving him two beautiful children.

The first model of the Lee monument occupies a pedestal of honor in his classic atelier. "The general had very small hands and feet," said the sculptor, taking from behind a Gobelin tapestry the cavalry boots worn at Gettysburg. "A young girl could scarcely wear them."

Over the boots hung Lee's hat. The sword was modeled from a photograph. "Have you the general's saddle?"

"It is a curious fact," said Mercie. "The saddle of the statue was modeled from one loaned me by the Duc de Chartres."

The Duc de Chartres and his brother, the Comte de Paris, it will be remembered, served on the Union side, and the saddle was the one the former had used throughout his service.

"When the Duc loaned me the saddle," concluded Mercie, "he said, 'Ah, I see, you wish to make the south fighting—victorious.' The war, I replied, 'is over.'"

As the guest of Virginia M. Mercie and his son will sail in May, to be present at the unveiling of this, his first work for America.

LILA ROSE McCABE.

LIQUID GOLD.

Legend there is, somewhere in Persian story, relating how a peasant, bent and weary, Enriched but with the memory of good deeds, Into the shadow land where death succeeds, Came with his weight of years, all unconsolidated. Here fate to him a radiant Peri leads, Serving a chalice brimmed with liquid gold.

"This," said the fair attendant, "is distilled Of thy good deeds. Drink! For the gods have willed Kindness for kindness. In this draught thou'lt find Assurance of enduring peace of mind. Years of renewing life and strength's increase!"

Even as the peasant drank the poison kind Restored was he to youth, to health and peace. Akin to that rare nectar is this wine Unto the sunbeams giving gold for gold! Some mystic power like that by legend told Blesses its mission with a gift divine; Rich in its treasure of vitality Unfailing doth its benediction bring Comfort and strength unto the suffering. Hope to the hopeless on life's threatening sea.—*Philadelphia News*.

SHERIFF JACK'S STORY.

When I found that I would have to wait several hours at Powdersville for my train I wondered how I could manage to pass away the time.

It was rather dull for an hour or so, until I met Sheriff Jack. We introduced ourselves. The sheriff said that I was a stranger, and having nothing to do he proceeded to entertain me.

I had heard strange stories of lawless deeds in Buckshot county—stories in which Sheriff Jack figured conspicuously, and as we lounged in the shade in front of the court house I found myself asking questions rather freely.

My companion was not at all reticent. After he had pumped me to his satisfaction he began to talk about Buckshot county and its noted characters.

It was very pleasant to rest there in the shade, watching the sturdy six footer as he whittled a pine shingle, and it was equal to an Arabian Night's Entertainment to listen to some of his yarns.

The county, if what I heard was true, was a rough locality. Human life was not held at a very high estimate. Sometimes duels were fought, and long standing feuds between families occasionally resulted in bloody tragedies.

While we were talking a young man, whose pale, sad face and glittering eyes instantly drew my attention, walked out of the court house and made his way down the street.

"That's Bob Ransom," said the sheriff in a low tone, with a significant nod of his head.

"And what is he?" I asked; "one of your lawyers or merchants?"

"Oh, no—just a planter like most of us."

"Anything remarkable?"

"Yes—yet yer life that is—he's a Yankee, yer know."

"Never heard of him," I replied briskly; "but why is a Yankee remarkable?"

"Yer don't quite ketch on," answered Sheriff Jack. "That Yankee that has killed six niggers."

"Did he blow them up with dynamite?" I asked laughing, for I did not believe the tale.

The sheriff looked at me with a frown. "Mebbe yer calls such as that er jokin' matter," he said.

I hastened to assure him that he was mistaken, and begged him to tell me all about it.

"Yer see," said he, "this young feller Ransom has killed six niggers that we know of, and how many more the Lord only knows."

"Has he been tried?"

"Tried for whut?" inquired the sheriff.

"For murder."

"No, and ain't er gwine ter be."

"Has he been arrested?"

"Arrested fur whut?"

"Do you mean to tell me," I said, "that the authorities have made no effort to bring him to justice?"

"That's a bran' new way of putting it," replied Sheriff Jack; "but thet's about the size of it."

I was silent a full minute. Then I spoke up.

"Did Ransom kill those men because they attacked him, or in a fight, or how?"

"He jest hunted 'em down one by one an' killed 'em."

"Mr. Jack," I exclaimed, "I cannot understand such a state of affairs. Why don't you arrest the man?"

The sheriff's eyes grew misty, and he wiped away something like a tear.

"Cumble," he whispered, hoarsely, "I'd resign fur. Besides, I have no call ter do it. The grand jury has found no indictment. That's no warrant out. I never saw Ransom fire a shot. We jest know in reason that he done the job, but thet's all. We ain't got no pint blank evidence, an' we don't want none."

"It will hurt the county."

"Not by a darn sight. It will help it."

Then Sheriff Jack told me all about the sad business.

of gratitude and friendship. They would die in our defense.

One day in the summer Ransom had to go to town on business. Just before he started his wife, a pretty, fragile little thing, put her arm around his neck, and begged him to return early.

"Bless my life! I believe you are afraid!" said Ransom.

"I feel nervous," answered his wife. "I don't know what is the matter with me, but I am strangely depressed. All the house servants are going off to camp meeting and I shall be alone. Now, try to get home before dark, please."

Ransom promised, and kissed her, and then handed her a small pistol.

"If anybody bothers you point that at them," he said, jestingly.

"I will do more," she answered; "if I am in danger of the worst I will turn it against myself."

Her husband kissed her again, told her that she was a little fool, and rode off to town.

It was Saturday, and a busy day. In spite of his best efforts Ransom found that he was late in getting home.

At last the planter was on the road, and he flew at the top of his speed.

Nine o'clock—ten caught him before he reached the plantation.

Before taking his horse to the stable he thought he should speak to his wife, whose white dress he saw on the piazza.

He walked right up to her and she did not move, as she sat there in a big rocking chair.

What did her silence mean?

Ransom saw a dark stain on the white dress, and seized his wife by the arm.

She was dead—shot through the breast!—and in one hand she still held the pistol with which she had taken her young life!

The wretched man found that the house had been robbed, and the footprints near it showed that a strong gang of negroes had visited it during his absence. It needed no one to tell him why his wife had killed herself. It was her only escape from a worse fate.

"Yes," drawled Sheriff Jack, after telling this part of the story; "it stirred up the county. Everybody was sorry fur the poor feller, but he might er known jest how it would turn out. All the niggers turned up but six, an' in course we suspected 'em."

We tried bloodhounds and done every level best, but nobody had any luck but Ransom. Just an' last he got away with six of the devils an' made no bones about it either."

"Did he tell it?" I asked.

"Sartinly he did. Many an' many a night he's come back from his hunt an' told me about another nigger he'd fixed that day."

"It is awful," was my comment.

"That's no name for it," said the sheriff, "but Ransom was not ter blame. He was only a youngster, full of New England crank ideas, and he thought black human natur was the same as white human natur."

After his trouble he acted like a man, hunted the beasts down. He made some of them confess, an' then shot 'em. Others had some of his wife's trinkets, an' others jest acted suspicious like, yer know. He made a clean sweep of the gang, an', stranger, you're the fust man thet's talked about arresting and trying him."

"I didn't understand the case," was my reply.

"Well, yer understand it now," said Sheriff Jack. "We don't stand no fool in down here in Buckshot county. We go in fur justice the best we can. If yer got in the jury would yer go agin Bob Ransom?"

"No, I would not," was my emphatic response.

"Good fur you!" shouted the sheriff. "Thet's the way we feel. Bob Ransom will never be bothered in this county."

Just then I heard the whistle of my train, and with a hurried shake of the hand I left Sheriff Jack. If any of my readers ever visit Buckshot county it will pay them to hunt up this model officer. Some of his methods may be a little irregular, but he is the right man in the right place.—*Wallace P. Reed in Atlanta Constitution*.

The Mule on the Farm.

A mule weighing 1,000 pounds is about as strong as a horse weighing 1,500 pounds. If well used mules will live twenty-five to forty years. They are useful nearly twice as long as heavy horses, often three times as long if used on the paved streets of cities. As a rule mules do not become vicious if used continually, but horse mules will frequently kill pigs, calves, sheep, etc., if kept idle and well fed.

New England Homestead advises that in caring for mules the same rule should be followed as in the care of horses, namely, kind treatment, quiet but firm control being exercised. Mules should be broken to the bridle and halt while very young, and before they get their teeth, that they may be the easier handled. If this plan is adopted there will be little trouble with them as they develop, and when strong enough to be put to work they will take it as naturally as does a horse. Mule colts demand as much care and warmth in winter as any other animal, and the size and stamina depends as much on food as does that of the horse.

His Way of Taking Revenge.

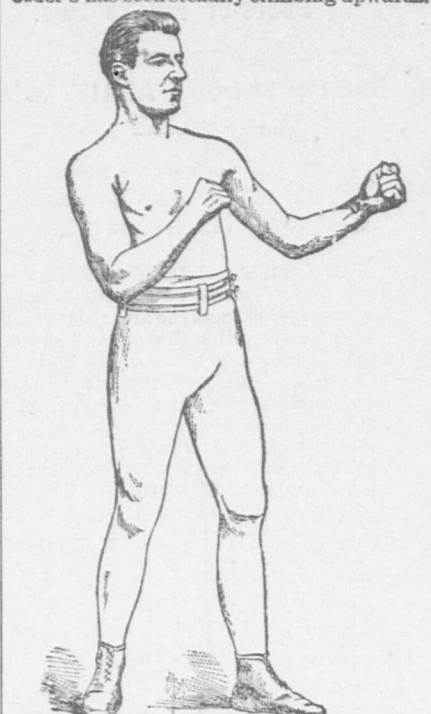
Alonso Peppers, a Canadian farmer, had a colt which kicked at him. He put it in a stall in the barn, and for seven years it has not been out of the narrow box. Its hoofs have grown so long that the animal is a curiosity worth \$500 to a New York museum, but Peppers will not sell. He says it will take him ten more years to get revenge.—*New York Press*.

A small instrument has been devised for use in mines to indicate the presence of freon, or in gas mains to indicate the escape of gas. The invention is based upon the property certain metals have of evolving heat in the presence of hydrogen gas.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Mme. Taylor, a bearded lady, is said to bear a striking resemblance to the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war under President Lincoln.—*Philadelphia Record*.

IS HE THE COMING MAN?

James Corbett, Who "Knocked Out" Kilrain and Longs to Try Sullivan. Since the day when James Corbett's big fist set its mark on Jake Kilrain's face one man's stock has been going down and another's has been steadily climbing upwards.



JAMES CORBETT.

Whether it will continue to climb or suddenly come to a stop depends to a great extent on the present champion, John L. Sullivan. The ruling question at present is: "What is Corbett's position with reference to Sullivan?" Corbett evidently feels confident of his position, for he has not only offered to meet the champion, but to best him in four rounds or forfeit the entire receipts. This is a ridiculous offer, for the man never lived who could down John L. in four Queensberry rounds.

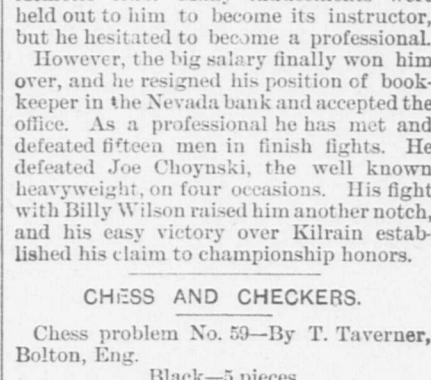
The admirable likeness of Corbett which is given with this sketch is taken from The Police Gazette. It shows him in fighting trim. He was born in San Francisco Nov. 6, 1869. When 14 years of age he entered a banking establishment, where he remained six years. At the age of 20 he was the amateur champion heavyweight boxer of the Pacific coast and a member of the Olympic Athletic club. Many inducements were held out to him to become his instructor, but he hesitated to become a professional.

However, the big salary finally won him over, and he resigned his position of book-keeper in the Nevada bank and accepted the office. As a professional he has met and defeated fifteen men in finish fights. He defeated Joe Chynowski, the well known heavyweight, on four occasions. His fight with Billy Wilson raised him another notch, and his easy victory over Kilrain established his claim to championship honors.

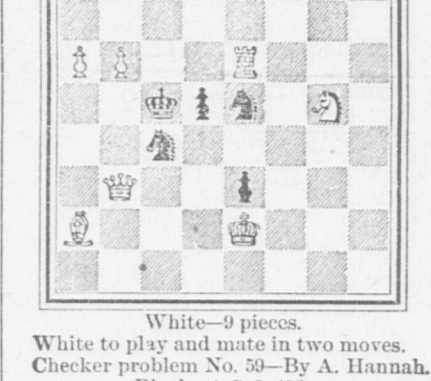
CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 59.—By T. Tavernier, Bolton, Eng.

Black—3 pieces.



White—9 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. Checker problem No. 59.—By A. Hannah, Black—4, 7, 9, 15.



White—17, 23, 23. White to play and win. SOLUTIONS.

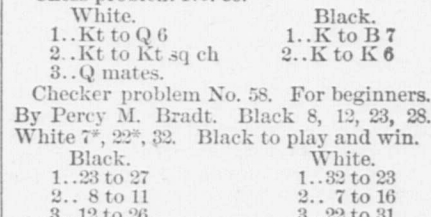
Chess problem No. 58: White. 1. Kt to Q6. 2. Kt to Kt sq ch. 3. Q mates.

Checker problem No. 58. For beginners. By Percy M. Bradt. Black 8, 12, 23, 28. White 7, 22, 32. Black to play and win.

White. 1. 23 to 27. 2. 8 to 11. 3. 12 to 26. 4. 28 to 32 and wins.

A Baby Bicyclist.

The youngest bicycle rider in the United States, or in the world for that matter, is probably Master Irving Roloson, aged 4 years. He rides a inch wheel, and thinks nothing of a spin of a dozen miles. This may sound a little fishy, but it is a fact. Irving is a natural born athlete, and weighs thirty-nine pounds in training. His flesh is firm and hard, the muscles in his little legs are well developed and his



MASTER IRVING ROLSON.

wind is good. He began riding last September, says The New York Sun. His father had the chance to buy the little wheel cheap, and he took it. He expected to have much trouble in teaching his boy to ride, but in twenty minutes the little fellow had mastered the difficult trick of keeping his equilibrium and in thirty he was able to stick to the saddle like a leech.

City Government, 1890.



Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, President.

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE,

THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB,

JAMES H. SLADE,

JOHN C. KAPPLER,

FRED. F. GREEN,

PETER T. FALLON.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One,

E. W. HENRY BASS,

WILLIAM W. EWELL,

GEORGE W. MORTON.

Ward Four,

WILLIAM T. SHEA,

JAMES F. BERRY,

PETER T. FALLON.

Ward Two,

SILAS B. DUFFIELD,

JOHN E. GRAHAM,

HORACE O. SOUTHER.

Ward Five,

JOSEPH W. LOVETT,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,

CHARLES R. SHERMAN.

Ward Three,

FREDERICK J. JONES,

ROGER H. WILDE,

JAMES THOMPSON,

ELLIAM G. HALL,

WILLIAM H. WARNER,

HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges

